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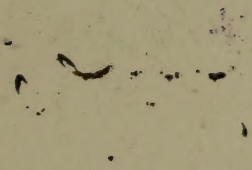

Medical Communications

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. XI. — No. I. — 1867.

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Second Series.
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CONTENTS.

	Page.
ARTICLE I. — The Duties of the Medical Profession. By HORATIO P. WAKEFIELD, M.D., of Reading,	1
Obituaries,	37
PROCEEDINGS:	
Of the Councillors,	1
Of the Society,	8
List of New Members,	9
List of Deceased Members,	11
Treasurer's Report,	13
Officers of the Society,	17
Officers of the District Medical Societies,	22
Catalogue of Fellows of the Society,	26

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1867.

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OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SOCIETY.

WITH AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCILLORS AND OF THE SOCIETY.

VOLUME XI.

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CONTENTS.

PAGE

Annual Discourse for 1867.—"The Duties of the Medical Profession." By HORACE P. WAKEFIELD, of Reading 1

Obituary 37

Biographical Notice of Reuben Dimond Mussey 37

" " of Augustus Addison Gould 39

" " of William Edward Townsend . . . 41

" " of Charles Harrison Stedman . . . 43

" " of Benjamin Cutter 45

" " of Nathan Hayward 46

" " of Ingalls Kettridge 46

" " of Benjamin Skilton 47

" " of Augustus Whiting 47

Annual Discourse for 1868.—"Medical Jurisprudence." By HENRY GRAFTON CLARK, M.D., of Boston 49

Obituary 75

Biographical Notice of Oliver Ellsworth Brewster 75

" " of Jonathan Brown 77

" " of Henry Halsey Childs 78

" " of John Homans 80

" " of James Jackson 81

" " of J. Mason Warren 86

Annual Discourse for 1869.—"Organic and Parallel Relation of some of the Practical Truths and Errors of Christianity and Medical Science." By ALFRED HITCHCOCK, M.D., of Fitchburg . . . 93

Obituary 129

Biographical Notice of John M. Brewster 129

" " of Paul Louis Nichols 130

" " of Ebenezer Woodward 130

Annual Discourse for 1870.—"Modern Medicine: Its Need and its Tendency." By WILLIAM WILLIAMSON WELLINGTON, M.D., of Cambridgeport 133

Obituary 173
Biographical Notice of Thomas R. Boutelle 173
" " of Benjamin F. Heywood 174
" " of Francis Codman Ropes 174
" " of Jeremy Stimson 175
" " of Ebenezer Stone 176
" " of Caleb Swan 177
" " of Solomon D. Townsend 178
" " of Josiah N. Willard 178

Annual Discourse for 1871.—"Medical Education in America." By Henry Jacob Bigelow, M.D., of Boston 181

Annual Discourse for 1872.—"Watch and Wait." By Thomas N. Stone, M.D., of Wellfleet 261

Annual Discourse for 1873.—"The Proper Treatment of Children." By Charles E. Buckingham, M.D., of Boston 281

Annual Discourse for 1874.—"The Medical Problems of the Day." By Nathan Allen, M.D., of Lowell 329

CONTENTS OF APPENDIX.

	PAGE
Proceedings of the Councillors, 1866–67	1
Proceedings of the Society, Annual Meeting, June, 1867	8
Treasurer's Annual Report	15
Officers of the Society	17
Officers of the District Societies	22
Catalogue of the Fellows	25
Proceedings of the Councillors, 1867–68	49
Proceedings of the Society, Annual Meeting, June, 1868	57
Treasurer's Annual Report	63
Officers of the Society	65
Officers of the District Societies	70
Catalogue of the Fellows	73
Proceedings of the Councillors, 1868–69	97
Proceedings of the Society, Annual Meeting, June, 1869	104
Treasurer's Annual Report	110
Officers of the Society	112
Officers of the District Societies	118
Catalogue of the Fellows	121
Proceedings of the Councillors, 1869–70	145
Proceedings of the Society, Annual Meeting, May, 1870	154
Treasurer's Annual Report	160
Officers of the Society	162
Officers of the District Societies	167
Catalogue of the Fellows	169
Proceedings of the Councillors, 1870–71	193
Proceedings of the Society, Annual Meeting, June, 1871	212
Treasurer's Annual Report	217
Officers of the Society	219
Officers of the District Societies	225
Catalogue of the Fellows	229

Proceedings of the Councillors, 1871–72 251
Proceedings of the Society, Annual Meeting, June, 1872 . . . 260
Treasurer's Annual Report 264
Officers of the Society 266
Officers of the District Societies 272
Catalogue of the Fellows 275

Proceedings of the Councillors, 1872–73 299
Proceedings of the Society, Annual Meeting, June, 1873 . . . 308
Treasurer's Annual Report 313
Officers of the Society 315
Officers of the District Societies 320
Catalogue of the Fellows 323

Proceedings of the Councillors, 1873–74 347
Proceedings of the Society, Annual Meeting, June, 1874 . . . 356
Treasurer's Annual Report 362
Officers of the Society 363
Officers of the District Societies 368
Catalogue of the Fellows 371

ARTICLE I.

THE

DUTIES OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

BY HORACE P. WAKEFIELD, M.D.

OF READING.

READ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, JUNE 5, 1867.*

Mr. President, and Fellows
of the Massachusetts Medical Society:

All that I am, have and hope for in this world I owe to the Medical Profession. Whatever influence has resulted from any honor bestowed or position attained, I have endeavored to use to promote the welfare of the Massachusetts Medical Society in particular, and advance the interest of the Medical profession in general. If the success of my efforts had equalled my desires I should have felt an honest pride in the result, but must be content that some progress has been made in collecting vital statistics, without which no accurate and thorough calculations can be made of epidemics, the duration of disease or the mortality of different localities; and without which cannot be discovered those obscure causes

* At an Adjourned Meeting of the Mass. Medical Society, held Oct. 3, 1860, it was

Resolved, "That the Massachusetts Medical Society hereby declares that it does not consider itself as having endorsed or censured the opinions in former published Annual Discourses, nor will it hold itself responsible for any opinions or sentiments advanced in any future similar discourses."

Resolved, "That the Committee on Publication be directed to print a statement to that effect at the commencement of each Annual Discourse which may hereafter be published."

which are silently yet surely sapping the vital powers of the human race.

But, however much I value the confidence reposed in me and the honors conferred by my fellow citizens, they are as the dust of the balance compared with that of being the mouth-piece of this Society on this festive occasion. For this I would make my most graceful bow and tender you my profoundest acknowledgments and most grateful thanks.

A few years ago, the Massachusetts Medical Society resolved, "nor will it hold itself responsible for any opinions or sentiments advanced in any future annual discourse." It took counsel of the wise man, "The prudent man forseeth the evil and hideth himself." If this be the acknowledged doctrine, that for whatever opinions I may advance and for whatever views I may promulgate, I, and I alone, am responsible, I accept the position and lay this down as an axiom, responsibility *in toto* exempts from criticism *in toto*.

Only once in the life of an individual is vouchsafed the high honor of addressing the assembled medical profession of the Commonwealth. The living voice can vibrate on the living ear but for one short hour. To the speaker it is an hour of moment; to the listener it may seem to "creep with leaden legs." To the one it is the hour of a life, to the other it may pass "like the idle wind."

We have assembled on the first anniversary of a two days session of festivity. We meet at the "hub of the universe." I welcome you, Mr. President, from the city of the east, laved by the waters of the beau-

tiful Merrimack, consecrated by the ashes of George Whitfield, small in territory but large in resources of wealth and intellect. To you, the second officer of this Society, from another city on whose soil were left the footprints of the Indian King Philip, rich in manufactures and men, I extend the right hand of fellowship. To the assembled thousand from the sands of Cape Cod and the rocks of Cape Ann, from the Switzerland of Massachusetts where Graylock throws his shadow, from the banks of the Merrimack and the Connecticut, from the hills of Hampshire and the fertile fields of Worcester, from every town and "city set on a hill," and every village nestling in the valleys, through the length and breadth of this glorious Commonwealth, in behalf of the Medical Society I give a joyous welcome. To all the members of this Society old and young, in full practice and in anticipation of practice, the Nestors of our profession and its tyros too, I give a merry greeting and welcome salutation. And I would kindly remember all the representatives from kindred societies of sister States. To those from the pine tree State, away towards the rising of the sun, Massachusetts's eldest daughter, "bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh;" those from the land of "granite and ice," from the verdant slopes of the Green Mountains, from the land of "steady habits" and "wooden nutmegs," from the garden patch of Providence Plantation, and the broad acres of the Imperial State, I extend hearty congratulations. To all brethren from far or from near who may honor us with their presence, I extend fraternal greetings. Brethren from our "err-

ing sisters," we would to-day be "hale fellows well met." We have all embarked in the same craft. "Row, brothers, row, the stream's running fast;" "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together," and we'll soon be in the haven of Union.

Gentlemen, we meet under favorable auspices. The clouds of war, that for four long years hung like a pall over our beloved country, have lifted and scattered. Peace again is in our midst, and plenty through our borders. We have cause for congratulation, that we are yet one people, and by the blessing of a kind Providence we have proof that we are a "people whose God is the Lord." By the valor of our fathers, our brothers, our sons, the ravages of war were confined to the cotton fields of the South and averted from the corn fields of the North. With grim visage and garments rolled in blood, the Destroyer has stalked through one portion of the land, while our fields, our marts, and our workshops have been unmolested and comparatively undisturbed. Our institutions have been on trial. The jurors, the true and loyal men of the nation, have returned their verdict. It was a capital trial—a question of life or death. Death to slavery, life to the nation, was the verdict. In this terrible ordeal, in this crucible heated by the wrath of men seven times hotter than it was wont to be heated, slavery was consumed; but its dying throes ushered into life a race of Freemen. "A nation was born in a day." With this birth, like any other, come new, great and grave responsibilities. Chattels have been transformed to beings, things have been changed to men. These must be

lifted from the depths of ignorance, taken by the hand and brought up to a higher level, educated for the enjoyment of life and liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, prepared for the destiny that awaits the disenthralled, and made "jewels set in ebony" to deck the crown of Him "who made of one blood all nations of the earth." God in his omnipotent economy, who "maketh even the wrath of man to praise Him and restraineth the remainder," has wrought out the enfranchisement of a whole race. This race, doomed by the policy of men to be the victim in this conflict, has emerged the victor. The loyal masses have conquered a peace and annihilated a rebellion. The loyal Representatives have reconstructed a government on the principles of equal rights and equal justice; and now let us, not as physicians merely, but in the higher capacity of men, unite with all in zealous effort to elevate a down-trodden and oppressed people; not merely "stand still and see the salvation of God," but wake to renewed exertions to heal wounds, assuage resentments, and unite both the pale and dusky hue in a common brotherhood, in the bond of one common union, for the love of one common country, and the advancement of the cause of one common Lord.

Dr. Griffin, the distinguished President of Williams College, whose clarion voice formerly resounded in the temples of this city, once said to a party of students he was socially entertaining, "Young gentlemen, I am going to give you a lesson on the christian duty of laughing." How strange that an eminent divine should feel the need of inculcating this duty

on a company of young men! Yet we may discover the propriety of the lesson when we remember the tendency of the human mind to regard this world as one only of ills and woes, of sorrows and sufferings, to feel only the thorns of life, but never to see the rose blooming close by their side. Man is prone to look on the dark side. We pursue our daily tasks among the unhappy, the disconsolate and the miserable. To them, for the time being, life is only one of sadness. They can see no beauty in nature. The earth has no flowers. The sun is only a taper. The night has no stars. "Man enters the world with a cry and leaves it with a groan." From the cradle to the coffin he is mourning for lost opportunities instead of improving present ones, sighing for broken toys instead of amusing himself with the joys of the present, trying to escape the burdens of life instead of manfully standing up and bearing them. Each one has a treasury of sorrow, and it is the only treasury that is always full. His check on this is always honored, and his draft is never protested. "The heart knoweth his own bitterness." Every one too has a Pandora's box well stored with the ills that may be, and into it every one is disposed to peep.

Breathing such a miasmatic atmosphere the lungs of the physician are apt to become studded with melancholic tubercles, and viewing such sights continually his eye becomes jaundiced and looks at all the brighter scenes as "through a glass darkly." It is necessary for us to guard against this tendency—thus

"this world to scan,
A mighty maze, yet not without a plan;"

and to strive to cultivate that faculty of the mind, which

> "finds tongues in trees,
> Books in the running brooks,
> Sermons in stones, and good in everything."

The eye, too timorous to admit more than a single ray of hope, and that refracted by a false medium, can never take in the full light of truth and look at the dispensations of Providence, as its loving kindness has designed. There is another side to this picture. The darkest cloud, surcharged with the lightning of heaven, has a silver lining. Nay, it has a celestial brightness if we could only view it from the other side. There are family groups overwhelmed with sickness and misfortunes, in which angels might feel at home, and hearthstones around which there is more of heaven than of earth, although lights are there put out that will never be relumed on this side the river; Rachels are "weeping because their loved ones are not," and Davids are consoling themselves by the thought "I shall go to him but he shall not return to me." How peaceful and serene are some of these scenes of deep affliction we are called to witness! The silver lining of the cloud is now in full view, while the electricity has been silently discharged and the darkness and gloom are all gone.

Constantly moving in these scenes of sorrow it is natural that our minds should become tinged with sombre views, and hence the especial need of occasions like the present. This is the gala day of our profession. We meet when the "time of the sing-

ing of the birds is come;" when Nature is enamelling the earth with flowers, and rousing the dormant energies of all created things through her wide domain; is cheering our despondency with the glad hope that if a "man die he shall live again."

One great advantage of this social re-union is the opportunity it affords of initiating new associations, and cementing the friendships formed in earlier days; of the interchange of the generous feelings welling up from the lower depths of our better nature, only now and then stirred to make us better physicians as well as better men. We meet to brighten the chain of friendship, eaten by the rust since we last met. We come to grasp the warm hand we have not pressed, it may be, since our academic or collegiate days; to give and receive the fraternal greetings of those we meet from day to day, or only from year to year. We come to chip off the sharp corners and rub down the rough edges of our being, notched, hacked and marred by the ills and perplexities of another year. Our hearts beat quicker, and for the time our "youth is renewed like the eagle's." The wrinkled brow is smoothed, the pallid cheek is flushed, the heavy eye is brightened, new life is infused into our wearied, flagging spirits, and a new lease is taken for another year of the joys and pleasures of our whole being.

The scenes of joy and sorrow, of hope and fear we have passed through since our last meeting are fast receding from our memories. Our aim has been to relieve the sufferings of our fellow men and brighten the monotony and gloom of the sick room

with the hopes and blessings we are enabled to convey through the ameliorating influence of the medical art. How the result has tallied with the aim, the eye of Him, "who seeth the end from the beginning," has noted as we made our daily rounds. It has been truly said by one of our self-made men, and whose indomitable energy has proved the assertion, that success is a duty. If we are true to ourselves, true to the obligations imposed by our profession, true to the better instincts of our nature, we shall do something to verify this assertion, do more for suffering humanity, be happier in our calling, do more to relieve the ills of our patients and lighten our own burdens, than those who singly have an eye on the "almighty dollar," and measure the value of the profession by this grovelling standard. This anniversary is a time suited as well for good resolutions in the future as for happy congratulations in the past. Let us individually and collectively resolve to do our whole duty, make ourselves more useful, prove truer to our patrons, strive to elevate the profession and advance the science of medicine, and demonstrate by our zeal and activity to our communities that they and the world are the better for our having lived in it.

The bow must be at times unstrung or it loses its elasticity. I remember the first time I ever heard Daniel Webster speak, he made this remark to the students of college: "Young gentlemen, it was not that Achilles carried the longest bow to the siege of Troy that made him formidable, but because he knew how to use it." It is the knowing how to do, that

makes the efficient physician; and the knowing how to leave off doing, that makes the happy one. Every day's cares and duties plow a furrow in his cheek, and it is only the happy home that can fill it up. When his daily task is done, his jaded spirits are drooping, and his feet, weary with the labors of the day, are turned towards home,

> "'Tis sweet to know there is an eye will mark
> His coming and look brighter when he comes."

His frugal meal is prepared by her "who riseth while it is yet night and giveth meat to her household," and partaken of with a heart grateful to that Being who maketh him to differ from those to whom he has ministered. His little ones prattle around his knees, and the soothing influence of these domestic joys recuperates his fatigued energies for the labors and duties of another day. He has earned his daily bread by the sweat of his brow, he has discharged the duties of the hour, and his sleep is sweet, for his conscience is at peace with his God and all mankind.

The disagreement among members of our profession is so apparent, and become so nearly a fixed fact, that it has passed into a proverb, "Who shall decide when doctors disagree?" Whether this is in reality the case with us more than with our brethren of the other professions, or with men engaged in other pursuits of life, I will not stop to argue, but will admit there is too much reason for entertaining this opinion. We have an universal panacea for this evil that is always at hand. It is found in an old volume that all of us are prone to neglect, and the lids of which sometimes become dusty. It is a

fragment of a discourse known as the Sermon on the Mount, and recorded by a tax-gatherer of Galilee: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." This is the foundation of our system of ethics—an excellent code for all of us to study—and the strict observance of which will render us more honorable members of our profession and better members of society. Be frank and freely communicate whatever by observation or study you may have acquired. Let your store of knowledge be as open to your neighbor, who may desire to draw therefrom, as to yourself. Conceal nothing from your brethren that may tend to benefit them and advance the interests of the profession. Hide not your light under a bushel, neither blow your own trumpet, lest the public may discern no euphony in the blast, and exclaim with Byron,

"Oh, Amos Cottle! Phœbus, what a name
To fill the speaking trump of future fame!"

Beware of the vices of envy and jealousy, and remember there is room enough in this world for every one to perform his part well, and gain distinction without disparaging others. Cherish the habit of looking at the merits rather than the faults of your associates, and cultivate the Christian virtues of forbearance and forgiveness. Never try to enlarge your practice by the insinuation that your brother does not thoroughly understand his business. A reputation laid on the ruins of another is evanescent, and a character erected on such a foundation will, like the morning cloud, soon pass away. Exercise caution in cases of consultation, lest you convey the impres-

sion to the patient or his friends that all is not being done in his case that might be done. A look, a word, an insinuation, may unintentionally do a wrong to the patient, as well as lacerate the feelings and seriously affect the reputation of your brother. Make no change in your treatment for the sake of the change. I have found it very safe practice, and I believe it is eventually popular practice, to "let well enough alone." A physician, when asked how he amassed his fortune, replied, "I made a very good living by attending to my own business, and saved money by letting other people's alone."

Another duty of the profession, a duty we owe to ourselves and the public, is that of associating together. It is of advantage to us in various ways. The interest in our profession is improved, our knowledge is increased by the interchange of what each has acquired, our social natures are cultivated, and we are stimulated to renewed efforts to advance the cause of medical science, and show to the community that the confidence reposed in us has not been misplaced. Of thus associating together I can speak from experience. I have realized the benefits accruing from thus occasionally meeting with my associates, and learning from them what they have discovered in their experience and practice. I belong to one of the smallest District Societies in the Commonwealth, but it is a live one. It has holden meetings once in two months since its organization, for seventeen years; collected statistics of the zymoses of the district, from every member thereof in active practice, for a series of years, a report of which has

been made to the parent Society at its annual meeting a number of times, and gathered statistics of the obstetrical cases occurring in the district for a term of years, a synopsis of which has been published in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal. A thorough experiment has also been made of the veratrum viride by nearly all the members of the Society, a report of which has been published in the American Journal of the Medical Sciences. This is a specimen of what may be done by a few, "*Ex uno disce omnes.*" Now I will venture the assertion that every member of this District Society has had a reciprocal influence for good exerted on him directly, and that every patient and the whole community has been indirectly benefited by this association.

Another duty of the profession is to do what it can to raise the standard of medical education. It has been too low; it cannot be too high. This Society was founded and incorporated for the purpose of elevating the profession and guarding the public from the impositions of the knavish and selfish. It seeks no self-aggrandizement; it has no sinister purpose. Man knows nothing except what he learns. The faculty of acquiring knowledge in different persons varies indefinitely, but the science of medicine is never acquired intuitively. A few gifted geniuses may grasp subjects by a process approximating intuition, but to most minds the acquisition of knowledge is a slow process, and the mastery of any science is only arrived at by patient toil and a systematic course of study. To prevent unfledged M.D.'s from being let loose on the community every

year, although they may have been caged in the schools for the required time, and imagine that their down, like Nebuchadnezzar's, has "grown to be eagles' feathers," let them pass the ordeal of a thorough and rigid examination, and not be admitted to the ranks of "*Doctor Medicinæ*" on prima facie evidence that their names have been in the office of some regular physician for the term of three years. In this way a diploma will be above the reach of many who do not deserve it, and the effect will be to make more palpable the difference between an educated member of our profession and an arrant quack.

The globe we inhabit is made up of atoms. Medical knowledge is only the collection of infinitesimal particles, gathered and transmitted from the archives and modern repositories of medical science. No man can grasp all knowledge or make all discoveries. But does the fact that the human mind is finite absolve us from the obligation to contribute our mite to the common fund? Remember the plaudit bestowed on the poor widow, recorded by the beloved physician, "She has done what she could." How natural is it to covet eminent talents, great opportunities and commanding influence! Did we realize how hard it is, rightly to improve one talent, how difficult to make the most of small opportunities and exert a limited influence always for the greatest good of the greatest number of our fellow men, as well as the highest good of our Master's cause, methinks we should be more modest in our aspirations. Responsibilities, obligations and duties increase in a geometrical ratio with talents, opportunities and

influence. When we have faithfully, scrupulously and religiously improved all committed to our care, then, but not till then, we may safely sigh for more.

We live in an active age. The world moves, and we must move with it; but if we move in one continuous round alone, we become rusty. To keep in an active, vigorous state, we must burnish up by contact with others. We should sometimes extend our vision beyond the horizon of our profession, wake up to the realization that we are men, that we have a common interest with our fellows in the affairs of life, that we have social and moral natures, that we have rights to be looked after, duties to be discharged, that we have a common interest in the politics, morals and religion of the day, and that we are in positions to exert a commanding influence and give a higher tone to the societies in which we move, instead of having all our views on these subjects manufactured for us even without our order.

A distinguished painter was once asked with what he mixed his colors to render them so beautiful, and yet so true to nature. His reply was, "Brains." It is an irreversible law, that the dignity and success of any pursuit is in exact ratio to the brains put into it. The more brains directly or indirectly applied to the medical art, the greater will be its skill and the more potent its energy. The time is coming when a thorough knowledge of chemistry will enable the physician to grasp the poisons generated in our cellars and around our buildings, and convert them into the pabulum of the flowers of the garden and the fruits of the field. The miasmata floating in the

atmosphere, from which emanate cholera, dysentery, fevers, &c., will, by the skilful manipulations of science, be made to blossom in the rose, wave in the yellow grain, or blush in the cheek of the delicious peach, apple or pear; when, by an exact comprehension of the laws of nature, those agents which are now silently at work sapping our energies and wasting our lives, will be drawn out from their hiding places to minister to our necessities and comforts, and instead of shortening, made to prolong our existence.

We live at an era when, in spite of the machinations and absurdities of empiricism in its protean forms, the character of the scientific physician stands higher, and his influence is more potent, than at any other time within the history of medicine. To us is committed the honor, the interests and the advancement of the profession. If our predecessors have established the reputation of the profession, shall we not transmit it not only untarnished, but also with a brighter burnish, to our successors? "Freely ye have received, freely give." If we perform faithfully all our duties as citizens, if as medical men we are scrupulously exact in discharging our duties to our patrons, and in every way exerting an influence to advance the standard and interest of our profession, we may be sure that it will continue to hold a controlling influence over the civilized world, and, in spite of all the mousing empiricisms of the age, will shine with a brighter lustre, and be honored and respected by the wise and good long after its revilers have been consigned to the tomb of the Capulets.

We have no fears for the future if the profession will strive for a higher degree of culture, for a more honorable ambition to investigate for itself the improvements and discoveries of the age, to think independently, to distinguish the chaff from the wheat, and especially to unlearn and discard those principles, maxims and teachings which fail to stand the ordeal of experience, and which, having been weighed in the balance, are found wanting. While we remember our duties to the profession, let us not forget our duties to ourselves. We should be men of the highest and noblest character. If we should ever be tempted to

> "Bend the pliant hinges of the knee,
> That thrift may follow fawning,"

let us remember, if we would yield individually, we have no right to do an act which will bring disgrace on our profession, leave the slightest stain on our fair fame, or tend to sink us to a level with the empiric.

Of the duties we owe our patients we have a worthy example in the life of our divine Master. He went about doing good. The blind saw, the deaf heard, the lame walked, the issue of blood was dried up, the bier was touched and the dead son restored to the tender embrace of the mother. We have not the miraculous power of the great Physician, but could we realize that the lives and health of all that is dear and lovely to our patrons are committed to our care, should we not more fully exert ourselves to prepare to assume this responsibility, and having assumed it, more faithfully strive to do all in our

power, that no one patient, be he high or low, rich or poor, shall suffer by our *laches*, and the heart of no friend shall break or bleed because the skill we possess was not exerted to the utmost in his behalf. Let us be more tender and faithful to our patients, so that when others come to render the same offices to us, that we have spent our lives in rendering to them, they may do it cheerfully and tenderly; so that we may wish to be paid in the same coin we have tendered to others. Let us remember that physicians are mortal. We are passing away. In a short time the hand, it may be, we have been instrumental in restoring to health, may perform the last sad offices for us as we close our eyes on sublunary things. Do we come up to a realization of our responsibility to those who trust their lives, and the lives of their families and households, to our care and custody? The husband and the father commits to his family physician the idol of his soul and the darlings of his heart. How momentous the deposit, how weighty the responsibility! Do we feel how much of moment, for weal or woe, is entrusted to his keeping, to whom are unbosomed all the secrets of the family circle, whispered in his ear alone, and known only to the Searcher of hearts? To none save the family physician are committed so many opportunities for good or for evil. To him the inner chambers of life are thrown open, and the deepest recesses of the soul are revealed. To his honor and integrity they are committed, trembling lest the confidence may be abused, and shuddering lest "a bird of the air shall carry the voice, and that which hath wings shall tell

the matter." Who has not seen the reluctance with which a fact has been communicated, while the patient knew the importance of its being disclosed! Who has not known how much of effort it cost the virtuous matron, and the pure maiden, to communicate with her physician? From these anxious efforts let us learn our obligations to keep locked in our bosoms the inevitable secrets of the profession, remembering that if all our acts were written in our foreheads we should never wear our hats on the backs of our heads.

Another duty of the physician is to cultivate hope in his patients as one of the surest remedies at his command. The intimate connection between the body and the mind is more apparent in sickness than in health. Whatever tends to keep the mind in an equable, placid condition, will react on the body, and have a decided influence in restoring that to its normal condition. Every prescription should be written, and every remedy administered, by the hand of hope. The patient, as he lies prostrated in body and enfeebled in mind, needs the stimulus which this Heaven-born messenger alone can impart. It is not sufficient that the sick man's attention should be directed to the flowery fields of convalescence away in the dim distance. In the monotony of his confinement he tires and grows weary by delay. He needs that his physician should, in the different stages of his disease, day by day, direct his attention to the favorable symptoms and the encouraging points he may recognize, and thus give variety and fruition to his hopes now, instead of deferring them to some

undefined time to come. The one gives him pleasure at once and is something tangible, while the other is only moonshine, bottled for some dark, murky, cloudy night, away down the vista of some uncertain future. Wake this echo in his soul, inspire this confidence, and you will bring into action a power more wonderful than was Aladdin's lamp in working miracles of beauty and majesty, and more potent than the magician's wand in calling spirits from the vasty deep.

To cure disease is regarded by many as the main duty of the physician. The truism, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," is recognized by all. Now have we not an obligation on us, possessing opportunities for learning what are the causes at work undermining the public health and shortening life, to point them out and show to our friends and patrons how they may be avoided? This I regard a duty imposed on us by our act of incorporation. If we have rights granted and privileges conferred, are not duties also imposed on us? If ever public hygiene is to be investigated, it must be commenced by the physician. Man, like a machine, wears out more rapidly if he constantly produces friction by running athwart nature's laws than when in harmony with them. Professional duty requires us to investigate this subject of health and make known how it suffers from inattention to hygienic laws, and how it may be improved by a strict observance of them. A more careful collection of statistics would, I have no doubt, prove that here in Massachusetts a large part of the sickness might be avoided by the dissemination of sanitary knowledge, and a large

ratio of the deaths might be averted by the observance of the laws of health. The diffusion of statistical and sanitary knowledge would show the condition in which men, women and children suffer most, and the circumstances under which they attain the greatest health and the highest vital power. These investigations would warn and instruct the masses in regard to the dangers to be avoided and the influences to be cherished, in order to enjoy the best health and preserve the greatest working power.

The friends of education and agriculture have collected statistics, circulated information, and waked an interest in the State that has done much towards the rapid progress of these sciences. The one tends to expand the intellect both of parent and child, the other to increase the value of domestic animals and the products of the soil. Now cannot the physician do something to induce the people to adopt such precautionary measures in care and self-management as will tend to the greater expansion of human life? Will not the profession direct the attention of the people to the intimate relation that exists between the health of the masses and the prosperity of the State? The question of our Lord, "How much, then, is a man better than a sheep?" is in point. The wealth of every State depends upon the productive power of the individuals composing that State. Sickness, disease and premature death tend to diminish its wealth and power, by converting producers into consumers. The productions of Massachusetts in 1855 were a little short of three hundred millions of dollars. In 1865 they were over five

hundred millions. Here was an increase of more than two hundred millions of dollars in ten years, and at a time when the State was under the severe strain of war, and when a large portion of her working classes were being converted into consumers. Now every dollar of this capital is interested in this subject, for it has been accumulated by, and its productiveness depends on, the healthy brains and hardy muscles of the people. Whatever renders the one less active, or the other less enduring, is so much loss to the wealth and capital. If human life be expansible, and facts, under the eye of every careful observer, prove that it is, a part of this loss can be avoided. Can we, under these circumstances, afford to neglect these means, and lose the opportunity of increasing our health, comfort, wealth and vital power? Does any one say this prolongation of life and eradication of disease is taking the bread from our own mouths? Be it so. Is the profession so selfish, because its daily bread is obtained by the "ills that flesh is heir to," that it will not act for their prevention? Is the physician so sordid, in that he lives because others die, that he will not tell his fellow man how death may be avoided for a time at least? I have more confidence in the profession than to admit or believe it. When the time shall arrive that the "infant of days" shall apply to the child of a hundred years, and the man at the age of Methusaleh shall be only in the prime of life, then may the "Ethiopian change his skin," "the leopard his spots," and the physician his calling, or else retire from practice, enjoying his "*otium cum dignitate*" in a green old age among the coming centuries.

There is a radical defect in female education. In the earlier history of our country the female portion of the community was known as women and girls. These are fast disappearing at the present day, and their places are supplied by ladies and misses. Instead of being clothed warmly in the products of their own wheels and looms, instead of partaking of the frugal meal of "Johnny cake" cooked by their own hands, they are "clothed in purple and fine linen, and fare sumptuously every day." Then they took lessons on the washtub, now on the piano. Then they were taught to finger the spinning-wheel, now they learn to thumb the guitar. The music of the piano is captivating to the young man, but it needs the accompaniment of the washtub to hold him in charmed captivity after the days of wooing are ended. The sylvan notes of the guitar are charming to the ear of the ardent youth, but the sound from the sharp whirring of the spinning-wheel is far more enchanting to the husband and more soothing to the crying baby. The one charms the ear and tickles the fancy, while the other spins a silver thread that is imperceptibly woven around both performer and listener, that is frailer than gossamer, and yet, when united with the tie that binds two hearts in one, forms a two-fold cord that can never be broken. The female is educated with no special object to arrest her attention and absorb her energies. The result is, she captivates by her frivolous accomplishments, and because she must fail to perform, as she ought, the duties of wife, mother and mistress of her household, she makes her husband, her children and herself

unhappy, or she is pressed on through her studies at school, in music and the et-ceteras of a finished education, at such a speed that, by the time her education is finished, she is finished with it. She is decked, nurtured and educated on such a high pressure principle, that by the time she ought to be putting on the blush of womanhood she is putting on the flush of the hectic. In the anxiety that the gem should be studded with brilliants, the casket is broken and the gem is lost. Let the medical profession call the attention of parents to the injury done to their daughters and coming generations by the violation of the laws of their physical being, and something will be effected towards maintaining the "*Mens sana in corpore sano.*"

Another duty of the profession is to warn the community against the errors of the day. There is not a more crying evil, not to say damning sin, than that of criminal abortion. It is one of those crimes so delicate that it must not be discussed, and yet not so delicate but that it can be committed, and by those even who unblushingly make pretensions to both decency and morality. There are thousands of women among the refined, as well as among the ignorant, led by the erroneous view that children are incumbrances and nuisances, whose end is physical and moral ruin. A dark cloud hangs over these family circles, and the shadow of night broods over these hearthstones. I believe it is the duty of the profession to set their faces like a flint against this heaven-daring sin. Although every one who broaches this subject will have occasion, like Paul, when

brought before Nero, to exclaim, "No man stood with me," yet the extent and enormity of it need to be unmasked and revealed. "*Verbum sat sapientiæ.*"

Another duty of the profession is to see that the community is disabused of the gross fallacy, that alcoholic stimulants are beneficial to persons in a state of health. I have much respect for great names, but I never saw or heard a name great enough to convince me that alcohol is a healthy diet, or that any person in the normal state needs this artificial stimulus. The fact that it may and does do good in a depressed state of the system from disease or accident, makes it clear to my mind that when these do not obtain, it is injurious. The use of it is a fruitful source of disease, death, pauperism and crime. No one, I think, who would go with me my daily round through the institution with which I am connected, see the squalid poverty and loathsome disease there congregated, and then calculate the expense entailed on the Commonwealth, would deny that untold evils—physical, social, mental and moral—are necessarily connected with the use of alcoholic stimulants. Probably no class of men know the evils resulting from the use of intoxicating liquors better than physicians. Knowing these evils, and in a situation to exert an influence to prevent their extension, I think it is the duty of every one of us, both by precept and example, to do what we can to stay their ravages. I would use alcohol when indicated as I would arsenic and strychnine, but I consider neither of them safe articles of diet. It appears, from statistics obtained by the Board of State Charities, that a large majority

of the cases of pauperism, crime and insanity is caused by intemperance. Let the physician take a decided stand to stem the coming tide and make an effort to win the young from these enticing paths, and the blessings of many ready to perish will be his, and the proud consciousness of having done a duty and discharged an obligation will be his also. I do not suppose all will take the same view that I do of this subject. I do not ask or expect it. Whether we regard alcohol as a food or as a drink, whether we prefer prohibition or license, let us all agree to differ, and agree to unite in one combined effort to eradicate this prolific and frightful cause of unnecessary sickness and premature death from our beloved Commonwealth.

"For ye have the poor with you always, and whensoever ye will ye may do them good." Here is a wide field for the exercise of our charity, a broad domain for the cultivation of our benevolence, but there is need of a wise discrimination in the dispensation thereof. Who has not felt that a richer fee was received than was ever laid in his palm, when the poor widow, with an empty hand but with an overflowing heart, called down the blessings of heaven for his kindness and efforts for her and hers? There is no better investment than that made in the prayers of the unfortunate, and in the gratitude of him ready to perish. Riches may take to themselves wings and fly away, the golden fee may remain till death, but will not pay for a safe ferriage over the Styx, nor pass current at the gate of heaven, while prayers and gratitude will plead "like angels trumpet-

tongued" for our admission to the holy city. Every visit given to the unfortunate poor plucks a grey hair from our head; every act of kindness shown to the virtuous in tears dries up one of our own, and every heart made glad by our sympathy obliterates one furrow from our wrinkled brow. While I would do with cheerfulness all in my power for the unfortunate and honest poor, words would fail to express my contempt for those who, having "wasted their substance in riotous living," squandered their earnings on "wine and women," left their families to the charity of a cold world, or the provision of a public almshouse, and on the approach of sickness induced by their own vicious indulgences, with brazen effrontry claim, and with unblushing impudence demand, the services of the physician at any and all times gratuitously on account of their poverty. While I would urge on the profession to do all in its power to mitigate the sufferings and cure the diseases of the poor, I would enjoin it as a duty to discountenance this unwarrantable demand. If we would take a decided stand that under no circumstances would we allow our services to be demanded by these contemptible scapegraces, we should show that we had some self-respect, take one step towards arresting them in their wasteful career of debauchery and crime, and do something towards abating this intolerable nuisance.

It is the duty of our profession to discountenance quackery in its multifarious forms in every judicious and honorable way. The question arises, what is judicious and honorable? In the discussions on one

of the earliest tariffs, John Randolph said, "I would go a mile to kick a sheep." That probably expressed the feelings of Mr. Randolph concerning the duty on wool; but the tariff passed, Mr. Randolph and the sheep to the contrary notwithstanding. I suppose no one can have more supreme contempt for the empiric than I have. Language fails to furnish a term debased enough to convey the true idea of a quack. I wish some lexicographer would coin some Saxon word that was mean enough to do it to a T; and yet I would not go half so far to rail at an empiric as would the distinguished Virginian to boot the wool. I would treat him as I was taught to treat a falsehood. If in the way, kick it out of your path, never turning to the right nor to the left to follow it. To-day quackery is in my way, a legitimate subject for discussion, but I intend to handle it gingerly. The best prescription for empiricism is, "Let it alone severely." It can bear any other treatment better than this. These parasites of the medical profession, these hangers-on, have been known from its earliest history. Each did run well, each flourished for a time, then dropped off, and new ones are constantly appearing. They are a kind of excrescence on the body medical, which flourish and increase under active treatment, but will die out and fall off if you let them alone; a kind of wart, which, if you apply caustic, will enlarge itself and irritate the body to which it is attached, but which, if you give it the expectant treatment, will eradicate itself. They are a kind of non-cancerous affection, at first irritating and teasing, given, it may be, for some

good yet unrevealed purpose, but when meddled with may prove infinitely worse than we are aware of, and the active treatment of which is far more dangerous than the affection itself. I repeat, let them alone and that severely. This may be given in heroic doses, and you will ere long see the good effects of your treatment. You can never raise the empiric to an honorable level, and the attempt will only draw you down to a dishonorable one. "Can a man take fire into his bosom and his clothes not be burned?"

But do you ask, can we do nothing to abate this nuisance? I answer, Yes. Never give any countenance by recognizing it as in any way connected with the profession. Never suffer your name to be used to "crack up" any empirical remedy. You may be importuned to fix your signature to some panacea, the ingredients of which may be good in themselves, and your name may be appended without due reflection, while your influence will be paraded before the public to bolster up a nostrum and give currency to some form of quackery you most cordially despise. They "steal the livery of heaven to serve the Devil in." Remember, that he who passes the counterfeit money, he who aids and abets, is as guilty as the man that makes the dies, stamps the bills, or forges the sign manual of the cashier. Recollect, a note, entirely worthless to the maker and everybody else with only his name on it, may pass current and stand at par with a good endorser. Charles Lamb said of one kind of quackery, "It is neither new nor wonderful. It is as old as the deluge, and, in my opinion, it kills more than it cures." This last

remark, I believe, is applicable to all of them. The public have a taste for being humbugged. They like to be drugged with nostrums, and all the better that they are sugar-coated. Everybody loves honey. You can't catch flies with vinegar, and the empiric knows it as well as any one. They judge more from the *post hoc* than the *propter hoc*. They take empiricism as they do the smallpox, in the natural way. Empirics of all kinds have a holy horror for all the regular faculty, and yet they are continually seeking to associate with us, unite with us, walk into the affections of our patients, worm into the good graces of our patrons, steal our thunder, and lay hold even of the skirts of our diplomas, which I would leave to them as Joseph his garment with Mrs. Potiphar, provided they would only cease this everlasting species of coquetry.

A man of decided convictions is a power, place him where you will. It matters not whether the convictions be right or wrong, they may be as erroneous as honest, and yet the power is there for good or for evil. Decision of purpose is an essential element in the character of an efficient physician. A positive mind will make its mark in our profession, and it will make it so it can be seen and felt too, if the attempt be made to erase it. It needs culture in most minds, but the culture is richly worth the labor it costs. The tuition comes high, but it is a paying investment. Enigmatical as it may seem, a negative man will ever say Yes, while it takes the positive man to say No. It is a little Saxon word, hard to be uttered, negative in its meaning, but positive in its

effects. It is a very unpopular word, grates on the ear to which it is addressed, but it is as essential in the vocabulary of the physician as is the scalpel in his dressing-case. It cuts fore and aft like a two-edged sword, but, like the knife of the surgeon of two hundred years ago anointed with the sympathetic salve, it heals the wound it makes. I believe that the essential, prime moving cause in the restoration to health from any and all diseases, is the *vis medicatrix naturæ*. When this constitutional power is gone, everything else is of no avail. It makes no difference whether the disease is self-limited or unlimited; whether disease is a part of the plan of creation, is caused by a violation of some law of our being, or is attributable to

> "Man's first disobedience and the fruit
> Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
> Brought death into the world and all our woe;"

whether the currents or the counter-currents of medicine are the stronger; whether more good and less evil, or more evil and less good, comes from medication; it matters not, when this power is gone. And while I believe most fully in this curative power of Nature, I am just as thoroughly convinced of the beneficial effects of the assistance rendered this process by the skill of our profession. While I believe that many diseases are self-limited, and that many would and do recover without the intervention of medicine, I am as fully persuaded that medicine at times, heroically administered even, is advantageous, and have as full faith in the adjuncts employed to arrest diseases as I have in Nature's primary tendency

to repel it. It is for this reason, that it requires more decision not to do than to do, that I would have a positive physician. The desire of the patient for medical treatment is so strong, and the belief in the propriety of constantly swallowing drugs is so universal, that it requires a will to resist the demand, and a knowledge positive in regard to what Nature can do and what assistance must be afforded. It is not sufficient that a patient lives through an attack of disease, it is necessary also that he should *get well*, free from all vestiges of the complaint and its *sequelæ*.

My theory is, that the less medicine one takes and gets well of his disease—not lives through it merely—the better it is; but when Nature fails to cure, or shows unmistakable symptoms of failure, I would come to her assistance right early, and prescribe heroically if need be, with the firm conviction that the remedy capable of injury if misapplied is equally capable of benefit when judiciously and skilfully directed. The physician that can watch his patient, stand by and see that no harm comes to him from interference with Nature unnecessarily, will be ready to come to her assistance as soon as she gives the grand hailing sign of distress. By so doing he will combine and unite the expectant with the heroic practice, with benefit to his patient and with credit to himself. At one time he can exercise a "masterly inactivity," and at another, he, like Gen. Grant, can "fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

In the officious intermeddling of friends this ability to say No is of great moment. While I would pa-

tiently consider all idiosyncrasies, attentively listen to all suggestions, and carefully weigh all peculiarities, and while I would humor them when I knew I could do it with no detriment to the patient, I would, so long as the responsibility was on me—for no one could share if he would, and no one would if there was any to share if he could—kindly, but firmly, say there must be no interference by friends, when there can be no division of responsibility.

One duty still remains. The lesson, "He saved others, himself he cannot save," is again before us. The proof that man is mortal, and our art is imperfect, stands out in bold relief. Twenty of our associates "have gone the way of all the earth, and the places that once knew them shall know them no more forever." Of these much might be said in the way of eulogy, and written for the encouragement of those who yet linger on the shores of mortality. They have gone only a little in advance. Every rolling year adds to their list and diminishes our own. Soon some one will perform the last rites for us, that we are now doing for our loved and lost. In a little while the whole of the present catalogue will be registered on the other side of the river.

Dr. Augustus A. Gould, who occupied your Chair, Mr. President, at the last annual meeting of this Society, and presided so acceptably over our deliberations, is no more. He was summoned by an inscrutable Providence in the vigor of his manhood, in the midst of his usefulness, rich in experience, while diffusing his knowledge for the good of our profession and of his fellow men, at a time when to human ken

his life and his influence were the most needed. If prayers could have shielded him from the fatal shaft, if love could have saved him from the unerring aim of the insatiate archer, another's lips in the coming future might have spoken his tribute and pronounced his eulogy.

Dr. Charles H. Stedman, careful in examination, keen in analysis, a strict observer of nature, hesitating to interfere with her processes yet bold in emergencies, and ever ready with a helping hand when she needed assistance, has paid the final debt. By his urbanity and kindness he endeared himself to all, woke an echo in the souls of his intimate friends that cannot sleep again, and touched a chord that will never cease to vibrate till long after the hand that struck it shall have mouldered back to dust.

Dr. William E. Townsend, the skilful, honorable and attentive physician,

> "Whose very foot had music in't
> As he came up the stair,"

has passed on to that country from whose bourne no traveller returns. His sun went down ere it was noon. His kind offices and faithful services will be held in grateful remembrance by his surviving friends till they meet him in that better land, where no one shall say, "I am sick;" where the "wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

Dr. Reuben D. Mussey, a distinguished honorary member of our Society, having lived and had his being for eighty-six years, has gone home to be at rest. The speaker knew him while attending lectures at the Medical School in Dartmouth College. An

earnest student, an original thinker, an interesting lecturer, a skilful practitioner, a bold operator, he won the affections of his students, gained the confidence of his patients, and showed to the world what a vast amount of labor and of good too can be accomplished by industry, energy and perseverance. He made no pretensions to genius, but he improved the powers bestowed by his Creator to the best advantage, and made his mark higher on the temple of fame than those who rely more on powers innate than on powers acquired and disciplined. None met him but to bless, none knew him but to love. As if in answer to united prayer, "*serus in cœlum redeas*," he lingered long on earth, an ornament to his profession, a blessing to the world, a noble specimen of the gentlemen of a past generation, and an example of the humble Christian eminently worthy of emulation.

The names of Bates, Brewster, Bullard, Clark, Fales, Sir Charles Hastings, Hayward, Hoyt, Kittredge, McCullum, Page, Skelton, Snow, Warren, White and Whiting will long be cherished and revered by those to whom they ministered, and with whom they lived. Some have gone in the dew of their youth, just entering on the great theatre of life, ardent and buoyant; others in the noontime of life, in the midst of their usefulness, with harness all on, their bones full of marrow and their hearts full of hope; while others, "full of years and full of honors," have been gathered "like a shock of corn fully ripe for the harvest." We would strew their graves with the cypress and with the laurel, drop a tear of affection

and hold their names in grateful remembrance. Emulating their virtues, let us all so act that our daily lives may leave behind us a fragrance ever sweet and ever during, that our good deeds may erect a monument for us more lasting than granite, and that our names may be embalmed in the memories of all with whom we have lived and moved. As we contemplate this change, let us view it not in sadness and gloom, not in despondency and sorrow; and when we are summoned may we close our eyes on the scenes of earth

> "Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
> About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams;"

conscious that we have acted well the part assigned us here below, joyful in the hope that a blessed immortality and a happy re-union with all the wise and good who have passed on before, await us above, and confident in the belief that he who is faithful in a very little shall receive the plaudit, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

OBITUARIES.

REUBEN DIMOND MUSSEY.

Dr. Reuben Dimond Mussey was born in Pelham, N. H., June 23 1780. His father was a physician, who moved to Amherst when Reuben was nine years old, and subsequently to Peterborough, where he died. He taught his son the rudiments of his education, and gave him his first lessons in Latin. He worked on the farm in the summer and attended school in the winter till he was sixteen years old, when he began to teach school. At the age of twenty-one by his exertions he was able to enter the junior class in Dartmouth College, and graduated in 1803. After graduation he studied medicine with Dr. Nathan Smith, the founder of the Medical School at Hanover. He commenced the practice of his profession in the town of Essex, Mass., and boarded with the father of Rufus Choate, when Rufus was a little curly-headed boy. After practising here a few years he attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1809. Here he exhibited great eagerness in the pursuit of knowledge, and a true philosophical spirit. Having experimented upon others and himself, by which he came near losing his life, he attacked in his Thesis the opinions of Dr. Rush, Professor in the University. His Thesis was thought worthy of publication, and called attention to the author as an earnest student and an original thinker. After this he located in Salem, Mass., attained a large practice, delivered lectures on Chemistry, and, in 1813, was married.

In 1814 he removed to Hanover, N. H., and lectured on the Theory and Practice of Physic, Materia Medica and Obstetrics. Subsequently he occupied the Chair of Anatomy and Surgery, performing all the operations before the classes, and attending to a large surgical practice in New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts. In 1837 he removed to Cincinnati, and became the leading spirit in the Ohio Medical College. Here he remained fourteen years, and left this school, with a staff of young, men to establish the Miami Medical College. Here he labored for six years, and in 1857 retired from the

active pursuits of his profession as fresh, ardent, and enthusiastic in all that pertains to medical science as the youngest man in practice.

During his retirement he published one valuable book, "Health, its Friends and Foes," the result of his large and varied study and experience. He was trusted and loved in all the walks of life, was President of the American Medical Association, and received the degree of LL.D. from his Alma Mater, a noble son fitly recognized by a worthy mother. He died in Boston, June 21, 1866.

His energy appears in the fact that he educated himself and in the vast amount of labor he performed. Besides lecturing at Dartmouth College he delivered four courses at Bowdoin College, and two or three at Fairfield School in New York, and at Middlebury, Vermont. Like some powerful hidden enginery his energy sustained and impelled him in doing an amount of work which seems almost incredible.

Industry was another marked trait in his character. He lost no time. He was in his study among his books when not professionally engaged. Necessity made him industrious in early life, the calls of his profession made him so in middle life, and habit made him so till the end. No discovery, no remarkable operation, no new medicine escaped him.

Progressiveness was one of his marked characteristics. He was always up with the foremost, and in some things had the credit of leading other distinguished men in this country and in Europe. In 1828 he tied both carotid arteries—the first reported case successfully performed. In 1830 he proved what Sir Astley Cooper had declared to be impossible, that intra-capsular fractures could be united with a bony union. In 1836 he operated a third time on the same patient for osteo-sarcoma, successfully removing the clavicle and scapula, and enabling the patient to return to his former employments—an operation at that time without precedent in the annals of surgery. These achievements gave him a world-wide reputation.

Dr. Mussey was a benevolent man. He gave from principle, gave widely, largely, and his gifts remain, like the memory of his name, to bless the world. Many a young man has been cheered in his depression and helped forward at the moment of need by his generous and timely benevolence. He was beautifully and remarkably consistent. He believed in total abstinence, and he never touched alcoholic drinks. He believed in a vegetable diet, and he lived for thirty years without meat. He was a member of a Christian Church from early life till his departure. He took the deepest interest in the cause of religion. Amid all his professional engagements he found time for daily prayer, the social meeting and worship on the Sabbath. He was prompt in all his appointments with his fellow men, and he saw no reason why, with

the same effort, he could not meet his God according to divine appointment. He aimed to make everything subordinate to the good of man and the glory of God, and in this respect he left a precious record. Learning of the Great Physician, he had a deeper and truer insight into the nature and cause of diseases. After his retirement from the active duties of his profession he enjoyed a long, bright, sweet Sabbath, in anticipation of the eternal Sabbath, waiting serenely for the boatman with the silent oars to take him over the dark river, till he heard the Master saying, "Father, I will that they also whom thou hast given me be with me where I am, that they may behold my glory."

AUGUSTUS ADDISON GOULD.

Dr. Augustus Addison Gould was born in New Ipswich, N. H., on the 23d of April, 1805. At the age of fifteen he took the whole charge of his father's farm, fitting himself for College by studying during the winter months, and, during one entire year, at the Academy. He entered College at Cambridge in 1821, and during the four years was obliged to earn money in vacations and otherwise to meet his expenses. Graduating in 1825 he became private tutor to a family in Maryland, and while there began the study of medicine, taking his degree in 1830, having in the meantime passed a year as house pupil at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

His taste for natural history, developed at College, where he made himself an accomplished botanist, continued to be a solace and pleasure during his whole life. He found time, in the scattered moments of leisure of an active professional career, and in the hours allotted by others to sleep, to cultivate various branches of natural science, in several of which he became an acknowledged authority in this and in other countries. The published proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the National Academy of Sciences abound with papers testifying to the extent and variety of his acquirements. His Report on the Invertebrate Animals of Massachusetts, and his Description of the Shells obtained by the United States Exploring Expedition, stand conspicuous among other monuments to his scientific fame and evidences of his untiring industry.

But Dr. Gould's scientific achievements, though so numerous and important as to place him in the first rank among American naturalists, were but episodes in which he sought recreation amidst the arduous duties of the profession to which he devoted his life. Though his re-

tiring disposition, which prompted him rather to a generous acknowledgment of the merits of others than to a display of his own capacity, delayed the full recognition of his eminent professional abilities, he at length attained, in the judgment of his peers, the position he had so well merited, enjoying also a large measure of public confidence.

As one of the Physicians of the Massachusetts General Hospital, in consultations with other members of the profession, in his relations with medical students, and in private practice; his devotion to duty, good judgment, extensive acquirements, accurate observation, and hearty kindness, made him everywhere honored and beloved.

A marked characteristic of Dr. Gould's character was his readiness to be of service to others; often to those who had not the slightest claim upon his attention, and where his kind offices could have no other motive than the pleasure he felt in being useful.

This Society owes very much to his efficient and intelligent devotion to its welfare. For many years its Treasurer, his acquaintance with members in various parts of the State, and his familiarity with all matters connected with its practical operations or concerning the interests or the honor of the profession, caused his judgment to be valued and deferred to in any conflict of opinions among its officers or Fellows.

In early life he had the advantages of that kind of training which an Apostle defined as the "nurture and admonition of the Lord," and profited by that exemplary discipline, which happily combined the strictness of parental authority and the tenderness of parental love. This education rooted in him those better moral principles, which under God acquired such strength and bore such fruit in his subsequent life. For more than thirty-five years he was an exemplary member of the Christian Church. He had settled convictions of the inspiration of the Scriptures, and the truth of the great doctrines as held by evangelical Christians. Amid his intellectual pursuits and his association with men of different creeds, and of no creeds, he remained a steadfast believer. He had no disturbance of his belief from the most thorough and most extensive scientific investigations. He was willing that man should dig as deeply as he chose about the roots of Christianity, as he was sure he could not subvert it. If anything in nature seemed to conflict with revelation, he did not relax his hold on the latter but remained firm, confident that by a true interpretation the Bible would either be left uncontradicted or be positively confirmed by further inquiries. To him Nature was a Revelation as well as the Bible. Of both, man was the student and God was the author. Both were to be studied with the same docility and the same faith. If at any point they seemed to be in conflict, he did not pronounce either false, but waited

for further light, assured that the apparent discrepancy was not real. He had no narrow views of the Christian system; never denounced those who differed from him, but he had definite convictions of his own, and while he welcomed evidence that affected their legitimacy he was not afraid to avow or defend them. He did not paganize his religious theories by speculation, but his religious faith christianized his philosophies, so that he was in the best sense a Christian philosopher. His experience of the Spirit's power in his conversion anchored him in God's truth, and he never theoretically or practically compromised any principle of his faith.

Chosen President of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1864, Dr. Gould fulfilled during two years the duties of that office with the same wise discretion which marked every act of his professional life. Retiring at our last anniversary from this post of honor, a few months saw him one of the few victims of the pestilence which, so much dreaded, passed over our chief city with but a faint brush of its wing. He died of cholera, 15th September, 1866; full of honors, but, alas! without having fulfilled the measure of years which our hopes had allotted to him, and which would have been so fruitful of benefit to man.

WILLIAM EDWARD TOWNSEND.

It was a strange and sad coincidence by which we have been called upon to mourn the death, within the past year, of two of our number, both of whom were conspicuous as presiding officers at our last annual meeting. Within a few short weeks of each other, at a moment's warning, they received their final summons and rested from their earthly labors. One had passed the meridian of life, and had obtained the highest reward of professional merit; the other had hardly reached life's middle term, but had won an honorable name among men, and a prominent place in the medical annals of the Commonwealth.

Dr. William Edward Townsend was born in Boston on the 20th of August, 1820. He was the son of Dr. Solomon D. Townsend, who survives him, and who, as we trust, will long be spared to the profession he has adorned for so many years. His grandfather, Dr. David Townsend, was a pupil of Dr., afterward General, Joseph Warren, and served in the army of the Revolution from the battle of Bunker's Hill until the close of the war.

Having been prepared for College at the Boston Latin School, Dr. Townsend entered the Sophomore class in Harvard University in 1836, and graduated in 1839. Before commencing the study of medicine, he

acted for a year as usher in the Latin School. A severe attack of typhoid fever at this time so prostrated him as to require him to pass a winter in St. Croix before proceeding with his medical studies. He was a pupil at the Tremont Medical School, and received his medical degree in 1844, passing his last year of study as one of the House Surgeons at the Massachusetts General Hospital. From henceforth he devoted himself with much assiduity to the practical duties of the profession, and, at the time of his death, had acquired a large and lucrative practice. On the 6th of October, 1847, he was married to Miss Ellen E. Britton, daughter of Hon. A. G. Britton, of New Hampshire.

Near the commencement of the late war, in August, 1861, Dr. Townsend was appointed to the charge of the "Soldier's Hospital," having at the same time, and during the war, the medical care of the soldiers at Fort Independence; and was subsequently appointed Surgeon to the hospital known as "The Soldier's Rest," which post he held at the time of his death.

On the 16th of November last, after weeks of more than usual anxiety and fatigue, he was suddenly seized with symptoms of Asiatic cholera, to which he succumbed on the following day. He had had, within a day or two of his death, the care of a fatal case of cholera, from which it is not unreasonable to suppose he contracted the disease.

In the untimely death of Dr. Townsend, just entering as he was upon the most active period of his medical career, the profession has sustained a loss much to be deplored. To a mind of more than ordinary grasp and vigor he united much practical sagacity, the result in part of diligent study and careful observation. He also possessed a natural love of method and exactness that rendered him peculiarly skilful in surgical practice. Those who visited the Soldiers' Hospital must have remarked the admirable order that everywhere prevailed; as also the ingenuity displayed in the arrangement and adaptation of a private dwelling to meet the requirements of a public hospital, nothing having been left undone to secure the comfort of the patients, as well as the best sanitary means for their health and well-being. But, whether in public or private practice, the same testimony is borne to the skill and success that characterized his professional efforts.

In recalling the more noticeable features in the character of Dr. Townsend, we are impressed with an earnestness of purpose, and a deep sense of responsibility that especially marked him. These were traceable not less in the remarkable fidelity in all his professional relations, than in the performance of the manifold duties that constantly pressed upon him. He was for many years an active and prominent member of the School Committee, and those who labored with him will bear witness to the zeal that seemed always to animate him, and his

faithfulness to every trust committed to him. We are informed that the City is indebted to him for many suggestions, while a member of that Board, of the highest practical value. But in whatever relation of life, whether in the world, in the more limited domain of professional service, or in the family, there was always apparent the same scrupulous care in all that he undertook. Reserved and thoughtful in manner, he seemed to have always before him the injunction of the Preacher, and whatsoever his hand found to do, that he did with his might.

While thus fulfilling his obligations to his fellow-men, he was not unmindful of those higher duties, the rightful performance of which goes to make up the whole law. Soberly and conscientiously he walked, and, when suddenly called to bid farewell to all he loved on earth, he received the summons with humble resignation, and calmly and truthfully awaited the mysterious change, leaving behind him an example of diligence, fidelity, and Christian charity, well worthy of our imitation.

CHARLES HARRISON STEDMAN.

Dr. Charles Harrison Stedman was born in Lancaster, Mass., on the 17th June, 1805—the third son of the Hon. William Stedman and Almy Ellery his wife. He was prepared for College at Amherst Academy, and entered Yale College, from which, though he did not graduate, he received the honorary degree of A.M. in 1856. He studied medicine with the celebrated military surgeon Dr. Mann, at Fort Independence, in Boston Harbor, and with his relative Dr. Walter Channing, receiving the degree of M.D. from Harvard University in 1826. After marrying Lucy, daughter of Dr. William Ingalls, he was appointed Surgeon to the U. S. Marine Hospital at Chelsea, in the same year. Here he had large opportunities for the study of disease, and greater advantages for the practice of surgery than often fall to the lot of young practitioners, while a considerable business in the town of Chelsea fitted him for the general duties of his profession. His increasing reputation soon drew to the hospital numbers of students, who always spoke with warm appreciation of the special faculty he possessed of imparting clinical instruction. Having been Surgeon to this hospital for twelve years, he was removed on a change of administration, and leaving Chelsea, took an office in Hanover street, Boston, in 1841, where he remained fifteen months, with a rapidly increasing practice. In 1842 he was appointed Superintendent of the Boston Lunatic Hospital, and Physician to the Institutions at South Boston. While occupying this responsible office, and having the assistance of

students only, he saw a great many patients daily, amounting in the great epidemic of ship fever to a very large number. Here he acquired that knowledge of mental disease, which in after years rendered his opinion in such cases so valuable and so widely sought for. Dr. Stedman resigned this position in 1851, and removed to Montgomery Place, Boston, where he began practice anew at the age of 46. In 1853 he was appointed Coroner for Suffolk County, being the first physician that held that office. In 1854 he was elected to the Massachusetts Senate, and, in 1857, to the Executive Council, besides holding an appointment as Hospital Commissioner. As the Doctor's business grew, these political duties became less interesting to him, and he gave his whole attention to the demands his practice made upon his time. In 1861 he removed to 2 Dover Street. In 1864 he was appointed Surgeon to the Free City Hospital. During the last years of his life he had little respite from the hurry and anxieties of a hard-working practitioner.

Dr. Stedman united to undoubted skill in his profession, an untiring love for its practice and great success in the management of disease, winning from his brethren and from the public that reputation as a physician, which placed him at the time of his death in the front rank of the profession in Boston. He was clever in diagnosis, as his students and associates thought, to a remarkable degree, and when he was mistaken was not ashamed to own it.

He had a wonderful faculty in gaining the love and confidence of his patients, while his sound judgment, his appreciation of wit and humor, his hearty laugh and cheerful countenance, made him a welcome guest in professional circles. His love for and application to music constituted his relaxation and shared his few hours of leisure with his beloved books. His library of general literature was large, and stocked with many rare and famous volumes.

During the latter part of his life, when in full practice, he was as ready as ever to respond to the calls of the poor, and his friends and family found it hard to make him see that this part of his business might justly be left to younger men. His death was hastened by application to his practice, his hospital duties, and to study; and when told that he was overtasking his strength, he would reply that he was growing old and must keep up with the times. For many years he felt convinced that he had disease of the heart, and though some of the most eminent physicians of Boston had investigated his case, and assured him that he was mistaken, he quietly retained his own opinion and stood ready and calm, like a Christian man, waiting for the call. It came on the 8th of June, 1866, when, after a few days illness, the overworked heart burst its walls, and he rested from his labors.

BENJAMIN CUTTER.

Dr. Benjamin Cutter was born at West Cambridge (now Arlington), June 4, 1803, and died at Woburn, March 9, in the sixty-second year of his age. He was educated at Phillips Academy, and graduated at Harvard College in 1824. He took his medical degree from the same College in 1827, and having studied with Dr. Francis Kittredge, of Woburn, succeeded to his practice on the death of Dr. Kittredge. Dr. Cutter was gifted by nature with qualities that go far to make a true man and a good physician. These were sedulously trained and cultivated, which combined to make him a person of rare worth and prominence among his fellow citizens and cotemporary practitioners. With a mind of the highest order, possessing varied and extensive acquirements, keen in observation, diligent in study, prompt in action, sound in judgment, modest yet self-reliant, he honored his profession in a practice of nearly forty years. His devotion to his profession was entire. His final disease, pneumonia, was contracted by exposure on a surgical consultation visit.

Dr. Cutter was the father and first President of the Middlesex East District Medical Society. He was clerk of the first Trinitarian Church in Woburn for more than twenty years. He was a model for a financier, and left a handsome competency acquired mainly by his profession. As a genealogist and antiquarian he possessed a rich fund of local topographical history, which he had collected from his aged patients, and which was marked for its variety, completeness and accuracy. Eminent as a physician, reliable as a citizen, consistent as a Christian, his death carried sorrow to all who knew him. The esteem in which he was held by the community in which he lived was evinced by the attendance of a vast assembly at his funeral on a raw March day, embracing women and men freely shedding tears of grief. He listened to the Master's warning, "Be ye also ready," while in health; obeyed the summons, "Depart and be with Christ," in the midst of his usefulness; a close student, an ardent searcher for truth, and a growing man till the day of his death. He was truly a beloved physician, and his memory is enshrined in the hearts of all to whom he ministered and with whom he was associated.

NATHAN HAYWARD.

Dr. Nathan Hayward was born in Boston, Jan. 6, 1830, and died in St. Louis, Missouri, Aug. 12, 1866, of Asiatic cholera. He was the son of James T. and Sarah A. Hayward. He was fitted for College at the Boston Latin School, and after graduation from Harvard, in 1850, he studied medicine at the Tremont Medical School. On the completion of his medical studies he passed a year and a half in Germany attending lectures, and on his return he established himself in the practice of his profession in Roxbury. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the 20th Mass. Regiment at its first organization. Subsequently, at the unanimous request of the officers of the regiment, he was commissioned Surgeon, Sept. 10, 1861, and continued in active service till near the close of the war, being successively promoted to the rank of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel. About a year before his death he was induced to resume the civil practice of his profession at St. Louis. He did so, under the most favorable auspices and with distinguished success. On the appearance of the cholera, however, a heavy burden of labor and responsibility fell upon him; he was called upon to take charge also of the practice of a brother physician, in whose family cholera had appeared. Dr. Hayward met the duties of his situation without fear or shrinking, but was himself attacked by the epidemic, and, after an illness of two or three days, his constitution gave way, and he sank calmly to rest, not far from a month before the time fixed for his marriage.

INGALLS KITTREDGE.

Dr. Ingalls Kittredge was born in Townsend, May 30, 1798, and died in Beverly, Feb. 14, 1867. He was the son of Dr. Ingalls and Sarah Kittredge, and was fitted for College at Phillips Academy, Andover. He graduated from Harvard College in 1820, and studied medicine with Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston. Having received his degree of M.D., in 1823, he commenced the practice of his profession in Salem, but removed to Beverly in 1825. He married, Nov. 30, 1826, Augusta Smith, of Beverly, by whom he had seven daughters. He acquired an extensive and successful practice, which, from infirm health, he was obliged to relinquish more than ten years ago.

BENJAMIN SKILTON.

Dr. Benjamin Skilton died in Lowell, March 23, 1867, in the 85th year of his age. He was born March 16, 1783, in Billerica, Mass., and practised medicine for many years in Pelham, N. H. In 1840 he removed to Lowell, where he had a respectable practice for some ten or twelve years, after which he was confined most of the time to his house by means of chronic rheumatism and partial paralysis. He was very much respected for his highly moral and religious character, and died at a "good old age," leaving a widow, two sons, and one daughter, the wife of Dr. Marsh, of Carlisle.

AUGUSTUS WHITING.

Dr. Augustus Whiting was born in Billerica, March 2, 1795, and died in Charlestown, May 4, 1867. He was the son of Samuel and Rachel Whiting, and graduated from Harvard University in 1816. He was for a time Preceptor of Framingham Academy. He studied medicine with Dr. William J. Walker, and received his degree of M.D. in 1820. May 30, 1822, he married Catherine Walker, daughter of Timothy Walker, of Charlestown, by whom he had nine children. He began the practice of his profession in Haverhill, where he remained nineteen years. Subsequently he removed to Charlestown, and remained there till his death. He was esteemed as a skilful physician and a valuable citizen.

ARTICLE II.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

BY HENRY GRAFTON CLARK, M.D.

OF BOSTON.

READ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, JUNE 3, 1868.*

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:

For the first time in the history of the Massachusetts Medical Society its Fellows are assembled within the walls of an edifice† which has been erected for purposes, and is hereafter to be devoted to objects, entirely in harmony with those for which the Society itself was organized; namely, the treatment of disease and the advancement of the cause of medical education.

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* At an Adjourned Meeting of the Mass. Medical Society, held Oct. 3, 1860, it was

Resolved, "That the Massachusetts Medical Society hereby declares that it does not consider itself as having endorsed or censured the opinions in former published Annual Discourses, nor will it hold itself responsible for any opinions or sentiments advanced in any future similar discourses."

Resolved, "That the Committee on Publication be directed to print a statement to that effect at the commencement of each Annual Discourse which may hereafter be published."

Permit me, then, to congratulate you on the auspicious circumstances under which we this day meet; and, in the name of the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital—who, I know, will excuse me for the liberty—to whose liberality and enterprise we are indebted for this spacious and convenient amphitheatre, and in behalf of my colleagues and myself, its Physicians and Surgeons, to extend to you now, as we shall at all times be happy to do, a most cordial welcome.

For it is indeed most fitting that this structure—the necessary and healthy outgrowth of an institution which, on the fourth of July next, enters upon its second half-century — should be thus honored at its inauguration by the presence of an Association, to the members of which it is so greatly indebted for what it has accomplished in the past, and for all that it may hope to achieve in the future.

It would be ungracious, while we thus welcome you to this our new theatre, should I omit all expression of passing regret that we have taken our final leave of the classic old place endeared to us by so many interesting recollections, and which has been for so many years intimately associated, in the minds of most of us, with the history and progress of the surgery and surgeons of New England and of the country.

But there is one event in this retrospect which, more than any other of the eight thousand operations which have been performed in that theatre, will keep the memory of it forever green. I

mean of course the final demonstration of the properties of SULPHURIC ETHER, the simple report of which I have extracted from vol. 30, p. 446, of the Surgical Records of the Hospital. It is as follows: "The patient, Alice Mohan, was carried to the operating theatre at 11 o'clock. Mr. Morton's preparation was exhibited. In three minutes the patient was under its influence completely. The artery was compressed by Dr. J. M. Warren and the thigh amputated by Dr. Hayward. With regard to the influence of the preparation inhaled, the patient asserts that she was entirely insensible until the last ligature was tied." Thus quietly but perfectly was that great discovery verified and demonstrated, for which, in the words of Sir Benjamin Brodie, all physicians and surgeons have been looking in vain from the days of Hippocrates to the present time.

Salient beyond almost all others the great fact will forever remain to us; and, like the bow of the Covenant, will safely span, with its many-hued radiance, that yet unknown and unmeasurable space from that earliest recorded time when "the Lord God caused a deep sleep to fall upon Adam, and he slept; and he took one of his ribs, and closed up the flesh thereof;" to the period of the fulfilment of that sublimer promise and that diviner hope of man — "Neither shall there be any more pain"!

But the world does not yet know, nor will it, until the true history of the use of Ether in this case comes to be written, how near to a lost opportunity this was; nor how much it was indebted for its triumphant success (I believe I violate no confidence in say-

ing so) to the sagacity, the adroitness, and the energetic remonstrances, against the obstructive etiquette and red-tape which imperilled everything, of the then junior, and now senior, surgeon of the Hospital, Dr. Henry J. Bigelow.

I feel that I am already anticipated, in your thoughts, when I pronounce in your hearing, and in this connection, the everywhere well-known and time-honored names of James Jackson, and John Collins Warren; who may truly be said to have been, not only the founders of the Massachusetts General Hospital, but its creators; to whose foresight, sagacity, and enterprise—to whose magnetic and dominating personal influence—to whose high professional attainments—to whose unwearied fostering care and skilful administration—it is indebted for the high rank it so early acquired, and the reputation it has since maintained.

With a personal assiduity that never tired—with a single-hearted devotion to the hospital and to its inmates, which yet never forgot the interests of medical education—they walked its wards, and dispensed, each in his chosen department, during a prolonged term of service, for the benefit of those under their charge, the highest resources and appliances of the arts of medicine and surgery; and thus, by their teachings and example, fitly taught and trained those who followed their footsteps, listened to their teachings, and witnessed their operations.

Upon the sons of both we all know how worthily their mantles fell: one of them,* alas! for us too

* Dr James Jackson, Jr.

early snatched from our justly exalted hopes and expectations ; the other,* spared to us until, as it seems but yesterday, he too, in the meridian of his days and usefulness—his accustomed instruments scarcely laid aside from his latest operation, and as calmly as if he had not seen the angel of death advancing straight upon his path; never faltering or failing in the performance of his every duty—was at last compelled to yield, and sank down to that sleep from which there is no waking.

Although I am conscious that the moments of the brief hour—for the distinguished honor of occupying which I am afraid I am indebted to your overestimate of my ability to interest you—are rapidly passing away, I cannot forbear to remind you, even at some personal peril, of the various orators who have preceded me. I need but speak their names to recall to your recollection the subjects of their discourses ; or the titles of them, to bring, in bodily presence before you, the familiar faces and forms of their authors.

As the progress of time, and the succeeding procession of more recent events, are day by day and year by year removing into the increasing obscurity of forgetfulness the things which are past, it is well sometimes to look back and thus revive the memory of them. This retrospect, however, useful and interesting always, is not to him who is to stand in this place, for the time being as your orator, very reassuring. It is nevertheless quite suggestive—stimulating him to make the effort to follow, even at ever so humble a distance, such distinguished precedents, and

* Dr. J. Mason Warren.

at the same time awakening him fully to the consciousness of his temerity in making the attempt, and warning of its very possible failure.

For myself, the best remembered, and to my mind that most worthy of remembrance because of its originality, its truthfulness, and its utility, was the one that I first had the pleasure to hear—that of Professor Jacob Bigelow, upon Self-limited Diseases: a paper, which it is safe to say, has accomplished more in enlightening the medical profession and reforming its practices in regard to the subjects of which it treated, than any and all other treatises, however long, which have ever been written.

The paper of Dr. John Ware, on Delirium Tremens, proved not only the self-limited nature of the disease, but also the entire inutility of all remedies in arresting the course of it, or of even abating its symptoms. Once remarking to me, as I well remember, that if opium, the then fashionable remedy, was given in sufficient doses to enforce sleep the patient would never awake again; he added also the statement that, in his opinion, if the disease was uncomplicated and its progress not interfered with by treatment, recovery from it should be generally expected. And although, since its discovery, Ether has frequently proved the efficient means of cutting short the attack in the milder cases which occur in a certain class of subjects, experience has fully confirmed the general soundness of his opinions as then announced. His address upon The Duties and Objects of the Medical Profession was, as were all his writings, full of his habitual practical wisdom.

Of all the good lessons taught us by Dr. James Jackson, the universally beloved Nestor of the profession, none will be longer or more appreciatingly remembered than those classically simple but wise words of advice to a young physician. And although, having arrived at an age prolonged far beyond the ordinary term of human life, the laws of which none knew better, he has forever passed away,

> "Calmly, as to a night's repose,
> Or flowers at set of sun,"

we shall never forget his venerable and benignant form, as he lived and walked among us; nor should we too much grieve that a life so perfect and complete in all its years has at last rounded to its close; for we know that,

> ——close beyond the darkness of the cloud
> Which for so long has hid him from our eyes,
> Like Enoch's chariot of golden fire,
> *In wait for him the glorious sunshine lies!*

But I have no need to attempt words of eulogy when they have already been so fitly said by his learned, eloquent, and venerable compeer*— and said and sung so well by one whom we always delight to hear and to honor—his kinsman and his friend;† by one who, as a true poet, has interpreted for us, in living and burning words, the sentiments and emotions we had not the power to speak or express, and which but for him would have remained forever unspoken and unexpressed.

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* Dr. Jacob Bigelow.

† Dr. Oliver W. Holmes.

The hereditary standard of his professional fame we know will suffer no abatement during the life of him, who has in every way, personally and professionally, so well sustained his honored name; and about whom Dr. John Ware years ago very pithily said, there was nothing morbid but his modesty.

Of the several discourses upon the Condition, Prospects, and Duties of the Medical Profession, and on related subjects, which have been pronounced successively by Drs. Reynolds, Ware, Wyman, Shattuck, and Wakefield, it only need be said, that they each, according as it has pleased them, have so thoroughly explored the field, spreading out before us its ample stores of knowledge—and these all have been so well analyzed by Dr. Morrill Wyman in his excellent address on Certainty in Medicine—that gleaners after them will find a harvest of but scanty sheaves.

That of Dr. Edward Reynolds, our Magnus Apollo, will be well remembered for the honestly indignant and hearty attack which he made upon the false doctrines and the delusive theories of Hahnemann and the Homœopaths. I believe that he has since thought it not to have been practically effective. That was the naturally-to-be-expected result of fighting a folly and a phantom!

Dr. J. Mason Warren, in his resumé of the progress of surgery for the last thirty years, has given us a compact, and so far as was practicable within the ordinary limits of the annual address, a complete account of the principal improvements which have been introduced into the theory and practice of the art, during that period, both here and abroad; and in his

Surgical Observations, a work completed during the last months of his life, he has given us many of his own cases as illustrative of his opinions, and of his most important surgical operations.

A most life-like and interesting notice, with a sketch of his more salient characteristics, published shortly after his death, by his classmate and friend the Professor of Anatomy in Harvard College, together with the very just and discriminating resolutions in regard to him drawn up by Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, for his colleagues at the Hospital, have rendered anything I could further add superfluous.

Dr. Cotting, in his address before the Society, appears to have faithfully followed the advice of our late lamented president, Dr. Augustus A. Gould, in his admirable address upon the study of natural science—the letter and spirit of which he had himself so thoroughly carried out—although he has interrogated nature in some of her least attractive moods.

Whether, according to Dr. Cotting, disease was a part of the original plan of creation; whether it was the result of a radical change in a plan originally perfect; or whether, if so, the change is to be attributed to divine or human intervention, are questions which, as the greater includes the less, may perhaps be settled when the Theologians have agreed among themselves with regard to the mooted question of the Divine origin of evil. Dr. Cotting has, however, certainly shown himself, as viewing them from his own standpoint, a most competent advocate of his announced opinions.

Dr. Luther V. Bell's thoroughly practical discourse

on Ventilation was an advance in a most useful direction; and equally demonstrative of the philosophical qualities and the inventive mechanical knowledge for which he was so distinguished. It is to be regretted that such doctrines as those enunciated by Dr. Bell, and by another of your orators, Dr. Morrill Wyman, have not had a larger influence on those who are usually entrusted with the construction especially of our public buildings, and who, in such a self-complacent way, assume the exclusive use of the term *practical* as applied to themselves, to the exclusion of professional men whose opinions they affect to hold in contempt.

Of Dr. Holmes's Currents and Counter-Currents in Medical Science, what shall I say? but that the play and sparkle of its brilliant words and expressions, that so rapidly chased and displaced each other, as the completed sentences fell upon the eager and listening ears of his auditors, were but the attractive surface-ripplings of a vigorous under-current of a strong common sense, and of truths, to make the doses of which palatable, in the opinion at least of some of his brethren, needed all his skilful manipulation. For, in truth, when one's faith in his own preconceived notions is so shaken by the winds of doubt, the pill must indeed be well gilded, in order that it may be comfortably taken. But time, which brings its convictions, as well as its revenges, I believe has satisfied most of us that if a great many of the drugs in common use were thrown into the sea, it would be as much "better for us as it would be worse for the fishes!"

The discourse of Dr. William J. Walker, upon Compound and Complicated Fractures, and that of Dr. George Hayward, upon Diseases of the Joints, constitute the only remaining addresses upon surgical subjects. That of Dr. Walker was a masterly and exhaustive exposition of doctrines which were considerably in advance of the surgery of the day; and in the discussion of which he proved himself to be as profound and careful an observer of the reparative processes of nature, as we all knew him to be skilful in the practical operations of surgery. His retirement from the profession at the high tide of his opportunities for usefulness was an event to be regretted.

There are other discourses which might have been touched upon, had not this sketch, imperfect as it is, perhaps already detained you too long; but there is one more, that of Professor D. Humphreys Storer, upon Medical Jurisprudence, to which you will I know permit me to allude, because, after reading it lately, its subject has suggested itself as one to which the attention of the Society might again be profitably directed.

In the hope simply of supplementing the address of Dr. Storer, in some untouched points, I ask your indulgence during the remainder of our time to some suggestions in regard to the desirableness of a more extended study of Medical Jurisprudence, and to some reasons why its study should be more closely connected with that of General Sanitary Law.

From the earliest times to the present day, Medical Jurisprudence, especially when inclusive of Sani-

tary Law, has been more or less a subject of interest and of action to legislators and physicians. In the Laws of Moses, in the Code Napoleon, and in frequent intermediate legislation, the principles so long ago enunciated in the old Latin motto, *Salus populi suprema lex*, have been constantly and duly recognized.

According to Foderé, excepting sanitary laws which were derived from or suggested by the Mosaic Code, Legal Medicine was limited to a knowledge and practice of the art of *reporting* "*en justice*," that is, in aid of justice; which report is defined by Orfila to be an instrument or document drawn up by one or many individuals (doctors of medicine, surgeons, health officers, chemists, sages-femmes, etc.), *at the request* of the judicial or administrative authority, and *under oath* to state certain facts, to detail them with care, and to deduce the consequences.

Foderé tells us that the body of Julius Cæsar was exposed, all bloody as it was, to the eyes of the public; they examined his twenty-three wounds; and one only was judged to be mortal by one named Antistius, who dabbled in medicine; and it was that which had penetrated the chest, between the first and second rib.

In the age of Charles V. and Francis I. of France, an ordinance was passed requiring the courts to call physicians to their aid in cases which they could not otherwise understand.

Up to this time—I translate from Foderé—physicians and surgeons had been called, indifferently, to report to the courts; but in 1606, Henry IV. gave

letters-patent to his physician-in-chief, by which he conferred on him the right to name two surgeons in each city, and one in each considerable town, to make the official reports of the wounded, killed, mutilated, etc., to the exclusion of other surgeons. This law, it must be observed, as the surgeons in those days were very inferior as a class to the physicians, excluded from this service to the State nearly all of those who were best qualified for it. As a necessary result of this state of affairs, the science of Legal Medicine, imperfectly as it was then understood, fell into disrepute ; in fact the functions of the law already referred to assigned to them duties which might have been perhaps quite as appropriately required of coroners as of medical jurists.

Paul Zacchias, whose precepts on Legal Medicine were printed in 1621, at Rome, and the renowned surgeon Ambroise Paré, the first writer on the subject, fifty years later in the same century, seem each to have collated and arranged in a codified form all that was previously known of the science—Paré's work especially becoming and remaining the sole authority as a text-book for more than a century. But from this period, it was not until near the beginning of the eighteenth century that any systematic and comprehensive treatise upon the subject was written, or that, either in France, England, or Germany, it was deemed of sufficient importance to establish for it a professorship. Indeed, Dr. Taylor, speaking on this subject, says, that in John Hunter's time Medical Jurisprudence was unknown. But Foderé's book, entitled "*Les lois éclairées par les*

physiques, ou Traité de médecine légale et d'hygiene publique," proves that he at least comprehended the interest and importance of the subject; and he was far in advance of his time.

Orfila divides the science of Medical Jurisprudence into two branches, defining them as follows: "All which tends to preserve the public health, to favor the vigor of the population, to insure life and liberty to the citizen, appertains to *medical police* or *public hygiene:* also the examination of the air, water, and localities, of food and drinks, of habitations, of prisons, of epidemics, of epizootics, etc. etc., belong to to the domain of that science. Legal Medicine, on the contrary, occupies itself with causes carried before the tribunals and the courts of justice."

Mahon agrees with Foderé, in defining Legal Medicine in such a way that it includes public hygiene also, viz., as an art which applies the knowledge and principles of the diverse principal and accessory branches of medicine, to the composition, illustration, and interpretation of the laws.

The two best books of our time, which have preceded the very elaborate work of Dr. A. S. Taylor, are by American authors, although I think both were first published abroad; Dr. Beck's, on the general subject, and Dr. Ray's treatise, as yet unrivalled, on the Medical Jurisprudence of Insanity. Dr. Taylor's definition of Medical Jurisprudence, which I give as that of the most approved modern authority, although it does not expressly include, as you will observe, the law of public hygiene, and although no reference is made to it in his work, as in the works of Foderé,

Mahon, and as it is recognized in the famous Code of Napoleon, is yet perhaps one of the best that can be given. It is as follows: "Medical Jurisprudence, or, as it is sometimes called, Forensic, Legal, or State Medicine, may be defined to be that science which teaches the application of every branch of medical knowledge to the purposes of the law: hence, its limits are, on the one hand, the requirements of the law, and on the other, the whole range of medicine. Anatomy, physiology, medicine, surgery, chemistry, physics, and botany, lend their aid as necessity arises; and, in some cases, all these branches of science are required to enable a court of law to arrive at a proper conclusion on contested questions affecting life and property."

Having thus noticed the very various methods of defining the bounds, and of pursuing the study of the science of Medical Jurisprudence, let us consider whether that definition which is the most comprehensive is not also the simplest as well as the best; and whether, with Foderé and Orfila, admitting the natural division of so extensive a subject into the two branches of Legal Medicine and Sanitary Law, we shall not agree that both may be very properly included in the larger department of Medical Jurisprudence.

It has always seemed to me remarkable that the subject of Legal Medicine, leaving out of the account now that of Public Hygiene, should in most of the schools be made so subordinate and be rated of such small importance as compared with the other courses usually taught; being attached, apparently

as a pendant, usually to the chair of Obstretrics, and sometimes to that of Chemistry. Now this appears to be reversing the convenient and proper order of things, and there does not seem to be the slightest propriety in thus making the greater subsidiary to the less.

Notwithstanding the great changes and advances which have taken place with regard to the practice of the principles of Legal Medicine since the beginning of the present century, the services rendered by medical men as *reporters*, after the original manner of its earlier methods, for the coroners at inquests, are still of the highest importance.

In the case of alleged MURDER, for example: after the discovery of the *corpus delicti*, as it is called, and without which no trial can well go on at all, the first step in the case is to ascertain, by a post-mortem examination of the body, what is the cause of death.

In many cases this is easy; in others, very difficult; and while a witness, especially a medical expert, is not responsible for the consequences of his investigation, and has nothing to do but to observe carefully, and to report all the facts as he may find them, in the plainest and simplest way, avoiding as much as possible all technical expressions and professional phrases, giving at the close his general judgment and opinion on the same; he will never be able entirely to divest himself of the reflection that the whole case, carrying with it the fate of the guilty party, but, what is of more consequence to the community and to the course of justice, a righteous or unrighteous verdict, is dependent upon the manner in which he has discharged this duty.

If the death has been occasioned by any obvious violence, such as that inflicted by heavy machinery, by falls from a great height, or from any large and patent external wounds, as in shooting or stabbing, his task is comparatively simple. But even here arise secondary questions, the determination of which is often quite as important, viz., whether the death be accidental, homicidal, or suicidal. The answer to these questions is sometimes beyond the power of the medical witness, and must be obtained from collateral evidence. Is the body supposed to be that of a drowned person? In the absence of a full knowledge of the circumstances of the drowning, it will be his duty to ascertain if it was alive and uninjured when it was immersed.

In other cases, where there is no obvious cause of death, and there are no external appearances or circumstances to give any suggestion, the case will require a further and more careful investigation to determine it. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the death may of course be due to natural causes. Is it in this class? If not, and no fatal lesion is discovered, such as rupture of some of the abdominal organs, as the liver, spleen, or kidneys, all of which may occur without leaving any external trace of injury, he next inquires if it is from poison? If so, what is the evidence which will determine its effects, and prove its character? If we recur to death from violence, what are the distinctions between homicidal and suicidal wounds? If there are several wounds, which of them are necessarily mortal, and which of them are not?

These are but a few of the questions to be decided, and only examples of the points to be examined in such investigations, and which it is evident require for their settlement, always, professional and scientific acquirements of the highest order.

Such an inquiry implies that the investigator should be not only a physician, but a physiologist, a pathologist, a surgeon, and a chemist; and that he shall be able to reason accurately and well upon the premises given, and to deduce therefrom conclusions which must be defensible as well as sound.

In the natural division of the healing art into the three branches of medicine, surgery, and chemistry, we may easily find men who may be considered as experts, and be quoted as authorities in their respective departments; but as Foderé well remarks in substance, that, as it is extremely rare that the same man has such universal knowledge, it is necessary sometimes that the two should sustain and mutually aid each other; and that they should also call to their aid the pharmacien, the analytical chemist, or the lights of natural science, whenever a suitable occasion arises therefor.

If we admire the skill and science of the anatomist who can recognize, dissect, and describe the most intricate structures of the human body, and explain their relations to each other; how much more worthy of admiration is the comparative anatomist and microscopist, who can, in aid of justice, from the charred and crumbling fragments of bones, rescued from the fiery furnace to which they had been consigned by the hand of crime, determine with certainty their

character, and re-assemble them in their appropriate places in the skeleton of which they originally formed a part; of that wonderful triumph of chemical analysis that can extract the mortal poison from the long buried cadaver, and demonstrate, to the satisfaction of a court of law, its presence therein!

In connection with this branch of Legal Medicine, all those questions which relate to infanticide and criminal abortion are to be considered. These involve again many other considerations, such as can only be fully comprehended and expounded by an obstetrical expert, who can observe critically, and analyze skilfully, all the nice and intricate inquiries which relate to utero-gestation, the viability of infants, etc., and who are, by their especial training and studies, peculiarly fitted to give opinions in many matters which occupy the civil as well as the criminal courts. The questions of survivorship of mother or child, in cases of death during parturition; of legitimacy and of hereditary rights as dependent upon a great variety of circumstances; are often practically decided upon opinions derived from the personal knowledge and experience of such witnesses.

The subject of Suicide follows naturally in the shadow of that we have just discussed, and many of the points to be considered are of course identical with those which relate to murder. They are in some particulars, however, more difficult of solution. Suicide, like murder, is usually a secret act, but, unlike that crime, is often concealed from every human being, while the murderer often involuntarily aids, by his subsequent acts, in his own pursuit and detection. There

are, however, many exceptions to this rule: as suicides sometimes beforehand avow their intention, or leave behind them some written confession; even if they have not, in the last repentant agony of death, proclaimed the cause, and explained the means by which, and the motives on account of which, the act has been committed.

Insane suicides, who of course are wholly irresponsible and blameless for their acts, often do the deed with a deliberation, determination and secresy, which defy the sharpest vigilance of their custodians. To be sure, sometimes the act of suicide is the first evidence of insanity—some writers and authorities, indeed, holding the belief that all suicides are insane acts; but this, for many reasons which are deemed sufficient by those best qualified to judge, is not now the generally received opinion.

But a discussion of this single part of the subject of suicide opens the broader and more interesting field of the Medical Jurisprudence of Insanity—I say *Jurisprudence* in its wider sense, as distinguished from that narrower sense in which we discuss the subject of murder in its relations to the criminal law only, because, in this view, it is a subject which touches all classes of society. Insanity visits the palace as well as the hovel; it seizes indifferently upon the parent and the child, the husband and the wife, the scholar and the clown; is both accidental and hereditary; and, as shown by the laws enacted and the custodial and remedial means adopted for the care and treatment of the subjects of it, a matter worthy of the gravest consideration; and therefore the propriety, necessity and

humanity of making the medical treatment of the insane a profession by itself, have indeed for a long time been conceded.

The questions of injuries to the person, such as assaults and batteries—those relating to property—of competency to hold and bequeath property—are all interesting, and quite worthy of a discussion which must be denied them here.

Life Insurance is one of the most important of these interests, and one which is daily and justly attracting to itself the attention of some of the best men in the profession, while those who have charge of the subject are to be congratulated that their useful plans and acts have thus far been so ably seconded and supported.

Finally, the art of testifying in court usefully and properly is one which is of itself a study. Some great men make indifferent witnesses, while others of inferior capacity often testify very well.

A medical witness should know beforehand, if he testifies as an *expert*, the principal points of the case upon trial; and he ought to be acquainted, not only with the facts which are supposed to favor the side upon which he is summoned, but also, if possible, the theory of that of the opposite party. While he ought to avoid any bias or partisanship, and, as a scientific witness, seek to elucidate the truth only, he will do well to remember, that, while he will be examined in-chief by questions which do *not* suggest their answers, upon the cross-examination almost all the questions will be what are called *leading*, and he will be in danger of being made to contradict himself, and to be enticed away from his real opinions.

With regard to the point whether medical witnesses can be compelled to give opinions in cases with regard to which they have had no previous knowledge, Lord Campbell decided that if he knew of any *fact* he might be compelled, but that he could not be compelled to give his attendance to speak to matters of *opinion*. Mr. Justice Maule says: There is a distinction between the case of a man who sees *a fact*, and is called to prove it, and one who is called as an *expert* to give his opinion. The former is bound to do it; *but the latter is under no such obligation;* and the party who selects him must pay him.

If now, gentlemen, without pursuing this part of our subject further, we turn our attention, even briefly as we must, to the more important branch of it known as PUBLIC HYGIENE, we cannot fail to observe how vast is the field, how abundant the promise of its harvest; and yet how comparatively few are its reapers!

As LEGAL MEDICINE deals with individuals only, and not *en masse*, SANITARY LAW deals with the masses of the community, and not with its individual members; and it is therefore capable of being administered upon a grander scale, and of yielding correspondingly greater results.

It takes cognizance of climates and localities; of drainage, ventilation, and of habitations; it looks to the safety of public buildings, of transportation by sea and land; of pleasure-grounds; of the markets; and in fact of all those means and measures which are best calculated to secure for the people the greatest good to the greatest number. Considering human

life as a FACT, it counts the number of births, and, comparing them with the deaths, estimates the net gain to the population.

It examines into the causes of the deterioration and destruction of human life; and contrives means and measures to avert, ameliorate, or postpone them. It brings within its purview, and recognizes as among its most appropriate functions, the duty of providing for the people the means of enjoying, to the fullest extent and for the longest possible time, that gift of life, which increases in value in a direct ratio, as it is multiplied by the number of times one life is contained in the whole mass of lives. Its proper administration bears the same relation to the practice of Legal Medicine, as the preventive does to the correctional police.

Having already seen how many things are essential to a proper knowledge of LEGAL MEDICINE, it is evident from this imperfect exposition of the functions and requirements of SANITARY LAW, that its knowledge implies attainments of a still higher kind; and in its administrators, qualities of the highest order. They must be familiar with climates and the history and laws of epidemics; must know the laws of population as affecting human life in its masses; and must study the laws of life and death, not only with Bichât and the physiologists and philosophers, but with the geologists, the engineers, and the staticians.

To administer it well, requires a capacity enlarged by experience; a judgment sharpened and broadened by the many-sided opportunities of general practice; and combined with the philanthropy of

Howard the executive qualities of a good fighting general:—and finally, like our brethren, Professors Ordronneux and Storer Junior, to have studied law as well as medicine.

Sanitary Laws which shall efficiently protect society against all the causes which endanger its safety *can only be properly enforced by Medical Men*, and by properly constituted Boards of Health;—and the people of this State must therefore look to the members of the profession as represented and embodied in this Society, as their only competent guides; who, if true to themselves, may thus rightfully assume the higher functions of expounders and illustrators, if not of legislators and executants of this great department of Medical Jurisprudence.

Since the last meeting of the Society, twelve of its members have died; six of them in Boston. Four of these, Dr. James Jackson, Dr. Henry H. Childs, Dr. John Homans, and Dr. J. Mason Warren, by a remarkable coincidence, almost within sight of the residences of each other—four men, I am sure, whose combined influence in the Society and in the profession cannot well be overestimated, and whose aggregated fame is not surpassed by any other equal number of its Fellows, living or dead.

Of two of these I have already spoken;—of the others, again with reverential hands we lift the funeral palls, to take one parting look, and refresh our memories with pleasant recollections of the strong

and manly characteristics, and the indomitable energy and irrepressible activity of the one, exhibited in a long and useful life as a leader in the profession and an influential member of this Society; and, of the other, as an exemplification in his own person of all the qualities he so well described in his address, entitled The Character and Qualifications of the Good Physician. Let us, then, so emulate the example of these good men, that we may go not reluctantly, as

> "—— to that leaden darkness, where men lie,
> Shut out from friends, in chambers all of stone,
> Waiting our summons from the awful sky,"

but, like them, confidently and cheerfully, to our final rest.

> "One cold, brief tread; a sigh; and then—to dreams
> That shadow us with deep forgetfulness."

OBITUARIES.

OLIVER ELLSWORTH BREWSTER.

Dr. Oliver Ellsworth Brewster was born in Becket, January 31, 1816. He received his early education in Lenox, and entered the Sophomore class in Williams College at the age of fifteen.

Having studied medicine with his father, and attended the requisite courses of lectures at the Berkshire Medical College, he received his medical degree in November, 1839. He commenced the practice of medicine with his father in Pittsfield. He was married to Miss Clarissa A. Allen in 1841. He received, August 20, 1861, a commission from the Surgeon General of Massachusetts, to appoint such surgeons as he deemed competent to examine recruits for the government service in Western Massachusetts, which position he held until August 20, 1862, when he was commissioned Surgeon of the 40th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers.

At the beginning of the war, he earnestly desired to serve his country, and it was his patriotism which induced him to leave a practice of over twenty years, lucrative and constantly increasing, and all the comforts of his delightful home, for the trials, hardships and dangers of camp life. He carried to the army his habits of purity, simplicity and unostentatiousness, and professionally his habits of close observation, severe induction, and firmness of opinion. And they seemed to be very much in his way. His simplicity was in opposition to that haughtiness, and often insolence of demeanor thought necessary by many of the army officers, and the remark was made by an officer in the regiment, that if he would swear some he would sooner get his requisitions filled. But throughout his connection with the army his purity and modesty never forsook him, and when he left the army it was with the consciousness that he had stood fast by his principles, rebuking profanity in both private and officer, and never having spoken a word which could not have been uttered in his own home.

But his habits, professionally, seemed ill adapted to the necessities of the camp. It had been his custom to scrutinize carefully all the symptoms, and investigate the history of each case, and weigh all his facts before reaching a conclusion. But he was often obliged to curtail his investigations, and reach a conclusion before he had fully satisfied himself. And often the closeness of his questioning caused the men to feel that they were somehow on trial, and at first his connection with the regiment was unpleasant, and he was unpopular. But after a time all this was changed. Both officers and men soon saw that he was a conscientious, pains-taking and efficient officer; that he was guided by stern principle; that every sick man would have his case thoroughly investigated; that as far as it was in his power every want would be supplied, and that every malingerer would be detected and punished.

He was fearless, and neither afraid to utter his convictions nor defend them; and often when his opinions came in conflict with those of superior officers he never failed to stand by his own judgment, and those with whom he differed would often acknowledge him right. In time he had the confidence of all who knew him, and was most highly esteemed when he left the army. An instance of this is the fact that one of the line officers who for the first few weeks was bitterly opposed to him, afterwards fell sick and was most tenderly cared for by Dr. Brewster. He was finally discharged, and when the doctor visited Boston on his return, he was sought out and cordially embraced by this afore-time enemy.

His habits were active, and in his whole army life he was, unless sick, always present at the morning call.

When on Morris Island, S. C., he was attacked with chronic diarrhœa, and it was soon apparent that he must resign his position or die. He was consequently honorably discharged October 3, 1863.

As soon as his health was sufficiently restored he resumed the duties of his profession in Pittsfield.

He had a warm heart, but oftentimes his blunt expressions and plain dealing were offensive. He hated pretence and sham, and scorned to gain reputation in any other than a perfectly legitimate way. He was very social in his nature, and it was his great delight to be in the society of his medical brethren. He loved the Berkshire Medical Society, and was rarely absent from its meetings. He was reserved in his utterances, but always when he spoke it was with dignity and wisdom. He was, at the time of his death, President of the Berkshire Medical Society.

A. M. S.

JONATHAN BROWN.

Dr. J. Brown was the son of Silas Brown, M.D., of Wilmington, and was born in that town February 24, 1821. He died with consumption, in Tewksbury, August 20, 1867. Dr. Brown pursued medical studies in Wilmington, with his father, and attended lectures at Pittsfield and Boston, receiving his degree from the Medical School connected with Harvard University. He located in practice in Lawrence, soon after the place was first settled, but, after remaining here a little over a year, he removed to Tewksbury, where an opening for medical practice had occurred by the death of Dr. Kittredge.

In 1854, at the establishment of one of the State Almshouses in this place, Dr. Brown was appointed resident physician to the Institution, and had the entire charge of the hospital department for twelve years. During this period he was not allowed to attend to private practice, having as much business in the Institution as any one man could do justice to. The hospital reports give for these twelve years over 15,000 patients, averaging constantly from 150 to 200, and numbering some years up to 1700 or 1800 patients. Dr. B. applied himself most assiduously to his charge, and his reports from year to year show great diligence, and careful, discriminating medical treatment. As an officer connected with one of our largest State Institutions he was steadily gaining in reputation, and by his medical brethren near home he was regarded emphatically as a growing man. For many years he had taken quite an active part in the Middlesex North District Medical Society, and at the time of his decease he was its President.

In 1862, when a most urgent call was made for surgeons to go into the army, Dr. Brown, thinking a change from his confined position for a time might prove beneficial, volunteered his services, and spent some six months in Virginia, where his constitution became impregnated with malaria. After coming home, he had a lingering typhoid or bilious fever, from which his system never fully rallied. While in this feeble state, he took a sudden cold, which brought on pleuritic pains, and finally ended in consumption. At the close of 1865, he resigned his connection with the Almshouse, and engaged, as far as he was able, in private practice, which he continued almost up to the day of his decease.

A large concourse of people, including many members of the District Medical Society in Lowell, were present at the funeral of Dr. Brown, to show their respect for the deceased. His remains were carried to Wilmington, to be deposited with those of his father and other members of the family.

N. A.

HENRY HALSEY CHILDS.

Dr. Henry H. Childs was born at the Childs Homestead on Jubilee Hill in Pittsfield, June 7th, 1783. His father, Dr. Timothy Childs, was one of the leading patriots of Pittsfield in the Revolution; and was especially noted for having reported in town meeting the famous resolutions and petition of August, 1774, which, "not admitting a refusal," resulted in the suppression forever of the courts of law under royal commission, in Berkshire. His grandfather was Capt. Timothy Childs, who led a company of minute men from Deerfield on receiving the news of the battle of Lexington, at the same time that Dr. Timothy, of Pittsfield, was marching as Lieutenant with a similar corps from this town. His maternal grandfather was Colonel James Easton, the second in command at Ethan Allen's capture of Ticonderoga, and one of the best officers in Montgomery's expedition against Canada, in that General's estimation.

Dr. Childs studied medicine with his father, who was as eminent in his profession as in politics, and commenced and carried on practice in connection with him as long as the elder physician lived. While thus connected, they introduced into town the practice of vaccination, as the father had, against much opposition, that of inoculation. For some time previous to 1822, Dr. Childs had pressed upon the Berkshire Medical Society the importance of establishing a Medical College in the County and the advantages of Pittsfield for its site.

In that year he acted with Daniel Collins and Asa Burbank, as a committee of the Society in petitioning the Legislature for an act of incorporation, which was granted after considerable opposition; and the Institution went into operation on the 18th of September, 1823, Dr. Childs taking the chair of the "Theory and Practice of Medicine." He was the soul of the enterprise, and performed a large share of the work needful for obtaining an endowment, erecting buildings and collecting a cabinet and library. In 1837 he was elected President of the Institution. In that year it was detached from Williams College to which the act of incorporation had united it—providing that its degrees should be conferred by the President and Trustees of the College—and became independent. Dr. Childs administered its affairs until 1863, when, having been connected with it forty-one years, he resigned his active duties on account of his advancing years. The annual average number of students during his administration was over one hundred.

During all this time he continued in a large medical practice; and for many years was a member of the Faculty of the Medical Colleges at

Woodstock, Vt., and Willoughby and Columbus, Ohio, where he annually gave courses of lectures.

As a politician of the school of Jefferson and Madison, Dr. Childs was no less earnest, zealous and consistent than as a medical man. At his graduation, his oration was a defence of Democratic principles, which gave no little offence to the President of those days, who was a warm adherent of the opposite side in politics, and who several times, but in vain, commanded the young orator to "desist." To the same doctrines he remained devotedly true to the end of his life. By their supporters he was elected to represent the town in the Legislatures of 1816 and 1827, and the Constitutional Convention of 1820; to the State Senate of 1837; and as Lieutenant Governor in 1843.

In the Constitutional Convention he particularly distinguished himself as the champion of the voluntary system in the support of public worship, as the only mode of securing for different sects that equality before the law which the spirit of our institutions demands—and also as the most beneficial to the true interests of religion.

He also advocated with ability the substitution of population for property as the basis of Senatorial representation, and gave his voice in aid of every measure consistent with his political principles.

His course as a Christian was marked by the same earnestness, liberality and warmth of feeling as characterized him in other respects. In 1821, he became a member of the First Congregational Church, then under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Humphrey; in 1850 he was made one of its deacons; from 1862 to 1864, he was President of the Berkshire Bible Society.

In the private walks of life Dr. Childs was a fond and devoted husband and father; the truest of friends, the most genial of companions. He retained to the last the vivacity and spirit of youth; his desire for the well being of mankind; his deep and liberal interest in every enterprise, especially for the good of the community in which he had so long resided. No trouble which ever came upon him, no decrepitude of age, no sufferings of disease, chilled for a moment his broad and manly affections.

During his last illness he greatly regretted that he could not be taken home and die among his own native hills in Berkshire. He departed this life in great peace and composure on Sabbath morning, March 22, 1868, in Boston, at the residence of his son-in-law, Elias Merwin, Esq., where he had gone to pass the winter, and where he was soothed by the kindest attendance. He was in the eighty-fifth year of his age.—*Williams Necrological Annals*, 1867–68.

JOHN HOMANS.

Dr. John Homans died in Boston, April 17th, 1868, aged 74 years and 7 months.

"Dr. Homans, whose sudden death a few days ago brought a shock of sorrow and regret to many hearts, was a man of such sterling and substantial elements of character, that his removal, in the midst of years far advanced indeed, but in the midst of a usefulness and professional activity scarcely perceptibly diminished, is a public loss. Deeply and sadly felt by his immediate family circle, it is a loss which reaches far beyond that, to multitudes of families where his presence had been often hailed as a benediction, where his professional skill and experience had often brought relief, and where his sympathy and tenderness had always brought comfort. It reaches to his profession and to many societies and institutions specially under its charge, where the counsels of his wisdom and experience, and the beauty and purity of his example, were honorably recognized. It reaches to this church and society, where he has worshipped for long years, and where, like one of these grand old columns, he stood firm in his integrity and devotedness to its best interests, his head like the graceful capitals of these columns crowned with the glory of rich Christian graces. It reaches to this whole community, whose welfare he neglected not to promote, and before which he has walked in professional fidelity in all simplicity, integrity and practical benevolence as a man and a citizen. Descended from a family respectable for many generations, the son of a physician and revolutionary patriot, he was born in Boston in Sept., 1793, and graduated at Harvard College in 1812. He attended the course of lectures at the Medical School connected with Harvard College, and studied at the same time under the direction of the late Drs. John C. Warren and John Gorham. Thus thoroughly introduced to all the medical learning then reached, he began his professional career at Brookfield, Mass., and after several years of successful and increasing practice in that town, he removed about forty years ago to this city, where he soon took and held a place in the front rank of his profession. His honorable position in this respect was recognized by his call to deliver the annual address before the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1844, by his election for three successive years to be the president of that Society, and also at one time president of the Suffolk District Medical Society, and by the frequency with which he was summoned both in the city and country to consultations in difficult and trying cases. The medical is a noble profession. It has a wide and varied

field of usefulness. It comes very near to the hearts of men, because it touches so directly the wants, pains, sufferings and sorrows of the heart, and seeks to relieve them—and he who for more than fifty years has devoted himself thoroughly to this profession in a large and extensive practice, has done an amount of good, conferred a measure of happiness that cannot easily be calculated. Dr. Homans was thoroughly, all but exclusively, devoted to his profession. Modestly, yet with a manly dignity he felt its responsibleness and sought no higher honor or usefulness than fidelity to it. He kept himself well read up in the progressive learning of his profession, and adding to all his knowledge of medical theories and principles the wisdom of a large experience and an observation ever watchful and minute, he was eminently successful in checking the progress of disease, and winning back health to the sick frame; and where this could not be done and the fatal issue was inevitable, his kindness of manner, his tenderness of sympathy, the benevolence that had its seat in his heart and its expression in his countenance, made him often a blessed physician to the soul as well as to the body. Indeed he was so kind and genial in his nature, so modest, so free from all assumption, all self-assertion, so gentle in word and manner commonly that one needed to know him thoroughly to estimate aright the intellectual and moral force and strength of his character. Like the oak whose branches sway to the gentlest breeze, while its trunk bends not before the fierce tempest, like the rock whose hard and impenetrable surface is covered and concealed by the soft, yielding and graceful vine, beneath a gentle exterior and a kind and loving heart, he had a firmness and strength of soul, which in all matters that touched important principles and convictions, would not swerve one iota from what he felt to be right—his duty."—*From Rev. S. K. Lothrop's Funeral Sermon.*

JAMES JACKSON.

Dr. James Jackson, the revered head of the medical profession in Boston, was born at Newburyport in this State, October 3d, 1777, and graduated at Harvard College in 1796. He took his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1809. He became at once distinguished as a devoted and faithful practitioner, and a zealous student of medical science, and in 1812 he was appointed Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Medical School of Harvard University, which office he

held for twenty-four years. In 1817, on the 6th of April, he was chosen the first physician of the Massachusetts General Hospital, which office he held with an honor to himself and an advantage to the institution and the interests of the medical profession too well known to need any eulogy from us, until October 13th, 1837. He was several times elected President of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

The injunction which made his funeral a private one has prevented any formal meeting of our Medical Societies to take notice of his death. The spoken eulogy, however, for which they would have furnished an opportunity, has found utterance in the following notices in the daily press, by Dr. JACOB BIGELOW and Dr. HOLMES, the philosopher and the poet of our medical community.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Our acquiescence in the just order of Providence alone tempers the solemnity and sorrow with which we regard the departure from life, even at its latest and maturest period, of one whom we have loved and honored. It is the fate of most men to fall prematurely by the wayside of an unfinished career. A few having reached the goal of ordinary old age, sink gradually into the shade of infirmity and seclusion. The end of the most protracted life is at best labor and sorrow. Yet we may esteem as fortunate the lot of one whose physical and intellectual strength have been so nearly commensurate with his great length of days; who has associated his own history with the hopes and fears, the affections, the joys and sorrows of more than one generation; whose intellect during more than fourscore years was never crossed by a cloud; whose energies during that long period never shrunk from the performance of all active duty; whose presence has been invoked as a blessing by the afflicted, and whose words of wisdom and experience have been oracles to his professional brethren.

When some of us first knew Dr. Jackson, now gratefully remembered as our earliest and longest professional friend, he had been at least ten years engaged in active practice, and was then almost at the zenith of his professional reputation. He had rapidly risen to this point by the possession of qualities not common at that day, when medicine was less a liberal science than it now is; when the community were perhaps more exacting, while they were less discriminating, and when the judgment of a man's own peers could not always be depended on for impartiality, if, indeed, for competency. The qualities that distinguished him then, as since, were habits of unsparing application, a power of rapid acquirement, and of ready adaptation of knowledge to use. To these were superadded the high moral attributes of an uncompromising love of truth, of justice to the claims of others, of a deep

sense of the responsibilities of his profession, and a devotion amounting almost to parental love towards those who had become the objects of his professional care. Excelling his contemporaries in the extent of his professional erudition; vigilant in observiug the yearly progress of his science, as it tended to good or to evil; studious and retentive of the peculiar features of each succeeding case that passed under his observation; cheerful, hopeful, courageous and buoyant in the presence of the sick—he received during his extended life, more than any man among us, the deference of his compeers, and the ardent, grateful, and almost filial reliance of those who in sickness leaned on him for succor, or in danger looked to him for rescue.

The character of Dr. Jackson was naturally impulsive and sanguine. Coming in his early life from the schools of European erudition, he brought with him a deep respect for the labor and learning, the authority and conventional prestige of the then accepted luminaries of medical science. His methods of practice during the first half of his professional life were in a high degree energetic and decisive. He believed, in common with many others at that day, that most diseases were susceptible of control and even of removal, by the active forms of medical interference then generally in use. These opinions and habits were greatly modified, if not subdued, in the subsequent portions, perhaps the last half, of his long and observing life; so that although he never lost his professional fondness for the forms and implements of his art, and sometimes carried their use to a scrupulous degree of exactness, yet he became more tolerant of nature, more humble in his expectations from art, and more distrustful of reckless interference whenever certain harm was to be balanced against doubtful good.

Of his moral and affectional attributes it is difficult fitly to speak. Alike in the prosperous and adverse conditions of life, we have never seen his kindly heart give way to an unjust or ungenerous impulse. Under afflictions which might have prostrated a mind less disciplined by Christian energy and faith, we have known him cheerful, self-controlling and unrepining. When in a momentous period of his life, his parental hope was abruptly blighted, and an idol which he had fondly cherished until solicitude was lost in gratification, suddenly fell from his grasp, he did not sink, nor for a moment foget that duty remained to be done. With an endurance exemplary as it was exalted, he stepped to the post made vacant by the death of his son, and for long succeeding years, reversing the apparent order of nature, carried out in his own person the career which had seemed destined to another of his race. He became the biographer, and as it were the continuer, of his son. Who could so fitly eulogize the virtues which he himself

had helped to form? Who could so well sustain the character which was but a reproduction of his own?

It is now a third of a century since this great affliction was thus received and thus sustained. He sought for and found consolation in his communings with the memory of the dead, and the conscientious pursuit of his duty to the living. He resumed his professional activity, his interest in life, his relations with society and his influence in the harmonious organizations of his own profession. For many years, and even up to a late period, he carried with him the respect, the attachment and the tender regard of the many friends who had cultivated and loved him. Who does not even now remember his quiet step, his benignant smile and his friendly greeting, long familiar in our streets, as they were welcome in our dwellings?

At length the light of his gifted intellect slowly and fitfully faded out in the advancing shadows of physical decay. And now the light of his earthly presence is forever withdrawn, leaving his memory alone to console and direct us. It is well that he has lived, to complete in his character a model of social and professional excellence; it is well that he has died, leaving in the history of his life the record of a task well finished, and a memory on which there is no stain. J. B.

The time has not yet arrived for doing justice to the character and services of Dr. James Jackson. The first expressions of love and honor which follow him to his resting place, are only such as have been long on the lips of all who knew him, mingled with the natural regrets which seem almost selfish when we remember his age and its infirmities. The general verdict of his contemporaries among us would doubtless have been that he was the model practitioner of their generation. The voice of the profession would assuredly assign him the same position among the teachers of the art of healing.

He himself would have been so unwilling to be over-estimated, that those who knew him best cannot help feeling as if they were restrained by the memory of his own serene and tempered judgment in using the terms which at once suggest themselves when speaking of his gifts and virtues. Yet an intelligence so lucid, a knowledge so practical, a skill so consummate, a devotion to his duties so entire, a spirit so cheerful, a benevolence so thoughtful, a character so truly balanced, a long life so filled with noble service, can hardly be spoken of as they deserve without our seeming to use the rhetoric of eulogy. Keeping close to the truth, as known and acknowledged in the community where he has lived so long, we find that we have drawn what looks like an ideal portrait.

He would not have claimed for himself any extraordinary intellectual attributes, any more than he would have claimed any special merit for the style of his "Letters to a Young Physician." But sagacious observing instincts, well-adjusted reflecting powers, and practical energy to use them efficiently, are not often found in such large measure, so harmoniously blended. He was a child to learn, a father to teach, a brother to help.

We might perhaps find men in whom single qualities were more developed than any one for which he was distinguished; not easily a man whose outfit for the duties of life was more admirable, and who used all his faculties to greater advantage. He retained his power and his disposition to be useful into some of the last years of his protracted life. When mind and body alike felt the weight of infirmity, his tender affections still drew him to those he loved. There is a story that old men have been kept alive by transfusing the fresh blood from young veins into their own. Many young hearts were tributary through nobler channels to his old age. The love of the second and third and fourth generations gave new light to his eye and fresh color to his cheek, as they gathered around him to look, to listen, to serve, to caress. It was a rare delight to meet in his own home this most beloved of old men, who seemed to have hoarded the sunshine of more than fourscore years to give it back in smiles to those whom he has now left in a world less bright since he is gone.

So passes from us the last of those three brothers whom many of us remember as honors to their several callings, types and patterns of the best class of American citizens. United in the dearest friendship while they lived, we may hope that they are at length re-united among the good and faithful servants who have entered into the joy of their Lord. As the last of them leaves us we seem to look upon them once more as when we used to see them together in their daily walk. Charles, grave, learned, judicial by nature, gentle, unselfish, modest, whom to have known is the most precious legacy of the past to many of the living; Patrick, great-hearted, impetuous, sanguine, constructive, executive, whose footprints were among the first along the opening track of New England's progress; and with them this teacher of teachers, this healer of the sick, this counsellor of the perplexed, this consoler of the sorrowful, this benefactor of the needy, whose sympathies were boundless as the day, and whose priceless labors extended through two thirds of a century. With all gratitude for his beautiful and most useful life, feeling, as we do, that he had filled the full measure of his years and of his services, it is yet with sorrowing hearts that we strike from the roll of living men the revered and cherished name of JAMES JACKSON.

O. W. H.

J. MASON WARREN.

The death of Dr. J. Mason Warren, which was from internal cancer, complicated with intussusception, and which had been for some time sadly anticipated, took place in Boston on Monday, August 19th, 1867, at his residence, 2 Park Street. Dr. Warren was 56 years of age at the time of his decease.

At a special meeting of the Suffolk District Medical Society, after appropriate introductory remarks by Dr. Ayer, the Vice-President, Dr. Putnam, the attending physician of the deceased, at the request of the chair gave an account of the last illness of his distinguished patient.

Dr. O. W. Holmes then presented the following address, as introductory to certain resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

A little more than ten years ago some of us, and some who are no longer with us, met to do honor to the memory of John Collins Warren, who, having filled the measure of his days, had yielded to the summons which no art can delay beyond its appointed hour. It seems to us too soon to roll back the stone from the mouth of the sepulchre that received the father, to admit the son. He was still in the years of ripe but not decaying manhood. We should have asked that his life might have been prolonged like his father's, so that he might have seen the near approach of the twentieth century. But God knows best when he has done with his servants, and though our friend was called away before the evening shadows closed around him, he had done a full day's work when he found rest from his earthly labors. It is not for him that we would have asked length of days to be his portion, but for those whom he has left, who find it hard to lose the years they had hoped remained for him.

For nearly thirty-five years I have known Dr. Mason Warren, at home and abroad, as a student and as a practitioner, professionally and socially, as a companion and as a friend. I have studied with him, consulted with him, travelled with him; we have worked together and enjoyed many pleasures in each other's company. The record that I can here trace of him must be very brief, but it is one that will only do him honor.

His health was somewhat impaired during his residence at college, so that he was unable to complete his academic course, which would have made him a graduate in 1830. He therefore began the study of medicine in advance of those who were before him in college, and when I reached Paris in 1833, I found him already established there as

a student, having taken his medical degree in the previous year. He was no longer an invalid, though never very robust, but labored as diligently as the strongest, and took a part in every social enjoyment with his young companions.

In Paris, in London, wherever we found ourselves, he never for a moment lost sight of his great object—to qualify himself for that conspicuous place as a surgeon which was marked for him by the name he bore and the conditions to which he was born. This was his constant aim in the hospitals which he assiduously followed, in the museums which he faithfully explored. In the society of the distinguished practitioners to whom he had access and to whom he often introduced his less favored friends, though always at his ease, and good company for any he might meet, he was still listening and learning. He was often playful; he had a delightful vein of humor, he was a pleasant narrator of incidents, he was genial and hearty, as if he lived only for society, but he could not be long turned aside from his serious and manly duties. This is the reason why he took his place so soon and so easily on his return, and not merely because a place was ready for him. It demanded no small qualifications to fit a man to bear up the name of Warren in the third generation, and never allow it to sink below the standard mark.

We who knew this laborious man loved him, because he was kind and good and natural in all his ways. I do not remember that any one of us, even of those who travelled with him—and travelling in company is the touchstone of infirm tempers—ever had a hard word with him. Yet he was what we should have called a man of high spirit, and there was some fiery blood in his veins, such as Joseph Warren shed in that fierce *melée* which opened the war of the Revolution. He was so well bred, so uniformly courteous, that none but a churl would have found it easy to make a quarrel with him, and the churl would have seen that there was a strong manhood beneath his good nature that would not be safely tampered with. And with his good nature he united that good sense which a wise man has said is rarer than genius.

His labors in the profession will be long remembered. This generation will miss his great experience and his cunning hand: those coming after us will often hear his name joined with those of his distinguished father and grandfather, as constituting an unbroken line of hereditary excellence such as history but rarely shows.

It has been most happy for his fame that he lived to complete that noble volume containing the record of his surgical practice, which bears the date of this very year 1867. How full of valuable observations, plainly and simply told, for he made no unnecessary show of

words in telling of the most startling cases that came before him, this important work is, many of you know well. Almost everything which has been dared in surgery is there set down from his own experience. No matter what the gravity of the case, or the brilliancy of his success, whether the tying of both carotids or the extirpation of the upper maxilla, or amputation at the hip-joint, it is all told without expletives, without notes of admiration, in the dignity of true science—told as the engineer describes a section of the earth, as the astronomer describes the transit of a star.

It would have been a pang to part with such a man, even when age had dimmed his eye and relaxed his strength; it is very hard to relinquish him with so much seemingly in prospect for him and through him for us.

But he has left us, we trust for a serener sphere of being, and we seek our first solace in giving expression to our grateful recollections and our fond regrets.

At the regular quarterly meeting of the Physicians and Surgeons of the Massachusetts General Hospital, held at the house of Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, October 26th, 1867, Dr. Bigelow, the chairman, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :—

Resolved, That the members of this Board are deeply sensible of the loss they have sustained in the death of their late associate, Dr. J. Mason Warren, in the maturity of his faculties and usefulness.

Occupying an enviable position at his entrance upon professional life, he carefully cherished both his personal and hereditary reputation and did honor to a name already illustrious. From the outset he surrendered himself to his favorite pursuit with a zeal so exclusive that everything connected with it seemed to assume, in his view, an importance sometimes partaking almost of exaggeration. For more than twenty years the Massachusetts General Hospital reaped the benefit of this concentrated professional devotion, which the illness of the last year or two of his life hardly abated; and remembering that he undertook no duty that he did not perform with conscientious exactness, this Board recognizes the extent of its obligation to him, both in the value of his daily services and in the reputation he has added to the institution of which his father was a founder. He was an accomplished surgeon, and brought to the deliberations of his colleagues an inherited and prompt decision, not the result merely of strong conviction, but tempered and guided by a mind instinctively logical as to the recurring facts of every day surgical practice; based on a breadth of view such as long ex-

perience only can give, and comprehending not merely the material pathology, but the mental condition and the surrounding circumstances of the sufferer. He devised new and valuable operative methods, of which the free dissection in the case of cleft palate was perhaps the most important; although in omitting to specify with anatomical detail the parts divided, he enabled a foreign surgeon to lay doubtful claim to an operation which he had himself really devised, and first successfully performed.

In surgery, life often hangs upon the difficult decision what it is best to do. To do it is afterwards comparatively easy. As a good executive surgeon, possessing most of the lesser and more common attributes of modern surgical excellence, Dr. Warren was a cool and skilful operator, and possessed a desirable boldness or confidence so far that no timidity or hesitancy ever warped his judgment away from an operation of serious or critical character. Yet he was neither bold nor cool from any constitutional indifference or insensibility to giving pain, nor was he ever led into an operation hastily or indiscreetly by an undue desire for novelty or notoriety. Indeed, the extent of his surgical practice placed him beyond the reach of influences like these. But to a surgeon, his superiority was in his sound judgment and his great experience; higher and rarer qualities than that mere mechanical dexterity in operating, which in the ruder days of science was identified with it, as it is now often by the public at large, and sometimes even by physicians.

We cannot forget his gentle and high-bred courtesy of manner, never obsequious, nor in his case incompatible with a keen relish for social enjoyment; of late years combined with somewhat less reserve perhaps than formerly, but always diffusing a genial influence and gathering dignity from the purity of his character and the gentlemanlike quality of his sentiments. At the occasional discussions of his colleagues, he did not shrink from a necessary expression of opinion; but he never expressed uncalled-for dissent, and often disarmed or qualified the opposition of those who differed from him by his uniform and manly urbanity. Those who were in frequent professional relations with him for many years will find it difficult to remember a word of disparagement or even criticism of his professional brethren, while it is easy to recall his earnest and loyal advocacy of the claims of those allied to him by ties of friendship or obligation. His interest in our own Board always continued, and when at its last meeting at his house, only a few months ago, he said that while he lived he should be always happy to see us assembled there, he, though he alone of all those present, must have known that his mortal illness was upon him. Skilful in his calling

and wise in counsel, he exerted by his social position, his fine temper, his breeding and the elevated tone of his mind, an influence in our Board and in our profession here, the loss of which will be long and profoundly felt.

Resolved, That we recognize in our late colleague many of the attributes of a practitioner which are of greatest value to the community.

In practice he was conservative and cautious; not prejudiced against novelty; on the contrary, quite ready enough to give it attention, but with sagacious discrimination; open to conviction as well against as for it; and in his relations with others, guiding unsteady minds both of educated and uneducated persons among the ever intruding new and futile remedies, the unprofitable or pernicious expedients and advice, with which the path especially of the surgical sufferer is too often beset.

But the measure of a usefulness to which his health alone set the limit, was dependent upon qualities as well of the heart as of the head. The welfare of those with whom he dealt professionally seemed ever to preoccupy his mind. He visited them so cheerfully and assiduously, both at the hospital and elsewhere even long after his disease had seriously impaired his strength and rendered all bodily exertion painfully laborious, that one could not but pause and admire the courage and spirit which sustained him. If during his active life he had secured the confidence of his patients by his fidelity and by a decision of character which betrayed no doubt, he did more in winning their attachment by his unremitting kindness and attention, his discriminating perception of their character and wants, by his social qualities, his cordiality, and by the many traits which assured to him also a devoted affection in the nearer and narrower relations of his home.

ARTICLE III.

ORGANIC AND PARALLEL RELATION OF SOME OF THE TRUTHS AND ERRORS OF CHRISTIANITY AND MEDICAL SCIENCE.

BY ALFRED HITCHCOCK, M.D.

OF FITCHBURG.

READ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, JUNE 2, 1869.*

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SOCIETY:—

AT the last Anniversary of this Society, in a most felicitious after-dinner speech, in Music Hall, the reverend chaplain† of the day said, substantially, that, in our modern civilization, there is no finer example of Christian self-sacrifice, or, if you please, Christian martyrdom, than is given in the daily working life of the Christian Physician, especially the country or frontier physician. There is, in fact, said he, no life more self-sacrificing, none more dramatic, though there is no audience to applaud but the Angels.

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* At an Adjourned Meeting of the Mass. Medical Society, held Oct. 3, 1860, it was

Resolved, "That the Massachusetts Medical Society hereby declares that it does not consider itself as having endorsed or censured the opinions in former published Annual Discourses, nor will it hold itself responsible for any opinions or sentiments advanced in any future similar discourses."

Resolved, "That the Committee on Publication be directed to print a statement to that effect at the commencement of each Annual Discourse which may hereafter be published."

† Rev. Edward Everett Hale.

For here is a man, who, without any adequate compensation in money, and without that compensation in fame which is supposed to reward some martyrs, simply consecrates himself to the business of fighting evil in that concrete form, where evil is most dreaded, the form of sickness or pain. Literally, his fifteen mile ride across the country may be a match-ride against death himself, and he knows it is so. To this duty of confronting evil in this form, this physician dedicates his life, simply from his devotion to an idea.

He is not adequately paid, nor flattered, nor in any other way rewarded for his service; except by the consciousness of knowing that he has *done the best thing that he could for the good of others.* This devotion of men to an idea, in this way, said he, has a historical origin, about which there can be no question.

There is no such devotion in any lands but Christian lands, or in any times but Christian times. There is, of course, some degree of Medical Science in all forms of civilization. But the medical practice of antiquity, and the medical practice of Pagan and Mussulman countries, are very different affairs, resting as they do on ignorance and superstition, and their usefulness limited by bigotry and selfishness. The enlightened modern practice of medicine, in which the physician holds himself in readiness, like a knight in chivalry, to *right all wrongs*, is like all other chivalry, a Christian institution; and was born on Christmas morning, at the moment when the "mighty child" was born who was laid in the manger at Bethlehem.

Risking the charge of self-adulation of our Society, and believing these statements to be theoretically correct in principle, and practically true in the experience of every honorable and consistent member of the profession, I have adopted this elegant sentiment of a distinguished clergyman, as the key-note of this address. And, I am less inclined to make apology for thus stepping aside from the beaten path, by the existing fact of our two days' entertainment in this city in listening to the scientific contributions from fellows on the different practical branches of our profession, and also by the opportunity we have had of witnessing the numerous and skilful illustrations of our art in its surgical amphitheatres. I have chosen, briefly as I must, at this hour, to invite your attention to a few suggestive remarks on

THE ORGANIC AND PARALLEL RELATION OF SOME OF THE PRACTICAL TRUTHS AND ERRORS OF CHRISTIANITY AND MEDICAL SCIENCE.

I can only hope, from the standpoint I ask you to take with me, to recognize but a few of the beauties and deformities of the panorama before us; or to take in but a partial view of the wide and extending horizon that our subject embraces. The historic past, curious, instructive, and lighted by many beacon fires for our warning, is, in its vastness, altogether overshadowed in importance by the duties and responsibilities of the living present.

Yet we may profitably glean somewhat from its pages, reject its follies, and grasp its truths with a

firm hand, and wield them in a manly fight against the living errors and vices of our own time.

Plato taught, that all men were conscious of needing something done for them, as the binding up of hurts, a staunching of wounds; that the art of the Physician, in healing the bodies of men, did but image forth a higher cure and care for their souls; and that both duties were but branches of one and the same discipline; that the same God guided them both to soothe and purify the passions, and heal diseases.

He also taught that our vices would leave livid marks on the soul, as stripes and wounds would on the body; and hence the universal sense of the need of a healer and curer for both soul and body.

Under the Theocracy of the old Testament we find a recognition of human necessity, and the manifestation of Divine intention of relief. The Hygiene and Therapeutics of that age, so far as it was designed to be universal, and not strictly local, in its application, was sound in principle, and rested on a scientific, and therefore a Divine basis. That old system of sacrifices, and purifying ceremonies, did but prefigure the grander and more perfect system of moral and physical relief, promised to the world. The old prophets foretold that new system of relief; and the poets sung of the coming mission of Him, who, to men and nations, would bring "healing in His wings." That prophecy was fulfilled. "The Word was made flesh," and dwelt among men. Christ came, and died, that the "world might have life more abundantly."

In Him was the advent of that system of new enlivenment, which has illuminated, refreshed and invigorated the physical, intellectual and moral world.

The gigantic advances of modern science, germinated, and have been nourished to their massive growth, under the moral influence of Jesus Christ upon the world. This is an admitted fact of history, which cannot be gainsaid. The statistics of the success of medical science, the increased longevity of man, the arrest of plague, the limitation of contagion, the abolition of pain, are, certainly, suggestive indications that the scientific practice of medicine was ever intended to be a necessary part of Christ's system of apostleship.

The existence of so many means of curing or mitigating human suffering, while it shows the Benevolence of God, does not explain why, in his infinite Wisdom, the necessity for these remedies was allowed to exist as a part of the Divine plan. But the fact is very patent, and the duty imperative, to use Quinine for Ague, Iron for Anæmia, and Anæsthetics to relieve the pangs of the primeval curse and the agonies from the surgeon's knife, notwithstanding the original "plan" permitted all those pains and sorrows. Christianity and medical science unitedly demand the prompt and efficient application of all the means that can be found useful to lessen the amount of human suffering and increase the sum total of life and its pleasures; and in doing this they only carry out, in part, the great remedial idea of saving men from physical suffering and death by

influences external to themselves, in unison with the "*vis medicatrix naturæ*" within themselves; and do not thereby conflict with the so-called "Divine plan" of allowing disease and suffering to exist in the world.

The same idea of combined influence, carried out in its highest spiritual significance, elevates, purifies and saves the moral nature of man, and in this the parallelism becomes almost identity. The minute anatomy of a bone, or blood-vessel, gives us no hint that, when one is fractured, it contains within itself the power of reparation with true bony matter; or, when the other is ligated or broken, that the blood has the power of ploughing new channels for its course, thus remedying the physical evil by an inherent power which cannot be recognized by scalpel, crucible or microscope.

Even this inherent power we know can be greatly aided by extraneous means, and, alas! is often sadly interfered with by officious or ignorant pretenders. The Author of nature, who, for some reason, permits both physical and moral evil, has kindly provided reliefs and remedies, either partial or complete, even though many of those evils are the fruit of our own chosen violation of physical or moral law.

The Therapeutics or Remedies for human physical evil are of two classes. The first is the Materia Medica of the world, and the second the *restoring processes* of *nature*, which, so far as they are remedial, are self-adjusting or self-acting, and are more eminently manifest in the healing of wounds and reparation of injuries. To these remedial measures science now adds preventive means and arrangements,

to be enforced by personal efforts and sacrifices by ourselves or others.

So, too, in the realm of morals man needs both the external influences which come from another and higher power, in unison with all the internal energy and culture which Christian faith alone can inspire and develope.

And here presents the grand moral opportunity and necessity for preventive means and arrangements, alike demanding enforcement by personal efforts and sacrifices. These extraneous remedial means, and this delicate inherent remedial process of uniting broken bones and restoring the obstructed circulation of the blood, certainly suggest the inquiry whether in this may not be foreshadowed the great remedial arrangement for repairing intenser and deeper evils that come to the *moral* nature of man.

Nay more, when Christianity and medical science shall have done their co-ordinate and perfect work, may we not indulge the hope of mitigating or removing, more perfectly, many physical and moral evils, and thus, in a measure, restore man to the image of God?

In this connection I cannot forbear to make the following modest and eloquent quotation from the distinguished surgeon and pathologist of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. "If I may venture," says Mr. Paget, "on so high a theme, let me suggest that the instances of recovery from disease and injury seem to be only examples of a law yet larger than that within the terms of which they may be comprised; a law wider than the grasp of science; the law that ex-

presses our Creator's will for the recovery of all lost perfection. To this train of thought we are guided by the remembrance that the healing of the body was ever chosen as the fittest emblem of His work whose true mission was to raise man's fallen spirit and repair the injuries it had sustained; and that once the healing power was exerted in a manner purposely so confined as to advance, like that which we can trace, by progressive stages, to the complete cure. For there was one upon whom, when the light of heaven first fell, so imperfect was his vision that he saw, confusedly, 'men, as trees, walking,' and then, by a second touch of the Divine Hand, was 'restored, and saw every man clearly.'

"Thus, guided by the brighter light of revelation, it may be our privilege, while we study the science of our healing art, to gain, by the illustrations of analogy, a clearer insight into the oneness of the plan by which things spiritual and corporeal are directed. Even now we may trace some analogy between the acts of the body and those of man's intellectual and moral nature. As in the development of the germ, so in the history of the human spirit, we may discern a striving after perfection; after a perfection not viewed in any present model (for the human model was marred almost as soon as it was formed), but manifested to the enlightened Reason in the 'Express Image' of the 'Father of Spirits.'

"And so, whenever the spirit loses aught of the perfection to which it was once admitted, its implanted power is ever urgent to repair the loss. This power, derived and still renewed from the same Pa-

rent, working by the same appointed means and to the same end, restores the fallen spirit to nearly the same perfection that it had before. Then, not unscarred, yet living—'*fractus sed invictus*'—the spirit yet feels its capacity for a higher life, and passes to its immortal destiny. In that destiny the analogy ends. We may watch the body developing into all its marvellous perfection and marvellous fitness for the purpose of its existence in the world; but, this purpose accomplished, it passes its meridian, and then we trace it through the gradual decays of life and death. But for the human spirit that has passed the ordeal of this world there is no such end. Emerging from its imprisonment in the body, it soars to the element of its higher life; there, in perpetual youth, its powers expand as the vision of the Infinite unfolds before it; there, in the very presence of its Model, its Parent, and the Spring of all its power, it is 'like Him, for it sees Him as he is.'" *

The old prophet Isaiah foretold, in vivid and beautiful language, the physical blessings that would follow the incarnation of the Messiah. "The eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped"; "then shall the lame man leap as an hart, and the tongue of the dumb shall sing"; "they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away." The fulfilment of this prophecy was literally commenced by our Saviour; and as His mission and gospel in its purity

* Paget's Surgical Pathology, p. 117.

has spread over the earth, its fulfilment has been more and more complete and triumphant.

Wherever the highest development of the Christian faith, clarified from human error and superstition, has been manifested, there medical science has flourished; and nothing is more certain from history than that modern medical science in its glory and grandeur is both an outgrowth and ally of Christianity, and that all scientific and revealed truth—reason and faith—have a common Divine origin. We cannot separate them. Christianity in its nature expands and enlarges the human intellect, helps to develope all truth, and make it practically useful to the human race. The *God-man* came that the race "might have life more abundantly," involving the twin ideas of a better organic life and a better spiritual character; that nature, revelation and science might all more fully minister to the life and happiness of men.

His advent and the development of Christianity have borne rich fruit in the realm of all those arts and sciences that tend to elevate man and mitigate his sorrows. Columbus, Copernicus, Luther, Galileo, Bacon, Newton, Jenner, Watt, Morse and Field; each and all of their great achievements were the *results*, or the *normal growths* of Christian civilization. The special Science of Medicine, more than any other, is clearly and legitimately indebted for its benevolent spirit, and grand historic progress, to the radical and illuminating influence of Christianity. Under the banner of the Cross, in no narrow or sectarian sense, most, if not all the great discoveries

and inventions in art, science, and medicine, which now adorn and bless this age, have been made. These discoveries and inventions, like stalks from the same Christian root, are now yielding flowers, which adorn, and fruit, which enriches, while their leaves in a most literal sense are "for the healing of the nations." Under the old Jewish system the highest development of hygiene and morality was, "do good and live;" under the Christian system, "do good that others may live;" in short, its spirit culminates and intensifies itself in the grand practical idea of personal sacrifices for the good of others.

Its Author and Model sacrificed his own life that the world might have more abundant and perfect physical and spiritual life.

It is this exalted Christian idea of labor and sacrifice for the good of others, that ought to inspire and govern both the clerical and medical professions. It is this practical idea, purged of all error, superstition and selfishness that will help the world onward; illuminating its darkness, dissipating its ignorance, preventing and curing diseases, lifting up the down-trodden, providing for the blind, the dumb and the insane, and, in short, elevating the entire race in all its social relations to a higher plane and purer atmosphere of physical, mental and moral life. The Great Physician, our exemplar, *healed the sick*, recognizing the bodily wants of men no less than the spiritual, and thus furnished a practical illustration of His Divine mission. He also enjoined upon his followers practically, as well as theoretically, to carry the glad news of the possibility of a better, and so a higher physical and spiritual life to all the world.

We see in His reverence for human life, in His sympathy for all forms of human suffering, some of the grand truths of science blended with a more than human benevolence, unfolding and developing themselves into the whole art of Christian Medicine; expanding and intensifying their usefulness in all the modern, accumulated means for alleviating and removing pain and disease.

Under the fostering influence of an enlightened Christian civilization, we may point with pride to the discovery and use of Peruvian bark, to vaccination and the introduction of anæsthetics, and the marvellous achievements in Modern Surgery, including plastic operations, excision of joints and ovariotomy, also in Psychology and Sanitive Science, all marking great epochs in the practical development of great truths in our profession. These may find a parallel in some of the grand periodical advances in religious truths. Their development and practical application has been in no *new* discovered truth, but merely the clarifying of men's vision so that *old* and eternal truths have been seen, interpreted and intelligently applied for the good of the race. Again, looking back through the long lines of history, we find with regret that the truths of Christianity and Medical Science have often been permeated with the fecula of error, or crusted over with gross human superstitions, follies and crimes. But all this foul rubbish does not change those truths or dislocate their connection with God as the source and author of all truth. Like the dust or nuggets of pure gold, those truths are unaffected by turbid waters, or the quartz which

imprisons them in their native bed, or the brazen glitter of their human counterfeits.

In both departments the personal conceits, selfishness and exclusive dogmas of men have risen upon the tide of time, rioted in their transient notoriety, then toppled over to be submerged by other waves, to become known only as curiosities in history, like the fossil foot-prints of extinct birds and monsters.

The quacks in medicine ignore all science and culture, and contemptuously discard the accumulated wisdom of centuries of clinical study and observation. They claim that "seventh sons" and "natural bone-setters," cancer-curers, panacea-makers, and clairvoyants, know more by intuition and spirit invocations and rappings, and pretentiously offer themselves as safer guides in all the exigencies of medical and surgical disease, than physicians who have studied with the most untiring assiduity the laws of life, who have dissected and measured every bone, nerve, blood-vessel and cell of the human body, and have analyzed and tested the whole vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and with honest devotion have applied those laws and that science to relieve human ills.

And these quacks in medicine, who have such power to proselyte and use the people, have their parallel quacks among the so-called religious teachers. Each class of impostors change their phase or name many times in a century; sometimes claiming a new color or quality to their chameleon panaceas, or vaunting a new interpretation about the horns in Daniel or the beasts in Revelation, or some intuitive power to evoke the spirits of the dead

and harness them for mundane service, producing with each furtive change in the illusive drama a temporary religious or medical effervescence, minus morality, which lead captive hosts of silly women of both sexes. Many times during the Christian era such parallel absurd extravagances, and gross and senseless superstitions in medicine and religion, have been reproduced; extravagances which pervert the grandest practical truths of revelation and science, which at each re-appearance have seldom the merit of novelty, but which history records at frequent epochs to illustrate the deception, ambition and selfishness of their authors, no less than the impotence and credulity of their victims.

There exists in society, especially American society, a great tendency to extreme and ultra theories in matters of Theology, Hygiene and Medicine. The pendulum of each theorist proverbially swings to the most extreme point of remoteness from the supposed antagonist.

The questions of what shall we eat, what shall we drink, and wherewithal shall we be clothed, and what will cure our physical and moral disorders, are all answered by different theorists in a very diverse or contradictory manner. Those who thus dogmatize forget that man is tolerant of circumstance, that he can breathe at the sea-shore with an atmospheric pressure of fifteen pounds to the inch on the surface of his body, or two and a half miles above the sea level with about half that pressure, which is nearly the limit of permanent safe elevation, for above that he breathes badly, his blood-vessels burst and he dies.

He can flourish on the tropical fruits in all their wild and fresh luxuriance, or on locusts and wild honey, or on the fat of the seal and walrus like the Esquimaux, or on the more heterogeneous diet of the temperate zones; and the great and beneficent law of adaptation to circumstances renders them all wholesome and sanitive. The spirit of Christianity, like Nature, is ever comprehensive and catholic in its aim and application. Its success in individuals and nations implies a change from wrong to right of the whole man; arresting downward tendencies, and lifting heavenward man's entire being and the whole fabric of human society. There is no class or race and no part or mood of life to which it does not apply. Its offers are universal, its beneficence ubiquitous, like this natural law of adaptation. In every phase of life, it rebukes, guides, and stimulates; to the suffering it gives aid, sympathy and consolation.

Nothing in human society was too high, nothing too low for the Divine Master, who himself fed the hungry, cleansed the lepers, and gave sight to the blind.

One of the characteristics of Christianity which distinguish it from all other religions, is that of sacrifice; sacrifice for the good of others. While it enjoins that men shall bear one another's burden, it also requires personal responsibility for our own burdens. This is a cardinal principle of Christianity in its physical and spiritual development.

Other religions and a perverted Christianity allow the *strong* to use the *weak*, and inculcate a kind of fatalistic self-abnegation; while its pure precepts re-

quire that wealth, intellect and science are all to be used as Divine trusts for the good of mankind, and not alone for selfish ends; while it also requires its recipient to exercise his reason, his choice and his personal obedience to physical and moral law. The great Teacher came to be the light of the world; to aid in dissipating the ignorance and blind superstitions, heathenish errors and degrading practices of society. History shows us that Christianity from the outset, wherever acting normally, has manifested an affinity for and given an impulse to all true learning and scientific truth, especially those truths which, practically applied, give to men a higher physical, æsthetic, intellectual and moral life.

It did not, when developed in its purity, sweep away ancient culture with its art and science, but encouraged all true learning, and by its inherent organic force burst through all the incrustations of superstition and tyranny, false philosophy and false religion, and became at once and forever the ally and champion of art and science, and made itself the standard and test of all natural and revealed truth. While it provides for a better physical as well as intellectual and moral life for men, it also teaches that violations of physiological laws are no less reprehensible and sure of penalty than sins against the conscience. Christian Hygiene embraces the trinity of man's nature, *physical*, *intellectual* and *moral*. And here the whole science of Medicine in its purity not only finds a parallel function, but is really an organic part of the Christian system.

The errors and superstitions of both Christianity

and the practice of Medicine are *human*, and are not in any sense, as before stated, an integral part of their nature; and, though sometimes obscuring their lustre, do not permanently tarnish their purity or create a lasting doubt of their Divine origin. Errors and follies in Religion and Medicine, like counterfeits, which prove the existence of a genuine coin, will be always more or less current, in the world's market, so long as men love the pleasure of being cheated. One form of superstition and imposition displaces another, like Satan casting out Satan; or sometimes "seven worse spirits" rap in concert to empty and sweep the victim's house and garnish their own pockets. In contravention of all the truths and principles of Christianity and Science, religious and medical delusions, superstitions and crimes make a dark record in the page of history. Nor is that dark record yet finished. The foul drama is even now passing; the curtain has not dropped.

This may seem a strange anomaly in the midst of the self-congratulations of the age claiming superior knowledge, liberty and Christian civilization. *Clairvoyance* and *spiritualism*, or the practice of invoking the souls of the dead to cure the bodies and guide the morals of the living; *inebriety as a sin and a disease;* and *pre-infanticide*, not an imitation, but a forestalling of the work of Herod, together making a tripod of crime which in this nineteenth century not only permeates with leprous poison the heart of American society, but already, like a huge melanotic cancer, deforms its body and threatens to make it loathsome to sight and touch.

Scarcely a street in our cities, or hamlet in this commonwealth, but echoes the mumbling jargon of clairvoyants and spiritualists in their religious and medical contortions and pretensions.

They have revived the old Alexandrine or Sybilline *ecstasy*, without its genius or inspiration, promising its imbecile believers a superhuman science in the realm of mind, as well as matter, on condition of themselves first losing all consciousness, thought, liberty, memory, all that constitutes man an intelligent moral being.

They claim to converse with the spirits of the dead and evoke their presence and teachings for the good, or ill, of the deluded victims of their jugglery. This is one of the results of an ignorant or dishonest departure from revealed and scientific truth.

Pascal once said "that whoever professed to become an angel became a beast," a truth often and shamefully verified by the clairvoyants, spiritualists and Free-loves of the present generation of impostors in religion and medicine. Cicero marvelled at the imperturbable gravity and mock honesty of the Roman augurs and soothsayers. He understood and satirized the deception.

In this modern age, so called, good Christian people look with amazing faith upon the contortions and cabalistic mutterings of the clairvoyant at the bedside of the sick, and marvel at the supernatural wisdom and skill of the performers.

The first Napoleon, for *reasons of state*, with an impressive air of sanctity, alternately played the Mohammedan, the Jew, the Catholic or the Protestant,

as best suited the place or the occasion; while these juggling impostors, many of whom are Napoleons in ubiquity and cunning, have only *reasons of pocket* as their motive power. The most astonishing and deplorable feature in reference to the popular existence and practice of these delusions in this commonwealth is, the fact of the tolerance, nay the encouragement and patronage of them, by people who claim to be intelligent Christians.

The gyrations and gibberish talk of these modern impostors as they pretend to evoke lessons in religion, morals and medicine, from the soul of some sage or physician, dead centuries ago, is witnessed, believed in, and adopted by some of our modern Christians, who very properly shed tears of pious grief, and testify to the sincerity of their sorrow, by gifts of money to send teachers and missionaries to convert the Hottentots and Feejeans from precisely the same fetish rites and heathen incantations.

I say nothing against Christian missions. I believe in them. But I respectfully ask that the friends of missions shall act consistently, and not neglect the *home field* in their very commendable zeal to convert the world from superstitious fooleries and fetish practices in religion and medicine. I greatly honor the wisdom and fidelity of those societies that have, during the present century, so often selected scientific medical men for the advance couriers of Christian civilization. This is natural and right, and gives omen of success. Without naming scores of other physicians who have in the double sense carried "life more abundantly" to heathen nations, our soci-

ety to-day points with pride to one of its Fellows, the Hon. Peter Parker, M.D., who performed the first operation for lithotomy in the Chinese Empire, and who there gave gratuitous surgical treatment to more than fifty-three thousand patients while serving as a Christian missionary; and who with his missionary associates gave medical prescriptions to more than *half a million Chinese* patients.

With such heathenish practices in this commonwealth, encouraged and patronized by *(quasi)* religionists, or, if you please, only tolerated and abetted by their apathy, cowardice or motives of interest, I respectfully submit that their logical results will, ere long, reach the degrading depth of delusion which marked the days of Salem witchcraft, when hysterical girls and children in teething convulsions were regarded as possessed of a real devil, which only prayers or hanging would cast out.

Quackery and superstition have had an existence coeval with medical science and Christianity. The notion of miraculous interference with the laws of nature has from time to time prevailed, according to the current Theology or Diabology of the age. These notions have sometimes been honestly entertained, but have generally been used by a few cunning impostors in religion and medicine for selfish and wicked purposes. The frequent opposition of the clergy in past ages to discoveries in natural science, or at best their timid and reluctant acceptance of those discoveries, clearly indicate how deep seated has been the delusion, even in educated minds, that revealed and scientific truth were in some way an-

tagonistic, and have not one and the same Divine Author.

The miserable delusions of witchcraft (now called clairvoyance and spiritualism) which culminated in its natural atrocities, no less than the earlier abominations of the church, which invoked the tornado of the Reformation, find only a partial parallel in some of the wild vagaries and rash practices of some adventurers in the medical profession, which, in spite of their enormity, have made epochs in its history, each of which has been followed by a tremendous swing of the pendulum in the opposite direction. These extravagances and errors, both in religion and medicine, historically ebbing and flowing, are simply proofs of a depraved tendency of men to depart from the purity and simplicity of truth, to disregard common sense and natural law in curing their bodies, and to try to save their souls by climbing to heaven on some narrow and weak ladder of their own invention. It was evidently the intention of the Divine Author of Christianity to bring humanity under a discipline that would put a rein upon the deplorable mysticisms and shameless superstitions and abject idolatry of the preceding ages.

While His teachings were not purely scientific, they were not its counterpart.

While they were not pure reason, so called, they were the truths of God, manifested and made available for the physical and moral cleansing of men, *in accordance with reason.* Neither pure science nor true philosophy, to borrow an idea from Cousin, thinks of trespassing on the ground of Theology,

especially when it remains faithful to truth, and follows its true mission, which is to find and favor every thing which tends to elevate man, and develope every true religious and Christian sentiment and practice in all noble souls. In spite of the imaginary foreboding of some theologians, and the flippant satires of some men of learning, in all ages, the Christian religion and good philosophy and science are not, and cannot be, at war with each other; they are inseparable, and alike indestructible, having an origin in truths of which God is the source.

The alliance between true religion and true science is both natural and necessary; natural by the common basis of the truths which they acknowledge, necessary for the better service of humanity. To separate religion and science has always been, on the one side or the other, the pretension of small, exclusive, ambitious or fanatical minds; and it would seem to be a duty, now more imperative than ever, on the medical and clerical professions, to cherish a more serious, elevated, and enlightened love for their work; to bring together and unite, instead of wasting, their efforts; and thus mutually energize the common cause which Christianity and medical science are mutually designed to promote, namely, the highest development of the physical, intellectual and moral grandeur of humanity. The deterioration and corruption of Christianity, and the degree of its departure from the spirit of its Divine founder, can always be pretty accurately measured by the increasing fondness of its disciples for marvels and mysteries, and their affinities for false philosophy and false science.

Our profession have sometimes been arraigned by the clergy as sceptical and irreligious, and therefore not promoters of good morals; a charge never universally or frequently true; though in all ages, and even now, perhaps, exceptionally true of individual members.

The old reproach that "*where there are three physicians there are two atheists*," oftener proves the cowardice than the intelligence of those who repeat it. Unfortunately, the clergy sometimes, as champions of abstract religious truth, forget that our apostleship requires us to combat evil that is tangible and concrete; and that in so doing we grasp and practically apply one of the great central truths of Christianity, and try to give "life more abundantly" to the world.

In this respect our profession have not always received at their hands a just appreciation. While we trust that the old quarrels between the clergy and the doctors may never be repeated, and that no modern Galileo or Servetus will repeat their lurid history; we lament that the present century is not wholly free from the "strife of tongues" between men of science and men of Theology. More than sixty years ago Dr. Chalmers startled the world by asserting that "the writings of Moses do not fix the antiquity of the globe"—a truth now generally accepted by learned men of all professions. More recently, Darwin and Huxley and Dalton, and some other savants in science, have created a ripple among theologians which will doubtless subside in due time, as harmlessly as have all the alleged geologic heresies.

Revelation has sometimes been worse used by its friends than by its professed foes in any of the attempts to show its antagonisms to Science. But with Chalmers and Hugh Miller, with Simpson and Agassiz and the late President of Amherst College, reinforced by a galaxy of minds in both professions who have sanctioned the indissoluble banns between science and religion, we have nothing to fear. None but dwarfed or corrupt minds in either profession will in this age attempt to repel or disown the truths of science, or make the futile attempt to assail the citadel of Christianity. The alliance between Christianity and medical science is complete; time and trial only strengthen it; and now, in spite of the occasional spasms of sceptics and wits, all sincere friends of Christianity and medical science, rejecting their parasitic follies and inanities, may give each other the hand of fellowship, and work in concert to heal the sick, to dissipate mental darkness, to encourage desponding hearts, and reform and lift up burdened characters. Notwithstanding the discouragements which the grievous follies and errors that formerly, and even now occasionally despoil the development and application of religious and scientific truth, the gleam of their grace and beauty will never fail to shine and warm through all the fitful darkness. This man or that in either profession may be deceived; this or that class of men may dream fantastic or poisonous dreams and play off cruel falsehoods upon the race, but all men and all generations will not be thus deluded. Somewhere in the world and in many minds the great primal, God-given truths which are

the origin and power of both professions, emancipated from error, will ever live and expand to bless and perfect humanity.

As medical men we become painfully conscious of the fact that intemperance is rife through the land, in spite of the influence of the church, the various popular systems of pledge-taking on the part of the people, and punitive legislation on the part of their representatives.

Is it not, then, one of the prerogatives of our profession to investigate the causes of this fearful practice, so far as they exist in the style of religious teaching, in domestic training, in the human constitution, in professional usage as medicine, in the social customs and habits, in hereditary tendencies or necessities, and to recommend moral, educational and sanitary regulations to the people, on the same principle that we would suggest preventives or palliatives for any other human scourge. The late Dr. James Miller, Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, speaking of Dipsomania, says, "Alcohol is the Devil's chloroform, making the patient senseless to pain; not for the excision of any morbid and malignant growth; not for the amputation of a limb; not for the use of the cautery: but for the excision of the better part of the mental nature; amputation of moral control, and the searing of the conscience with a hot iron; not done all at once, but at many sittings; the foolish patient enjoying it all the while."

In this way Dipsomaniacs are made; and who

can say that their number in this commonwealth is not legion?

It would be deemed criminal quackery in us to vaunt the curative remedies for some malignant disease, and at the same time suppress the knowledge and applied use of preventives. Dipsomania, which needs both prevention as well as cure, is a frightful disease, that makes a slave of the soul and a stolid automaton of the human body, and tinges the whole personal, social and domestic life

> "With hue like that when some great painter dips
> His pencil in the gloom of earthquake and eclipse."

As a profession we cannot shirk the responsibility of our influence on this subject.

Let us, then, always and every where inculcate and illustrate the Christian virtue of temperance, and help to succor the tempted, to lift up and save the unfortunate inebriate, always remembering that cure is much harder than prevention. Let us occupy no doubtful ground on this subject. Let us remember that the excessive use of stimulants and narcotics throws a charmed and fascinating halo around the users.

To them, scientific, moral and religious truths are not unfrequently enshrouded with either an iridescent or murky atmosphere, through which only refracted or broken rays reach the mental retina. With such a distorted reception of facts in any given case, the resulting inference, or opinion, and advice to the patient must be abnormal, monstrous, or dangerous.

The warnings and teachings of the physician on this great question, when supplemented by the influ-

ence of the family, the school and the church, will be more legitimately and successfully exerted, and inspire the hope that their united influence may prove to many families like the "blood sprinkled door-posts" of the captive Hebrews, protecting, not only the first-born, but every member of the household from the destroying angel of Intemperance.

Pre-infanticide, the last named, but not the least of the trio, in producing immense physical and moral damage to society, is an evil also demanding the united influence of both professions for its abatement. Wherever or on whomsoever rests the responsibility for the modern increase of this evil, the principles of religion and medical science in their bearing on this subject should all be used to educate the people, and expose the enormous physical, intellectual and moral depravity which this crime induces.

This home crime, in Christian America, this concealed skeleton around the domestic hearth, shatters the female constitution, destroys physical and moral health, perverts natural affection at the fountain, lowers the general sense of individual virtue, and the sacredness of human life, and is a barbaric stain and disgrace to Christian civilization.

Some bold and honest spirits in both professions have not feared to "sound the slogan and wield the claymore" against this monstrous and degrading evil; while many more Doctors in Divinity and Medicine, who doubtless in their consciences timidly approve of aggressive war in the quarters of this vice, have as yet only courage in the *gristle*, waiting for ossification to enable them openly to preach and practise against this pagan crime.

This is an evil demanding the enlightened vigilance and energetic opposition of every intelligent and reasoning Christian, whether clergyman, layman or physician.

In this connection it is but justice to say, that the Catholic Church, in reference to Pre-infanticide and Spiritism, is less derelict of her duty than the Protestant Church. Why it is so, I will not here inquire or attempt to explain, but the fact is patent and undeniable, and Protestantism, especially in America, must bear the disgrace or rouse itself to resist and overthrow the crime and the delusion.

Every city and almost every village in this commonwealth has its Herod, its Simon Magus or Elymas, with their premature killings, magic and sorceries, but lamentably few John the Baptists, or Peters, or Pauls, to denounce them as "enemies of all righteousness," and warn the people against their iniquities.

"Medical science and especially the study of mental disease is destined," says one of our distinguished professors,* "to react to a much greater advantage on the theology of the future than theology has acted on medicine in the past. The liberal spirit very generally prevailing in both professions, and the good understanding between their most enlightened members promise well for the future of both in a community which holds every point of human belief, every institution in human hands, and every word written in a human dialect, open to free discussion

* Dr. O. W. Holmes.

to-day, tomorrow, and to the end of time. Whether the world at large will ever be cured of trusting entirely to medicines as a substitute for observing the laws of health, and to mechanical or intellectual formulæ as a substitute for character, may admit of question. Quackery and Idolatry are all but immortal."

Truth, whether in the scientific, moral or religious world, is like a many-sided diamond; no human eye can, at once, take in all the luminous rays which radiate from every facet of the gem; nor can any human mind at once comprehend all its wealth of beauty and intrinsic power. With God himself is all truth, and revelation and science convey to man only His glory in part; and to each mind, from a somewhat different standpoint; and hence arise different opinions and theories, and diverse practices both in religion and medicine.

Some men see and accept the dust specks from the lapidary, as if it were the whole diamond; and by the light of that feeble radiance, build systems in religion, morals or medicine, false and weak, and often very odious by their egotism and intolerance. Errors in religious belief, like erroneous practice in medicine, have always more immediate effect on men, and produce more perturbation in society than truth. It cannot be expected, however, from the very nature of the case, that truth in science, especially medical science, any more than truth in religion, will be accepted and practically applied for the benefit of the world without more or less gainsaying and opposition. But let us remember there is in *truth* a ten-

dency not only to clear itself from all unjust aspersions, but to carry an aggressive and successful war into the quarters of error.

On this principle we may rely with confidence, that both religious and medical truth will yet shake off all parasitic superstitions, and triumph over every form of error.

The plausible and well dressed charlatans, who trade in false pretences in religion or medicine, may well awaken our disgust, but never our despair of the steady progress and final success of the truth. Far be it from us to oppose or undervalue any tendency to sift established practice or accepted axioms in medicine, or to resist a new standard founded in truth by which to try the current rules of our art, or to deprecate any new lines of inquiry where eager minds may be disposed to search for hidden truth. Our age is progressive in Theology and Science, especially medical science, and he is bold in bigotry who would assert that laws may not yet be discovered, and occult facts classified, far beyond our present understanding.

Franklin and Morse harnessed the lightning to their triumphal car; Daguerre grasped a sun-beam for his pencil, and painted new and glorious forms of beauty; and Captain Ericsson is sanguine of success in utilizing solar heat as a motive power; while some future devotee of science may more fully control the power of tides, winds, frost, or even volcanic fire, for some great practical use to alleviate the labor and hardships of life. Nay more, may we not hope that science will ere long discover those occult

and furtive entities that cause zymotic diseases; or that subtle chemistry that paints and perfumes the lily and arbutus; or the unknown influence of the sun, neither heat nor light, that causes "*coup de soleil*"? Call you this materialism? Call it rather devotion;—devotion to truth—stepping stones to the Infinite; and forget not that the imperative voice of Christianity has ever been to those who embrace it, "*in understanding be men.*"

We may reverently unriddle all the secrets of the universe, and by utilizing their power, vindicate man's intellectual sovereignty over nature, no less than God's supreme wisdom and benevolence. If we study with a reverent and devout spirit, nature will be no longer stiff, but fluent; her laws, so stubborn before, will become elastic in our hands; confronting mountains will become plains; and the distant murmurs and darkness, that sometimes bewilder the student of science, will be changed to the full harmony and light of truth.

We have seen that there is a Divine tendency in both religious and medical truth to resist error. There is also a human tendency to pervert and distort both, or to encrust them over with folly and falsehood.

And this seems to be in accordance with the existing "plan of the universe," involving, of course, a necessity for vigilance, labor, and contest against the wrong. Let our profession take a stand wholly on the Divine side, and, like true knights, always keep our lance in rest, ready for defence or to make assault. Recognizing mysteries both in nature and

revelation, we may rightfully search for their solution with chivalric zeal, and serious religious interest. Thus may we enrich our armory and strengthen our weapons by a deeper and clearer knowledge of revealed and natural law; and, by an increasing faith in their Author, more surely seize upon the utterances of the normal language of hidden but eternal truths, which, like vessels prepared for new wine, have long waited for consecrated practical use. The earnest student may often be misjudged and censured; and he may sometimes be discouraged by the hostile surroundings of superstition and error. The way may be one of struggle and hardship. He may grow weary and his faith may sometimes waver as he waits for the darkness of error to break before him. Like Jacob on the plains of Luz, he may perchance trustingly rest his head on a stone, at the foot of a ladder of light, on which ministries of truth may ascend and descend, blending and harmonizing revelation and science.

> "Not far but near, about us, yea within,
> Lieth the infinite life. The pure in mind
> Dwell in the Presence, to themselves akin;
> And lo! thou sick and health imploring soul,
> He stands beside thee—touch, and thou art whole."

Mr. President and Fellows:

A sacred and time-honored usage, no less than Christian courtesy, and fraternal affection, requires me to announce to this Society their mortuary record of the past year.

Twenty-two of our members have died. A list of their names, ages, places of residence and date of death is annexed. Of some of them obituary notices have been prepared, and may hereafter appear in our transactions.

Many, or all of them, were physicians "who," in the language of Sir Thomas Browne, "have added some bright rays to the common lustre of our profession; who have added, not only to the number of musical notes, but to the harmonies of their generation; and have proved themselves not *clouds*, but *stars*, in their region." The three honorary members on the list, Parsons of Rhode Island, Stevens of New-York, and Dunglison of Philadelphia, may well be called *professional stars* of the first magnitude, who shone for half a century, or more, on a wide horizon, with no uncertain or borrowed light. In our own State, Death, not careful of age or circumstance, has chosen some shining marks; the young, the middle aged, the mature, no less than the octogenarian, have fallen before his shafts.

Two members were stricken down at the age of *twenty-seven;* having, with high hopes, just entered the lists, against the insatiate foe, to whom they thus early surrendered. Ten Fellows who had passed three score and ten years, filled with laborious and manly toil, have during the past year entered their rest. Nichols, dignified, benign, and gracious in manners; Brewster, the earnest Christian, of the Mayflower stock; *and the rest*, all ripe with age, and a full record of Christian fidelity in the service of humanity, have gone to their reward.

> "Of no distemper, of no blast they died,
> But fell like autumn fruit that mellowed long."

Others, like Watson, had passed the spring, and summer, and the early autumn of professional life. They waited not for the killing frosts of winter. They struck their tents for the last time in the full rich autumn of their lives. Even in the *Indian summer* of their profession, when the ripe fruits were being gathered, and all was made brilliant by the foliage, and sunshine, and glory, of that period; even then, they "put off the mortal, and put on immortality."

While my pen is making this record, another name is to be added to the list. Dr. Calvin G. Page, of this city, once Recording Secretary of this Society, died on Saturday last. In early manhood he finished his work; a work not long when measured by years, but lengthened and rounded by his energy, integrity, and fidelity to every Christian duty.

"He was a man of great worth and warmly beloved by those who knew him. He served honorably through three years of the war, and his early death is to be traced directly to a disease contracted from his exposure in that arduous work." He is one more victim added to the vast multitude of our noblest and best, whose lives were sacrified, that our country might live. He died on Decoration Day. His spirit passed to its home in the skies, when the air was laden with the perfume of memorial flowers, strewn on the graves of his departed comrades. His memory will long be green in many a loving heart.

Let these oft recurring proofs of mortality remind us that our profession is not omnipotent; that God sets bounds and limits to our power over disease; that our science, though Divine in its origin, and having a parallel relation to Christianity itself, ends with the grave, while religious faith illumines its darkness, and points to fruition beyond its boundary.

One year ago, a prominent member, active in every duty, went out from our annual banquet, quickly to hear and obey Death's hasty summons. To-day, the funeral obsequies are scarcely finished for one in ripe manhood, whose death makes the last sad breach in our ranks, and brings a fresh and heavy sorrow to all our hearts.

We would not call them back; nor would we, with too curious eyes, try to discover the *coast line* of the farther shore where, soon, our own voyage will be ended.

Nor would we vainly question, who next will pass over the river. But rather, as the blind child confides in its father, let our faith take hold of the Divine Master, while we toil on, and patiently wait till He calls us home.

> "We will argue not
> Against Heaven's hand, or will, nor bate a jot
> Of heart or hope; but still bear up, and steer
> Right onward."

OBITUARIES.

JOHN M. BREWSTER.

THE death of the venerable physician, DR. JOHN M. BREWSTER, took place at his late residence in Pittsfield, on Monday, May 3, 1869, by paralysis, in the 80th year of his age.

Dr. Brewster, a lineal descendant of the patriarch of that name who was one of the pilgrims in the Mayflower, was born in Becket, Oct. 22, 1789. After graduating in medicine, under the late Dr. Jackson, at the Medical College in Boston, in 1812, he immediately commenced the practice of his profession in his native town, becoming the successor of his worthy father, the late Dr. Oliver Brewster, of Becket, where he remained until February, 1821. He then removed to Lenox, and continued in practice sixteen years, holding offices of trust in the town, and there he became one of the most prominent practitioners in the county. In April, 1837, he came to Pittsfield, and at this time his very name appeared to be a talisman with the populace of all the region. Even when age had forbidden his keeping pace with all the discoveries in his profession, his reputation did not decline, but at the demand of others he continued to practise till he could no longer go abroad, making fifty-five years of active professional life. His physical constitution was of the most robust kind. Till after he was seventy years of age, he would mount his horse with no other help than the stirrups, and ride with the grace and fleetness that become middle age. As a citizen and neighbor he had the confidence and respect of all. Studious of social propriety and civil obligations, he is scarcely known to have had a serious difficulty in his life. Of his exemplary Christian character, there is not room to speak in detail.

Many enterprises of the last quarter of a century received his earnest co-operation. To many objects he gave, according to his means, liberally. His kindness to the poor was very exemplary.

In the death of Dr. Brewster another link in the chain connecting us with the past is broken. The excellencies of his life, and the memories of his many acts of love and kindness are treasured up in all our hearts.—*Pittsfield Paper.*

PAUL L. NICHOLS.

Dr. Paul Louis Nichols, of Kingston, was born in Cohasset, Mass., on the 24th of September, 1788. His father was a physician. He studied with Dr. Hyde, of Freeport, Me., and attended lectures in Boston. He practised with Dr. Hyde one year, from May, 1812, to May, 1813, when, by the advice of the late Dr. Shurtleff, he settled in Kingston, Mass., where he remained till his death in November, 1868, a period of more than fifty-five years—never leaving his post excepting for the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of which he was for many years a councillor, and one visit of a week in New York. He was president of the Plymouth District Medical Society from its formation, in 1851, till 1867. He deservedly became and continued to be one of the most eminent men in the profession in Eastern Massachusetts, up to his last illness, which continued but two weeks.

The characteristic which especially marked the history of Dr. Nichols, was the high tone which pervaded his whole character as a physician and Christian gentleman. With the happiest of homes, and endeared to a large circle among whom he had practised more than half a century, his death is felt to be a public loss. Four score years found him hale and cheerful, and actively engaged in the duties of his profession, with mind clear and judgment unimpaired. A useful and well ordered life brought the legitimate fruit of a happy old age. With the universal respect of the entire community in which he lived, his days are numbered in peace. C. C. H.

EBENEZER WOODWARD.

Dr. Ebenezer Woodward, of Quincy, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1817. He commenced the study of medicine with the late Dr. Hurd, of Concord, Massachusetts, an eminent physician in those days; but finished his pupilage in Boston, with his maternal uncle, Dr. Samuel Adams. In 1823 he received the degree of Doctor in Medicine at Harvard University, and subsequently was admitted a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. During his residence in Boston, attending the Medical Lectures, he passed a portion of his time in the hospitals of that city, and for many months was assistant physician to the now venerable Dr. Edward Reynolds in the medical wards of the Boston Almshouse, then located on Leverett Street. In the spring of 1823 he established himself in Quincy, at that time having a population

of less than two thousand. His only competitor was the late Dr. Thomas Phipps. The acquaintance between Drs. Phipps and Woodward, from the beginning most kind and friendly, was uninterrupted until the sudden death of Dr. Phipps. Dr. Woodward was in active practise forty-six years. Possessing not the most vigorous, but yet a good constitution, he endured wonderfully the fatigues incident to an extensive practise of the medical profession. His last illness may be said to have been the first attack of disease of a serious character during his long life.

He loved and devoted himself to his profession. His purity of life—his kind and unobtrusive demeanor—his deep and tender interest for the sick entrusted to his care—his skill in the healing art, and large experience, are familiarly known to numerous families in Quincy and its vicinity, who sought him as their medical counsellor.

Among his patients were two ex-Presidents—John Adams and John Quincy Adams—and the late Josiah Quincy. In his visits he would drive from the residence of the rich and influential patient to that of the poor and powerless. He watched over all with the same spirit of kindness, and as a Christian physician. In all relations of life he was kind, but positive. He insisted upon his own rights, and respected the rights of others.

In spite of advancing years he kept himself up, closely and clearly, with the progress of medical science in all parts of the world. He never became old in his practice. He became experienced. Of a very industrious and active temperament, he was always ready to respond to the calls of his patients to the latest moment of his useful life, actually going, as a friend remarked, from his "chaise to his death-bed."—*Quincy Patriot.*

ARTICLE IV.

MODERN MEDICINE:

ITS NEED AND ITS TENDENCY.

BY WILLIAM WILLIAMSON WELLINGTON, M.D.
OF CAMBRIDGEPORT.

READ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, MAY 25, 1870.*

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS
OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SOCIETY:—

THE spirit of inquiry, which is a marked characteristic of the present century, is pervading every branch of human knowledge. No creed, opinion, or formula of belief, however sacred and time-honored, escapes its questionings. It interrogates existing dogmas, theories, and institutions, and boldly demands their credentials. It lets in the light of day upon shams, sophistries and baseless speculations, and exposes their hollowness or absurdity. At times it is irreverent. Unawed by eminent gravity or pretentious respectability, it rudely penetrates the solemn mystery which enshrouds venerable idols, and

* At an Adjourned Meeting of the Mass. Medical Society, held Oct. 3, 1860, it was

Resolved, "That the Massachusetts Medical Society hereby declares that it does not consider itself as having endorsed or censured the opinions in former published Annual Discourses, nor will it hold itself responsible for any opinions or sentiments advanced in any future similar discourses."

Resolved, "That the Committee on Publication be directed to print a statement to that effect at the commencement of each Annual Discourse which may hereafter be published."

without ceremony unmasks or dethrones them. Modern investigators have no undue respect for the traditions of the past. They have ceased to regard potent, grave and reverend seniors as of necessity "very noble and approved good masters." In place of reverence and veneration, they have substituted observation and analysis. So little are they affected by what once profoundly impressed the minds of men, that a French savant has expressed his conviction, that even the Roman Senate, that most august of human assemblies, would not have unnerved him.

The results of this spirit of the times, which some regard as beneficent, others as pernicious, may be seen in all directions. Theology has received rough usage. Its salient points have been sharply attacked, its prominent doctrines have been boldly assailed by logic, sarcasm and ridicule. So earnestly and successfully has the warfare been waged, that many excellent but timid persons have feared that the foundations of religion itself were becoming undermined. In politics, the last decade in this country seems like a century. The abolition of slavery, and its fitting supplement, the adoption of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution, are events which prove that the world moves, and that humanity advances.*

The rights of man having been assured, the rights

* It is with grief and humiliation, as members of a liberal profession, that we find the American Medical Association, assembled at the National Capital, in this year of our Lord 1870, interposing a puny effort to arrest the progress of events, and to set back the clock of time. Such a procedure calls forcibly to mind the memorable contest, so graphically depicted by Sidney Smith, between Mrs. Partington and the Atlantic Ocean.

of woman are engaging public atttention; and questions concerning the sphere of woman, female suffrage, and the true relation of the sexes, are now in the full tide of successful discussion. In Biology, Darwin's theory of the origin of species by natural selection has survived the stage of ridicule, and seems to be gaining ground. In Physics, the old doctrine of the materiality of light, heat and electricity has passed away, and the great law of the conservation of force and the correlation of forces, one of the most grand and far-reaching generalizations ever achieved by science, appears to be established. In History, the work of demolition has been bravely going on. The "noble Brutus" has lost much of his nobility, and has become quite an ordinary conspirator; the early history of Rome, so long believed without question, has been proved to be fabulous; Xanthippe has ceased to be the typical scold, and turns out to be simply an average wife; even Judas Iscariot has found apologists; the story of William Tell is, in great part, a myth; and the pleasant little romance of Pocahontas and Capt. John Smith has vanished into thin air.

This radical tendency of the times, this disposition to look *into* things instead of looking *at* them, must, of course, affect the science of Medicine. In fact, of all sciences in the world, Medicine is perhaps the most open to attack. So much of it is uncertain and conjectural, that it offers a fair field in which men may exercise both their wit and their reason. It is probably, at the present day, passing through an ordeal more severe and searching than it has ever before

experienced. The present period in its history, as Dr. Aitken has truly said, "is one of *probation* as well as of *progress*." While, on the one hand, it is enriched, as at no former time, by the contributions of scientific inquiry and observation, on the other, its theory and practice are subjected to a remorseless criticism, which must needs expose their deficiencies, and reveal their short-comings. Especially the action of drugs, and their influence on disease, are undergoing a scrutiny, which must eventuate in essential modifications of existing modes of treatment.

It must be confessed that the manner in which the medical profession is regarded by the community at large is not such as in all respects to gratify our self-love, or to flatter our vanity. Physicians have from time immemorial been satirized and ridiculed. Poets, dramatists and novelists have considered them fair subjects for wit and sarcasm. If a physician be introduced into a play or a novel, he is commonly represented as a clown or a simpleton. Mr. Addison in the Spectator had the heart to write thus:—"If we look into the profession of Physic, we shall find a most formidable body of men. The sight of them is enough to make a man serious, for we may lay it down as a maxim that when a nation abounds in physicians it grows thin of people. This body of men in our country may be described like the British army in Cæsar's time. Some of them slay in chariots, and some on foot. If the infantry do less execution than the charioteers, it is because they cannot be carried so soon into all quarters of the town, and despatch so much business in so short a time."

Coleridge represents the devil as starting forth one morning from his brimstone bed "to visit his snug little farm the earth." In the course of his travels, sings the poet,

> "He saw an apothecary on a white horse
> Ride by on his vocations:
> And the devil thought of his old friend
> Death, in the Revelations."

The New-York Nation, a competent critic of course in such a matter, announces that medical "therapeutic literature resembles nothing so much as a farmer's almanac or a cook-book."

The eminent historian, the late Mr. William H. Prescott, in a letter, thought by his biographer to be worth publishing, thus expresses his sentiments towards the profession:—"I am delighted that you are turning a cold shoulder to Æsculapius, Galen, and tutti quanti. I detest the whole brotherhood. I have always observed that the longer a man remains in their hands, and the more of their cursed stuff he takes, the worse plight he is in. They are the bills I most grudge paying, except the bill of mortality, which is very often indeed sent in at the same time."*

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* It is stated by one who knew him well and was occasionally consulted by him, that this letter was the morbid offspring of some dyspeptic moment and grossly misrepresents Mr. Prescott's real feeling. No one more anxiously consulted or more implicitly relied on his medical adviser, and no one more than he would have regretted to have a passing jest recorded as a deliberate opinion.

In the hour of peril, among the earliest to seek medical aid are those who, when at ease, were foremost in deriding it. As Byron says—

> "physicians mend or end us,
> Secundum artem: but although we sneer
> In health—when ill we call them to attend us,
> Without the least propensity to jeer."

In popular estimation, all who pretend to practise medicine, the regular, irregular, and defective, are grouped indiscriminately, and the motley crowd is regarded as composed of rival sects or parties, each contending for the mastery, and each entitled to a hearing. Much to our astonishment, and slightly to our annoyance, we find ourselves christened Allopathists, a name which we repudiate; and we are expected to enter the lists upon equal terms with a mushroom sect, which was born yesterday, and will die to-morrow, and to defend our claims to public recognition and regard. Believing, as we do, that we are the lineal descendants of the men who first raised medicine to the rank of a science, and that we rightfully belong to the noble company, who, in succeeding times, by their genius and labors have conferred on it whatever of worth and dignity it possesses, it is not surprising that we are sometimes disturbed at finding ourselves placed in the same category with sectarians and quacks, and that we are occasionally inclined to indulge in complaints against the injustice and stupidity of mankind.

It is well, however, in matters of this kind, to be governed by reason and not by feeling. It should be remembered that although the community, at times, seems disposed to undervalue our services, the medical profession proper has ever held, and still holds, a high place in the public regard, and that, in the long run, it is recognized as the true exponent of existing medical science. If we are ridiculed and satirized, we but share the fate of many a good man and good cause. If poets, essayists and occasionally historians

give utterance to sharp sayings, is it not thus written in the Book of Books?—

"Honor a physician with the honor due unto him for the uses which ye may have of him: for the Lord hath created him. The skill of the physician shall lift up his head: and in the sight of great men he shall be in admiration. Then give place to the physician: let him not go from thee, for thou hast need of him. There is a time, when in his hands there is good success."

But if, after a careful review of the facts in the case, the conclusion is forced upon us, that there is in the public mind a lurking doubt as to the efficacy of medical art, will it not be well to inquire whether after all there may not be some ground for such a doubt, and a real cause for the seeming want of confidence in our professional skill.

With regard to the progress that has been made in many of the branches of our profession in past times, and especially during the last half century, it may safely be said, that as much has been accomplished as could reasonably be expected, when we take into account the difficulties which necessarily attend medical investigations. *Anatomy* seems to have nearly reached its culminating point. So carefully has every region of the human body been examined, and so minutely and accurately has its complicated structure been described, that much farther progress in this department, without the aid of the microscope, is hardly to be expected. As a proof, however, that the whole field of Anatomy has not yet been gleaned, may be cited the recent discovery,

by Prof. Henry J. Bigelow, of the Y ligament, so called, and its relations to dislocations at the hip-joint. We call this a discovery in Anatomy, as well as an important contribution to Surgery; for although a partial description of this ligament has been heretofore given in anatomical works, yet never before had its peculiar conformation and special uses been comprehended and appreciated. Chemistry has become a new science. A treatise on this branch, published fifty years ago, is chiefly valuable as a curiosity, or as a relic of the past. Physiology is in a transition state; but recent investigators, by the boldness and zeal with which they are carrying on their work, and the brilliant results which have already crowned their labors, have indicated what may be expected in the future. Auscultation has thrown a flood of light upon the diagnosis of thoracic diseases, and so clear and important are its revelations, that we sometimes wonder how the world did without it so long. Surgery having enlisted in its service the anæsthetic power of sulphuric ether, is achieving new triumphs and gaining new laurels. Pathology aided by the microscope, and investigated by Virchow, Rokitansky, Paget, Jackson, and a host of others, has vindicated for itself a high position. In spite of the doubts of the sceptic, and the sneers of the scoffer, and notwithstanding its acknowledged deficiencies in certain directions, Medicine, as a whole, occupies a high rank among the sciences, and can lay claim to an honorable parentage and history. Let any one attempt a thorough acquaintance with either of the departments which have been named, and he

will find work enough to occupy his leisure hours for an ordinary life-time. Dr. James Jackson has pithily remarked, "Imperfect as the healing art is, be assured of this, no one man knows all that is *known* respecting it."

But while Medicine, as a whole, can be shown to have kept pace with other branches of human inquiry, Therapeutics, obviously, have not kept pace with other departments of Medicine. The treatment of diseases, that part of it, especially, which relates to the administration of drugs, is not in a satisfactory condition, and is not creditable to the medical science of the nineteenth century.

There is a well-marked and clearly defined line between Medicine and Surgery. The specialties, so called, belong, for the most part, to the latter, rather than to the former. The present discussion relates chiefly to Medicine proper.

Physicians cannot justly be charged with having neglected to use medicines in sufficient quantity, or in a sufficient variety. The seventeen hundred closely printed pages of the United States Dispensatory, and the concurrent testimony of mankind, will triumphantly acquit them of any such charge. The blame, if blame there be, lies in a different direction, and results from the apparent fact, that the custom is too prevalent among them of administering, after a prescribed routine, drugs of every kind, singly and in combination—without sufficient evidence, that, in so doing, they are benefiting their patients, but with full evidence that they are inflicting upon them much present suffering. Medicines are not negative sub-

stances: if they do no good, they usually do harm; they should not be given, unless clearly indicated, and should not be persevered in unless they are in some degree fulfilling the purpose for which they are prescribed. It is to be feared that this rule is not always borne in mind; that medicines are often given at hap-hazard, when it would be better to withhold them; that cures are sometimes ascribed to them, in producing which they have little or no agency; that not infrequently they interfere with, or interrupt, the "succession of processes" whose natural tendency may be to a recovery; that, in fine, they are often used in an unscientific manner, without reason or against reason, in conformity with the whim or chance-thought of him who dispenses them.

The present confused and unsatisfactory state of the science of Therapeutics must be ascribed in part, at least, to the loose, careless and thoughtless manner of administering drugs, which has prevailed largely in times past, and which is not obsolete even now. While appreciating the difficulties which lie in the way of estimating the exact effect of medicines upon disease, the conviction has forced itself upon many minds, not only that these difficulties have never been fairly met, but that the importance of meeting and overcoming them has not been fully realized, and that, in consequence, the sick man has suffered. Be this as it may, the treatment of disease is the weak spot in our profession, against which the arrows of the adversary are aimed with most effect. Justly or unjustly, there is an impression abroad, that medical treatment is not always of the greatest

value; and the fact that a large proportion of sick people do recover under any treatment, and under no treatment, leads many persons to undervalue the resources of medical art, as well as the skill of the medical man.

Is it an exaggeration to say that the want of clear and exact knowledge, which exists, even in our day, as to the effects of medicinal agents in the treatment of disease, is a great evil, which calls loudly for reform? Examine some of the works of established reputation, on the theory and practice of medicine. Take, for instance, Copland's Medical Dictionary, printed by this Society for the instruction and edification of its members, during the quarter of a century commencing in 1834 and ending in 1859. The description, causes and pathological anatomy of the various diseases are generally well given: but what a medley are the rules for treatment! Would a student in medicine, or a young physician, fresh from the study of this encyclopedic work, when called to his first case, after making out his diagnosis, have any definite idea as to what ought to be done? Would not emetics, cathartics, diaphoretics and mercurials rise like spectral illusions, and dance before his bewildered eyes in fearful disorder? And should an older and more experienced practitioner have occasion to consult this venerable compendium for light and guidance, might not the information he would gain in regard to treatment be condensed into this general formula: Attack vigorously every disease you may encounter, with every remedy at your command?

The amount and kind of medication to which the author of a popular, and in many respects a valuable, treatise on the Diseases of Children (Dr. Condie) would subject the rising generation, are appalling. We often read of the dangers which encompass the path of inexperienced and unsuspecting youth: these dangers are in truth real and imminent. Take, as an illustration, Hooping Cough. In this disease, which all children are expected to have, twenty or more active medicines are recommended, to say nothing of such gentle auxiliaries as venesection, blisters, tartar emetic ointment, and frictions with turpentine. In contrast with these fearful prescriptions, stand the teachings of Dr. Jacob Bigelow, certainly one of our wisest and most experienced physicians, originally uttered thirty-five years ago, and repeated twenty years after. They read thus:—"Under the simple self-limited diseases we may class hooping cough. This disease has its regular increase, height and decline, occupying ordinarily from one to six months, but, in some mild cases, only two or three weeks. During this period, medical treatment, for the most part, is of no avail. Narcotic appliances may diminish the paroxysm, but without abridging the disease." Niemeyer, like Dr. Bigelow, is very chary in the use of drugs in this disease, advising simply soda-water and narcotics, with an occasional emetic in extraordinary cases. He has faith in the efficacy of a "slight but continued perspiration" in the early stages; but the most remarkable feature in his treatment is the recommendation that the child should be directed to cease from coughing as

soon as possible, and that this harsh demand should be enforced "with wholesome sternness and severity." He quotes with apparent approval the opinion expressed "by the wife of a Prussian general, a most determined woman, but an equally tender mother, that hooping cough was only curable by the rod!" These views of eminent men, in relation to the management of a very common disease, are certainly unlike, and it is important to know which plan of treatment, if either, is correct.

Acute Rheumatism is usually supposed to require prompt and active treatment. Venesection, mercurials, colchicum, lemon juice, alkalies of all kinds and in large doses; all these, with divers other remedies, have from time to time been recommended, and have been supposed by their respective advocates to have great influence in jugulating the disease. But, one by one, they have fallen into disuse, while rheumatism goes on tormenting its victims, as in the days of old. Latterly, some bold men have ventured to treat rheumatism without drugs. In a report of cases thus treated in the London hospitals by Drs. Gull and Sutton, the authors, after giving the details and statistics, sum up thus:—"Our cases appear to teach that the rheumatic process runs its course under the expectant treatment, as favorably as under the treatment by drugs."*

In the Dublin Quarterly, Dr. Beatty and Dr. Stokes publish their experience. Dr. Beatty was afflicted in his own person. He had the care and attendance

* A similar result had been obtained previously in this country.—See *Communications Mass. Med. Soc.*, Vol. x., No. v., p. 387. 1865.

of the most eminent physicians in Dublin. A variety of treatment was of course pursued. "But," says Dr. Beatty, "sad experience compels me to say that in no instance did medicine appear to have any effect in controlling or shortening the disease." Dr. Stokes disbelieves in any of the proposed specific treatments, and says, "the disease, like continued fever, will run its course."

Is it not time, we ask in all earnestness, that some order should be brought out of this confusion? Is it not time that the question were settled, whether drugs are really of use in controlling rheumatism? When acids and alkalies are both urged as specifics in the same disease, may it not be a fair inference that neither is of much account?

In regard to Syphilis, and its treatment by mercury, the views of eminent syphilographers may perhaps be condensed into the following statements:—

1. Mercury is not a specific in syphilis, but it is the best remedy we possess; it relieves the symptoms: but the disease remains, and the symptoms may return.

2. Mercury is a specific in syphilis, and will cure it by removing its cause, *i. e.* the virus. Every effort should be made to produce actual cure by prolonged mercurial treatment.

3. Mercury is not a specific, and ought not to be used at all, in syphilis. A tonic treatment is the only proper one, and the apparent cures from mercury are due to its having been used in connection with tonics.

It may be added, that while the weight of testi-

mony is in favor of the use of mercury in some form, its advocates are not agreed as to the proper time or dose of the remedy, nor the special way in which it should be given.

Dr. Anstie, in a recent number of the Practitioner, sums up the latest results of treatment in cholera, thus :—"The hygiene of the future may exterminate cholera in its Indian birth-place. But for actual cholera patients, as long as such are found, we cannot yet pride ourselves on being able to do very much."

These illustrations might be multiplied, but this is not necessary. The purpose in introducing them is simply to indicate the direction in which special effort is required.

The great NEED in Medicine, at the present time, is clinical study. Whatever else be done, or be left undone, the treatment of disease should be thoroughly investigated, and the effects of drugs and medicinal applications in modifying or relieving it should be carefully tested.

Clinical study of course includes diagnosis as well as treatment. Correct diagnosis is the only sure basis for correct treatment. Our first duty is to find out what ails our patient, and then to cure or relieve him if we can. We can hardly overrate the importance of diagnosis. The difference is great between lumbar abscess and chronic rheumatism; yet one has been mistaken for the other. There may be points of resemblance between hysteria and organic disease of the brain; but it will not redound to the credit of a physician to confound the two. Possibly, some

remedies, which have had their day and are now forgotten, originated with persons who mistook the disorder, which they supposed they had cured. To correctly diagnosticate disease will tax the best powers of the ablest physician. In doing this, he must derive aid from all departments of medicine. The senses must be educated to the highest degree of perfection. The microscope, the laryngoscope, the ophthalmoscope, and all other instrumental aids to observation, must be called into requisition. Anatomy, physiology, chemistry and pathology must each contribute its share; and happy is the man, who, with all the aid which science can furnish, is successful in becoming an expert in diagnosis.

But diagnosis, important though it be, is but a preliminary to "the final and supreme stage of medical study," therapeutics. Our profession must vindicate its right to be, by proving its power to cure, relieve or prevent disease. This supposed power constitutes the hold which the physician has upon the community, and imposes upon him the duty to qualify himself for the special work, which he is expected, and which he professes to be able, to perform. He must learn his powers and his limitations; what he can do and what he cannot do; what diseases require medication, and what will do better without it. Skill in treatment should keep pace with skill in diagnosis.

Clinical research, then, particularly in relation to the effect of medication upon disease, is the chief NEED, and should be the special work of modern medicine. *The efficacy of supposed remedies can only*

be tested by well-conducted investigations at the bedside. Reasoning *a priori* may suggest modes of treatment; but these are not trustworthy, until they have been subjected to trial by persons competent to analyze symptoms, and to appreciate results.

The fact is not fully realized, that clinical medicine is a distinct department of medical science, and not included in other departments; that it has its own special work, and its own way of doing this work. A man may be an eminent anatomist, or physiologist, or pathologist, or chemist, or pharmacist, and yet not be a practical physician. Dr. Gull well says, "It would not be too much to assert that were it possible to conjoin in one human intelligence all that is now known of other sciences, such knowledge would be compatible with entire ignorance of clinical medicine." A medical school, without ample means for clinical instruction, is an absurdity.

Nélaton, not long ago, astonished the medical world by denouncing the microscope in surgical study, and eulogizing "la clinique." The unqualified declaration of the learned French surgeon, in connection with the uncanonical way in which it was uttered, has been severely criticized; and with justice, if it is to be understood literally. But no one can suppose that Nélaton would seriously condemn the microscope, or its revelations. His meaning evidently is, that the microscope should not usurp the place of clinical study, but that a proper equilibrium should be maintained in the various departments of medical science.

The difficulties which attend the study of the

treatment of disease are obvious. 1. The subject of our investigations is a living human being, placing himself under medical care to receive aid from the experience and acquisitions of the past, and not to be experimented on for the benefit of science or of posterity. 2. The doubt is ever present, whether improvement or recovery in any given case is in consequence of treatment, or in spite of it, or wholly unconnected with it. 3. Observations must be carefully made by competent persons, else they are of little value; and it is not every medical man, whose mental habits and previous training have qualified him for such work. False facts abound, and they furnish poor material from which to draw general conclusions. 4. Hasty generalizations, even if founded upon trustworthy observations, are worthless, and have been the bane of medicine at all times. They have an air of truth about them which renders them all the more dangerous. They are the offspring of untrained and illogical minds, and cannot stand the test of time and experience.

In view of such difficulties, and the list is not exhausted, the path to success in the scientific treatment of disease seems so beset with obstacles as to disincline us from any harsh criticisms of the past, and to moderate our anticipations of the future.

Let us in this matter do full justice to our predecessors. In all ages of our profession, the study of therapeutics has engaged the attention of wise and sagacious men. Any disparaging allusions to these men would be, to say the least, in very bad taste. If the results of their labors are not all that might

be desired, or might have been expected, still they demand recognition, and should not be undervalued. Were all the knowledge we now possess in regard to the nature and uses of remedial agents obliterated, mankind would suffer a serious, an almost irreparable, loss.

In prosecuting clinical study, we would suggest that the prime duty is not to search through the vegetable and mineral kingdoms in quest of new medicines. Life is short, and chemical combinations are numerous. The Dispensatory contains a large number of supposed remedial agents, many of which might be excluded at once without detriment to any body. The first work may well be one of elimination; and it will be the part of wisdom to gain a more thorough knowledge than we now have of the effects of drugs already in common use, before spending much time in attempts to add to their number.

The method, recently introduced, of ascertaining the physiological effects of drugs by careful observations in relation to their absorption, their passage through the system, the changes they undergo during this passage, their modes of elimination and their therapeutic uses, promises valuable results. When the same exhaustive investigations have been made in regard to all the articles of the materia medica, that have already been made concerning a few of them, therapeutics will assume the form of an exact science. Such investigations require time; but the time will be well spent.

Over-medication has been the besetting sin of the medical profession; and while clinical researches are

going on to ascertain the influence of drugs, let it ever be borne in mind that nature is a kind mother, and that her healing powers are great; that she may be able to perform greater things than she has as yet been supposed capable of doing; that interference with her operations is a delicate matter, which should not be rashly undertaken. If it be a fact that there are diseases, now supposed to require various and powerful medicines, which will do equally well with less medicine than is commonly used, or with none at all, medical science will be as truly advanced by observations and experiments tending to prove this fact, as by those which establish the efficacy of a new drug, or the beneficial effects of a new mode of treatment.

It is to be regretted that the pressure upon medical men to polypharmacy is so strong, that he is a brave man who can resist it. Many persons seem to believe that for every disease, and for every symptom, there is, either in the earth or on it, a remedy in the form of a drug; and if the patient does not get this remedy, that the fault lies with the doctor. In fact, the only idea some people have of a physician is that he is a man who gives medicine; should he make a medical visit and not give medicine, they would think he had mistaken his calling, and would probably seek other advice.

Clinical study would be facilitated were we thoroughly acquainted with what may be called the physiology of disease. Much has been accomplished in this direction during the last twenty-five years, but more remains to be done. How can we decide

with confidence upon the result of treatment, if we do not know the natural course of disease, uninfluenced by treatment? And without such knowledge are we not in constant danger of running counter to curative processes which nature may have initiated? In surveying the past history of medicine, it is sad to see the fearful ordeal through which the sick man has been forced to pass, the nauseous doses he has been made to swallow, and the disgusting appliances to which he has been subjected; and all, too, in the name of so-called science, and in conformity with theories since exploded. In reviewing the practices and prescriptions of former days, it is easy to perceive that the unfortunate patient, though well cared for in many respects, had to bear more than the pains and discomforts incident to his disease. Is it not possible that in succeeding times a similar criticism may be passed in regard to some of the modes of practice of the present day?

But however important it may be to know the natural history of disease, this is a kind of knowledge very difficult to get; it must be had chiefly by accident or indirection. The results, however, of the treatment by mint water, and other placebos, have not been so disastrous, as absolutely to forbid farther trials in the same direction. Patients treated homœopathically do not always die; and, once in a while, some stubborn individual positively refuses to be doctored secundum artem, and yet strangely recovers. We have the right to utilize the knowledge thus surreptitiously obtained, and to make such use of it as its character may suggest; and should the

result be that certain heroic remedies, once deemed indispensable, are turned adrift, and float off into the sea of oblivion, let us endeavor to survive the shock and to preserve our equanimity.

The modern views in regard to the nature of disease must modify modes of treatment. It is not easy to define the word, disease. No two persons, perhaps, would give precisely the same definition. A collection of such definitions, as given by men of note, would constitute a curious page in medical literature. But the notion that disease is a distinct entity, to be cast out of the system, as we would extract a bullet from a wound, or expel a tape-worm from the intestinal canal, can no longer be maintained. "Disease," says Virchow, "is a vital process; not an entity, but a process, running through a series of states or conditions, one state or condition being related to the others as cause to necessary sequence." The same eminent authority, in noticing the wonderful faculty of accommodation possessed by the body, gives us the means of drawing the boundary line between health and disease: "Disease," says he, "begins at the moment when the regulatory function of the body is insufficient to neutralize outward disturbances." Disease, then, being a series of "perverted life-processes":—not a thing added to the animal economy to be driven out, nor a thing subtracted from it, leaving a void to be filled—these processes being as yet, after all our boasts, but imperfectly understood:—is to be managed carefully, with all possible knowledge and study, through its several stages. The sick man is to be *taken care of*

so as best to endure the changes he is undergoing; and the object in any serious illness being usually not so much to drive disease out of the body as to keep life in it, whatever else be done, or be not done, let his strength be supported by proper nourishment, supplemented, if need be, by tonics and stimulants, so that he may be kept alive till the disease has run its course, and the natural forces have restored healthy, in place of diseased processes. Thus much, at least, reason indicates, and experience sanctions.

Simplicity in prescription is obviously essential to an accurate knowledge and correct appreciation of the properties and effects of medicines. The policy cannot be commended of administering in combination a variety of drugs, with the hope, apparently, that some one of them will hit the enemy, and put him to rout.* If the result be successful, and the patient recover, how can it be known what relieved or cured him?

Diseases, which can be "cut short" or "broken up" by medicine, are few in number, and may be counted on the fingers. They are the exceptions to the rule. Prof. George Johnson, of King's College Hospital, writes thus:—"Most of the diseases, that are curable by any means, are curable by the unaided powers of nature; and the chief art of the physician, as of the surgeon, consists in regulating and directing those natural forces, which will cure a fever or an

* "When you know not what to do, be careful lest you do you know not what." This sententious aphorism, attributed to the late President Kirkland, has a practical medical application.

inflamed lung, as they will heal a wound, or mend a broken bone." This comprehensive statement may be regarded as expressing the present state of knowledge in regard to the treatment of disease. If we accept its truth, our course will be shaped in accordance with its suggestions. With less confidence in drugs than had our predecessors, but with more skill in the use of them; with a better knowledge of the nature and course of disease, and with increased facilities for correct diagnosis, we may reasonably hope that, by well-directed effort and careful study, therapeutics may, in time, occupy with honor the position which belongs to them, as "the ultimate end and aim of all medical work, the crowning point of medical knowledge."

But whatever be the degree of perfection to which medical treatment may attain, its limitations are inevitable. Despite human efforts, death cometh to all by a divine decree. By a decree nearly as absolute disease cometh to all, and will continue to come while the earth lasts. The doctrine enunciated in this place, five years ago, that "disease is a part of the plan of creation," though at times assailed, has never been invalidated, and, better than any other statement, comprehends and explains the facts appertaining to human ailments. The primal causes of disease are manifold, hidden, and mysterious. As they existed in the beginning, so do they now exist, and probably will continue to exist. They lurk, unknown and undetected, in the food we eat, in the water we drink, in the air we breathe, in the earth on which we tread, it may be in planetary influences

all about us. The "dust in the sunbeam," shown by Prof. Tyndall to consist of organic matter, and existing in the air of the city, the country, and the isles of the ocean, has been breathed by human lungs ever since man was created, and will continue to be thus breathed, despite all efforts of science, until man ceases to live upon the earth. It will be hardly possible to pass the whole atmosphere over the flame of a spirit lamp, or through a red-hot platinum tube; neither is it probable that all mankind will ever use respirators charged with cotton, however useful such contrivances may be under certain circumstances. While impurities of various kinds exist in the air, which we are constantly breathing; while one of its essential elements, oxygen, seems to be allotropic, and to be convertible into ozone, and possibly other gaseous substances; while these admixtures and changes are universal, and apparently inevitable; while the earth and the waters are full of matters possibly detrimental to health, we need not surely be surprised that diseases come, and we may well despair of being able to annihilate them. We can hardly resist the conclusion that they were included in the original plan of creation, and are designed to fulfil some purpose of the Creator. The proximate aërial, terrestrial, and aqueous causes of disease, we may not be able to demonstrate, but their existence can hardly admit of a doubt.

But while primal causes of disease are probably beyond our reach, secondary causes, many in number and disastrous in their effects, set into operation by human ignorance, carelessness or wickedness, may

be discovered, and their consequences perhaps be averted. The prevention of diseases thus originating offers a broad field for scientific research and promises a rich harvest. The line between primary and secondary causes, like that between sanity and insanity, is shadowy and ill-defined; but it is not, on that account, the less real. Our expectations even here, however, should be reasonable, and modified by the teachings of history, the facts of experience, and the imperfections and depravity of mankind. If, by any chance, all present existing cases of syphilis were cured or annihilated, would not the disease reappear, and commence anew its ravages? Undoubtedly, unless the millennium had begun: and what will be the condition of disease, and of doctors, when that blissful period arrives, it is not wise to attempt to prognosticate.

Mr. Emerson, from the stand-point of the philosopher and scholar, gives another view of the origin of disease. "All men carry seeds of all distempers through life latent, and we die without developing them; such is the affirmative force of the constitution; but, if you are enfeebled by any cause, some of these sleeping seeds start and open."

The purpose of the foregoing remarks has been to show *that the great need in medicine at the present time is Clinical Research*, more particularly in relation to the treatment of disease; that therapeutics are behind the other departments of medical science, and deserve increased attention from those who are competent to conduct scientific investigations; and the suggestion has been ventured, that the results of

such investigations will be to simplify medical treatment, to incline physicians to trust more to nature and less to drugs, and to lead them in their remedial measures to consult the comfort, and to sustain the strength of the sick man, rather than to use violent measures to oust his disease. Believing in the existence of this need, and in the truth of this suggestion, it is gratifying to perceive that the TENDENCY of medical thought and practice is in the direction thus indicated. The contrast between the treatment of the sick, as laid down in the medical books of today, and as approved by our leading physicians, with that of half a century ago, is sufficiently marked to attract notice. Active medication is less common than formerly; the rules of procedure are more simple, exact and philosophical; the heavy artillery of the Pharmacopœia is not in such constant action; restorative agents are gaining precedence over those of an opposite character. A few illustrations will not be out of place.

1. Venesection is becoming one of the lost arts. Formerly relied on as an instrument of great good, it is falling into disuse. Once regarded as in many diseases the only means of saving life, it has now so lost its prestige, that many wise physicians seldom or never practise it. Cases were not uncommon thirty or forty years ago, of strong, burly men, going to their doctor in the opening spring, for the sanitary purpose of "losing a little blood"! And did not the doctor accede to their wishes, and deliberately bleed them, until they sometimes sank fainting to the floor! Such sights are hardly seen at the present

day. Cases perhaps exist in which venesection is of service, but they are rare.

2. Emetics are useful in evacuating the stomach of substances which do not belong in it, and sometimes in mechanically relieving the oppressed lungs. But as a means of breaking up fevers, and of stirring up the system generally, so as, in some unknown manner, to exert a salubrious influence, they are nearly obsolete. In the Cyclopœdia of Practical Medicine, a standard work not many years ago, repeated emetics are recommended as a means of expelling tuberculous matter from the lungs, and thus preventing its localization in these organs! No mention is made of this remedy in the recent work of Niemeyer on Practical Medicine.

Tartarized Antimony, not in emetic but in nauseating doses, was formerly a favorite remedy in Pneumonia, and other diseases. It is not much used now; and the startling heresy has been broached, that this drug should, in the treatment of the sick, be dispensed with, rather than dispensed.

3. Blistering in acute inflammations, a practice once almost universal, is now regarded with suspicion. Vesication is usually a torture to patients; and when we add to this, that in the opinion of many intelligent observers, it does not diminish the duration of acute disease, that it increases febrile excitement, and that by developing a fresh inflammation near an inflamed part, the original trouble is more likely to be aggravated than to be lessened, the propriety of continuing to employ it in such cases becomes, at least, questionable.

4. What shall be said of Mercury? In its varied forms, especially in its classic form of Calomel, it has long ruled right royally. Supposed to possess remarkable powers in controlling fever and inflammation; to act as an efficient alterative in various maladies; to be a specific in iritis and syphilis, and indispensable in the proper treatment of these diseases; to have a marked and beneficial influence over the secretions generally, and over that of the liver in particular; it was administered largely and unhesitatingly, with full faith in its many and protean virtues, and with undoubting confidence in its beneficial action. But the faith of our fathers in this drug has been rudely shaken in these latter days. Its effects are frequently bad, and sometimes disastrous; its benefits are often questionable. Fevers and inflammations get well without it. Iritis, as our associate Dr. Henry W. Williams has clearly shown, can be cured better without it than with it. Its antisyphilitic powers have been disputed; and some of the bad results, occurring during the course of syphilis, have been ascribed to its use.

The belief, however, that mercury has a specific action on the liver, has survived until the present time, and is very general. Whether there be an excess or a deficiency in the hepatic secretion, this drug in some mysterious way is supposed to have the power of setting every thing right. But the iconoclasts of the age will not suffer even this cherished opinion to be held in peace. A committee appointed by the British Medical Association have published an elaborate report on the cholagogue action of mer-

cury. By conclusive experiments they found that whether given in large, small, or gradually increased doses, mercury did not increase, or influence in any way, the biliary secretion, until the subjects began to suffer in health, and then the secretion was diminished.

Calomel will retain its place as a valuable purgative, particularly in diseases of children attended with vomiting. It is eliminated through mucous membranes, and may therefore sometimes have a beneficial effect upon them. The weight of evidence seems to be in favor of mercury, as a remedy in certain forms and stages of syphilis; but it can no longer exercise the despotic sway which it once did; its sceptre has departed, and it must henceforth hold a subordinate position.

It will be remembered that, during the war, a circular was issued by the Surgeon-General, directing that calomel and tartar emetic be struck from the supply-table of the army. Some of our brethren were indignant, regarding this action as an insult to the medical profession. Perhaps it was; nevertheless, many persons experienced a sensation of relief when the circular was issued, and felt that it would increase the chances of life to the soldier, and of death to the rebellion.

While certain medicines and modes of procedure have thus been passing away, others of real and acknowledged value have been introduced into medical practice. A few may be named.

1. *Anæsthesia.* The first operation at the Massachusetts General Hospital on a patient insensible

through the inhalation of sulphuric ether, must be fresh in the memory of many who are present. It marked an era in the history of our profession, as important as that of the discovery of the circulation of the blood, or of vaccination. The man, to whom we are mainly indebted for the introduction into medicine and surgery of sulphuric ether as an anæsthetic, has gone to his rest. No civic honors were conferred upon him: no appropriation from the national treasury cheered his last days. His name does not appear on the monument erected in Boston, "to commemorate the discovery that the inhalation of ether causes insensibility to pain." He did not discover the possibility of producing anæsthesia; this was known before his day; but he did discover and prove that the production of entire anæsthesia by sulphuric ether is a practicable and *safe* procedure. This fact was not known until he revealed it, and without this latter discovery the former was practically worthless. Time corrects errors and reverses false judgments; and posterity will do justice to the memory of the man, by whose boldness, sagacity, and perseverance this priceless boon was conferred upon the children of men.

The value of ether as an anæsthetic cannot be overstated: the same cannot be said of chloroform. The continued use of this agent by inhalation can hardly be justified. It has killed its hundreds, and every month is adding to the number of the slain. That wise and good men persist in using it in preference to ether, the danger from which is almost infinitesimal, is to many persons a great mystery.

It is said that chloroform is more speedy and pleasant in its action than ether. Undoubtedly; but "cito et jucunde" are not worth much if the "tuto" be wanting.

Are we told that chloroform kills comparatively but a few people? But what right has the medical profession to kill even "a few people"?

> "Its banner bears the single line,
> 'Our duty is to save.'"

2. *Cod Liver Oil* is virtually a new remedy, although occasionally used in former times. It has hardly fulfilled the expectations of its early and zealous friends, but there can be no question as to its superiority in pulmonary consumption, and in some other diseases, to the drugs which it has superseded.

3. *Bromide of Potassium*, like other new remedies, is in danger of being overrated: still, it is a valuable medicine. It will sometimes induce sleep, when other hypnotics fail. It stands preëminent among the drugs supposed to be useful in the treatment of epilepsy. If not directly curative in any disease, it holds the system quiet, so that nature's reparative processes may go on without interference.

This is one of the drugs, the course of which through the system has been clearly ascertained by the method to which allusion has already been made. "It is absorbed readily by all mucous surfaces, but most readily by the stomach; and it is passed by that organ into the blood in the course of fifteen minutes. It goes into the blood as the bromide of

potassium, and is not changed there. It is eliminated chiefly by the kidneys, moderately by mucous surfaces, slightly by the skin. Elimination is complete in less than twenty-four hours after the ingestion of the last dose. While in the system, it diminishes the reflex sensibility of the cerebro-spinal system by a sedation of the circulation of the nervous centres. This is accomplished through its action on the vaso-motor system. This action explains its power of producing sleep."

4. *Chloral* is knocking loudly at the door and demanding admission. It comes highly recommended, but time is required to test its claims before it can be admitted into full communion.

5. *The spray-producing Atomizer*, recently introduced into practice, is an admirable invention, and for the purpose of applying medicated solutions to the mucous membrane of the throat and air-passages, vastly superior to swabs and probangs. In scarlet fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, and other diseases involving the throat and lungs, this instrument, especially that form of it which is operated by steam, is almost invaluable, and may in a doubtful case turn the scale between life and death.

6. *Hypodermic Medication* is coming into general use for various purposes. As a means of relieving pain, the effect of the subcutaneous injection of morphia is instant, and sometimes almost magical, succeeding when the same substance taken into the stomach fails. This mode of practice has its dangers, but, judiciously employed, is legitimate and efficacious.

A comparison of these two lists of remedies shows a change in medical practice during the last quarter of a century, and indicates clearly enough its direction.

The tendency of modern practice is also seen in the increased attention now given to the subject of dietetics.

One of the most important remedies in sickness is food. Life cannot continue without it. Proper nourishment is as essential in disease as in health. The system must be supported while healthy processes are supplanting unhealthy ones.

The sick are better fed now than formerly. Herein treatment has improved. "A wide field of labor," says Graily Hewitt, "presents itself in the regulation and adaptation of food, with the object of effecting radical and curative changes in the diseased tissues of the body." Much has been accomplished of late years in this direction; more remains to be done. If any physician fear that, by the minimizing of drug-treatment, his occupation will be gone, let him diligently contemplate this field of labor; he will find it broad enough to afford full scope for his best energies.

Be it ever remembered, that if an article of food be palatable, this fact alone is not sufficient reason for withholding it from the sick. It sometimes seems as if the same system were adopted in the sick-room, as is said to prevail in certain boarding-houses: "Find out what your boarders do *not* like, and give them all they want of it."

Under the head of food, may be included drink. In olden times, sick people were not allowed to drink cold water when they were thirsty, for fear it would hurt them. This antediluvian notion is not yet dead. It occasionally crops out, even within the profession. It is time that its final obsequies were solemnized.

As communities have progressed in civilization, there has been a gradual increase in the length of human life. The truth of this statement has been clearly shown in a series of carefully prepared papers by our associate, Dr. Edward Jarvis, in the Atlantic Monthly Magazine. From statistics collected by him, we learn that the average rate of mortality in England and Wales was, in the first forty years of the eighteenth century, 340 in 10,000 living: from 1821 to 1860, it was 207 in the same population. In Boston, from 1728 to 1752, the deaths were 1 in 21.65 of the living; from 1846 to 1865, they were only 1 in 42.08:—about half as numerous as a hundred years before. Dr. George Derby, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, reports the average death-rate of Boston from 1850 to 1870 to be 1 in 39.29.

From a comparison of ancient and modern longevity, it appears, that, in the middle of the nineteenth century, the life of all classes in England and the United States was fifty per cent. longer than that of the best among the Romans at the beginning of the third century.

Many causes have conspired to produce this

result: among them may certainly be included an improved medical treatment of disease. That the progress of medical science has been one of the factors in lengthening the days of men and women upon the earth is rendered probable by hospital records. In the Massachusetts General Hospital, the proportion of deaths to admissions, from 1860 to 1870, was eight per cent.; for the preceding forty years it was ten and two-tenths per cent. The percentage of the number "discharged well," on the "total admitted," from 1860 to 1870, was 56.6; for the preceding forty years it was 46.5. The statistics of the New York Hospital in New York City, and of the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia, are of a similar character.

The annual report of the State Board of Health for 1869 contains a table, giving the mortality from consumption in Massachusetts during each of the sixteen years from 1853 to 1868, inclusive. From this table it appears that consumption in this State is diminishing in fatality. Comparing the first group of five years with the last group of five years, the annual gain in each 100,000 of the population is fifty-four lives; giving, as the actual saving of life in the last five years, 3,440 persons, or 688 in each year;. and the improvement seems to be going on.

In the practice of Midwifery, there has been sig nal improvement during the last two hundred years. It has been shown from the mortality bills of London that for twenty years, ending in 1680, one in every forty-four delivered, died; while for twenty years ending in 1820, only one in every hundred and

seven died. So that the number of parturient mothers lost during the last years of the seventeenth century was about double the number lost during the first years of the nineteenth century. In St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, from Jan. 1, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1868, there were 5,734 deliveries, with but 21 deaths, being one death in every 273 delivered. It is fair to infer that the medical statistics of London, in this matter, will not differ materially from those of other cities and towns in Europe and America.

In view of statistical records, tending to show the favorable results, in recent times, of medical counsel and practice; in view of the great advance that has been made during the last half century in medical science; in view of the fact, that never before has so devoted a band of earnest and competent men been engaged in investigations appertaining to every department of medicine, as at the present day, with means and instrumentalities to aid them in their work such as their predecessors never dreamed of; in view of a bright future thus dawning on our profession, let us reverently "thank God and take courage."

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

Since the last annual meeting twenty-six of our number have died. I can speak of but a few of them from personal acquaintance, and I much regret that from want of such acquaintance others equally deserving must remain without special notice. But

of this we may rest assured,—no worthy physician ever dies without leaving behind him, outside of his immediate family circle, many sad hearts, that will long and tenderly cherish his memory. The relations between the sick and their medical attendant are often of the most interesting and sacred character. The family physician, who is at the same time the confidential friend, occupies a position alike gratifying and honorable ; and when called from his earthly work, his loss will be felt and mourned.

In the death of Dr. Solomon D. Townsend, the Massachusetts General Hospital lost its senior surgeon, and the medical profession of Boston one of its most valued and honored members.

Dr. Francis C. Ropes, at the time of his decease the youngest member of the surgical staff of the Boston City Hospital, was a physician of rare promise, and, at an early age, had gained professional eminence.

Many of us retain pleasant recollections of Dr. E. D. G. Palmer, of Boston ; a man of quiet and unassuming manners, highly respected and esteemed by his brethren and his patients.

Dr. Jeremy Stimson, the excellent and beloved patriarch of Dedham, " was an unassuming gentleman, worthy, and full of good works."

Dr. Ebenezer Stone, of Walpole, " was a man of delicate, refined organization, and of great mental and moral balance. Interested to the last in his profession and in public affairs, he lived a complete life in all its parts."

Dr. John C. Hayden, of Cambridge, retired from

active practice many years before his death. His manly form and dignified bearing, his kindness of heart, his ready sympathy and cheering words, were an inspiration and benediction in the sick room. Said a patient of his once, "I would rather die under his care, than get well under the care of any one else." Strong language was this; but it indicates the confidence that was reposed in him by those who knew him best.

Dr. Anson Hooker, of East Cambridge, died at the age of three score and ten, after an active and laborious practice of forty years. Possessing in an eminent degree the respect and esteem of his professional brethren, he was regarded by the community in which he lived, not only as the good physician, but as the wise counsellor and the kind friend. At various times he was called to fill many important offices of trust and responsibility. He lived and died literally without an enemy. His reputation was good in all branches of the profession. In midwifery he was an expert, and his practice in this department was very large.

The scene at his funeral was impressive. The church, in which the services were held, was crowded, and the countenances of those present indicated clearly the sadness of their hearts. Places of business were closed, and the whole population seemed to unite in offering a last tribute of affection to one whom they so loved and honored. A fitting monument has been erected to his memory by the contributions of his townsmen.

The record of the lives of such men should awaken

within us fresh love and zeal for our profession. Inspired by such examples, let us here and now pledge ourselves anew to labor for its honor and advancement.

OBITUARIES.

THOMAS R. BOUTELLE.

Dr. Thomas R. Boutelle, of Fitchburg, died July 15, 1869, aged 74. Born in the adjoining town of Leominster, he removed during childhood with his parents to Fitchburg, where his youth and early manhood were spent among those, whom he afterwards so satisfactorily served in his profession. After graduating at Yale medical school, he practised a few years in New Braintree and Leominster, and then returned to the town of his early adoption. His term of medical practice was but a few months short of half a century. He was a good physician, beloved and trusted by his patrons in an eminent degree. He was a high-toned and precise gentleman of the old school; rather distant in manner, yet polite, kind and scrupulously honorable, and transparently honest; and withal tenacious to the finest degree of personal and professional etiquette. In a word he was a true Christian gentleman, and verified his faith in all the walks of life. He abhorred Quackery in medicine, politics, morals and religion; and his disgust and indignation at all forms of hypocrisy and dishonesty were sometimes clothed in vigorous and pungent language. He did much to elevate the standard of professional achievement and etiquette among his professional friends, and his influence on the younger members was encouraging and elevating. In the public affairs of the town he always labored zealously in every good cause. His fellow citizens trusted and promoted him; and he never failed to acquit himself honorably in every fiduciary or public capacity to which he was called. His excellence as a physician will long be remembered by the profession, as well as by the families he faithfully served for so many years, while his memory will be cherished by all within the circle of his acquaintance.

A. H.

BENJAMIN F. HEYWOOD.

Dr. Benjamin F. Heywood died at Worcester, December 7, 1869, aged more than seventy-seven years. The event was unexpected, as he appeared to be in good health up to the hour of his death, though it was known to himself and his immediate friends that he had symptoms of heart disease. His death was painless, while sitting by the fire just after breakfast. He was born April 24, 1792; graduated in Arts, at Dartmouth College, in 1812; and took his medical degree at New-Haven in 1815. For twenty years he was a partner of the late Dr. John Green; and in 1865 celebrated his fiftieth anniversary of the commencement of his practice. He was the oldest physician in Worcester, and had been longest in practice. For the last few years he had partially given up his professional business.

Dr. Heywood was a very successful physician. He had also served as a Councillor and a Censor of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He was a man of warm heart and genial disposition, and will be much missed by a large circle of acquaintances, patients and friends.

Condensed from the Worcester Spy.

FRANCIS CODMAN ROPES.

Dr. Ropes, son of the late William and Mary Anne [Codman] Ropes, was born at Islington, London, during the temporary residence of his parents at that place, October 7, 1837. His ancestors were among the first settlers of Massachusetts, being found in Salem about 1630. He was educated in the Boston schools, and in 1857 was graduated at Cambridge. He took his degree in medicine at Harvard University in 1860, and immediately went to Europe to continue his studies there. During more than four years he devoted himself assiduously to his work under the best masters of the day in London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Paris, Berlin and Vienna. He occasionally devoted a few weeks to travel; but, for the greater part of the time, busied himself in laying the foundation of a medical education, on which to establish his future professional career. At Edinburgh he became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and of the Royal College of Surgeons; of which latter institution he was made a Fellow in August, 1864; he was also a member of the Hunterian Medical Society of Edinburgh, and corresponding member of the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society.

Dr. Ropes returned to this country in October, 1864, and at once

became an acting assistant surgeon in the Hospital at Readville, where he remained till the discontinuance of the Hospital in the summer of 1865. He then commenced practice in Boston; soon became one of the Attending Physicians, and, afterwards, one of the Surgeons of the Boston Dispensary. He was elected Surgeon to the out-patients at the Boston City Hospital in August, 1867, and one of the Visiting Surgeons of the same, to serve from April 1, 1868. This latter position he held at the time of his death, being the youngest member of the staff.

His health had not been very firm while in Europe; and shortly after his return to this country, he recognized, for the first time, that he was afflicted with albuminuria and Bright's disease of the kidneys. He had several acute attacks of this disease from 1865 to 1869, and, when overworked, complained frequently of great exhaustion; but, by dint of great care, the best medical advice, and a naturally vigorous constitution, he managed to enjoy, on the whole, good health, up to the time of his last attack on September 1, 1869. He died two weeks later, on the 15th.

A notice of him by his friend, Dr. Dyer Duckworth, is copied from the British Medical Journal of October 10, 1869:—"The character of Dr. Ropes was one of singular beauty and worth. In his profession, he was earnest and active; devoted with his whole soul to medicine, as a true physician should be, he was respected and beloved by his brethren and his patients, and seemed destined to eminence at an early age. The resolutions by the members of his college class express concisely and truly their testimony to the worth of his private character, and will meet a ready response from those who knew him. We recall the modesty and purity of his private life; the untiring energy, ability and conscientiousness, with which he followed his chosen profession; the kindliness and simplicity of his nature; his high sense of honor; his love of home, and music and near friends; his interest in the welfare of college mates and college associations; and finally that peaceful and strong Christian faith, formed early in life, which gave him such resignation and unwillingness to spare himself, even when suffering from a fatal disorder." F. H. B.

JEREMY STIMSON.

Dr. Jeremy Stimson was born in Hopkinton, Mass., Oct. 17, 1783, where his father was a physician. He graduated at Harvard College in 1804, and studied medicine under the care of Dr. Willard,

of Uxbridge. He settled in Dedham as a physician in 1807. In the following year he married Hopestill Godfrey, of Milford. His second wife was Mary Parker, of Boston, whom he married Oct. 6, 1857. He was elected President of the Dedham Bank in 1834, which office he held till 1865, when he declined reëlection. He died August 12, 1869, at the advanced age of 85 years.

With sterling integrity of character—conscientious and firm in his opinions—sincere in his friendship—genial in society—faithful in the discharge of his duty—devoted to his patients, they adhered to him till bodily infirmity compelled his withdrawal from practice.

Though educated in the practice of Medicine when heroic treatment was universally in vogue, and disease was supposed to be cured solely by drugs, yet he was ready to make trial of and to adopt a more rational method.

Possessing a vigorous constitution he was an active practitioner for over fifty years, and during that time was never detained at home by a day's illness.

By frugality in his earlier manhood and judicious investments in later years, he was enabled to accumulate an independence for his old age.

He was a rare instance of those who preserve unimpaired the cheerful disposition and buoyant feelings of youth; and when his feeble steps marked life's journey to be near its close, his genial converse bespoke the happy heart,

> " a heritage,
> That keeps the old man young."

In the midst of his usual health a sudden attack of enteritis occurred, which terminated his life. Conscious of his approaching death, he took leave of his numerous family; all of whom were present at the departure of this venerable physician,

> " who having won
> The bound of man's appointed years,
> Life's blessings all enjoyed—life's labor done,
> Serenely to his final rest has passed."

J. P. M.

EBENEZER STONE.

Dr. Ebenezer Stone was born in Sherburne, October 10, 1797, and died in Walpole, August 13, 1869, aged nearly 72 years. He graduated in Arts at Brown University in 1822, and in Medicine at Harvard in 1825. Immediately after graduation he settled in Wal-

pole, where he continued in active practice almost to the time of his death—about 44 years.

He took a lively interest and an active part, in all that concerned the welfare of the town in which he lived—serving it in various capacities. Ever sympathizing with the young, who greatly enjoyed his society, he never acquired the "mildewed air" of hibernated age.

In practice he was never given to polypharmacy, though entering the profession when that was universal. Progressive in his tendencies, he had reached the advanced guard before the main body was aware that a movement towards reform had begun. He was a valuable member of the medical associations he belonged to, especially the District Society. There he was always frank, fearless, philosophical, and true—ingenuously relating, indifferent to cavil, the results of his acurate and reliable professional observations.

In a word, according to one who knew him well, he was of delicate and refined organization; of great mental and moral balance; intellectual, just, honorable; cheerful, kind-hearted, generous, sympathetic, affectionate—a gentleman in all his nature and bearing.

He was a student without pedantry; a man of thought without conceit.

He left a son, a prominent physician, in full practice in the same town in which he lived. Four other children survive him. One, and their mother, died some years before.

His last illness, valvular disease of the heart, though long, did not confine him many days to his room. Perfectly conscious of its inevitable tendency, he calmly, without complaint, awaited the result.

Long will his loss be felt by his professional associates, while to his many towns-people and friends, as well as to his immediate family, it will be a life-long affliction.

CALEB SWAN.

Dr. Caleb Swan, of Easton, died at his residence, March 19, 1870, after an illness of three days. The Taunton Gazette says that few men in that section of the State have enjoyed so wide a reputation as a skilful practitioner, a kind-hearted gentleman, and a friend of the cause of freedom and humanity, for the last half century, as Dr. Swan. A man of large intellect, he has performed his share of the labors in the political field, without accepting any of its emoluments or honors, excepting a seat in the Senate for one term, from that Senatorial District. He leaves sons, who inherit the large skill of the veteran physician, and a daughter, the wife of Senator Morrill, of Vermont. He was about 75 years of age.

S. D. TOWNSEND.

The late Dr. S. D. Townsend. Our whole community will hear with regret the announcement of the death of our venerable fellow citizen Dr. Solomon D. Townsend, which occurred Sept. 19, 1869, after an illness of only a few hours. He was a son of the late Dr. David Townsend, and was born in Boston on the first of March, 1793. His father was a well-known physician of this city, and after serving in the army of the Revolution, was, during the greater part of his professional life, a surgeon of the Naval Hospital in Chelsea, and held other offices of trust and distinction. Dr. Townsend was graduated at Harvard College in 1811, a classmate of Hon. Edward Everett, the Rev. Dr. Frothingham, Chancellor Dunkin of South Carolina, and other well-known alumni. Having completed the studies of medicine, he entered the service of the United States as a naval surgeon, and in that capacity spent three years of his early life.

While serving in the Mediterranean, his friendship began with Admiral, then midshipman Farragut, an intimacy the remembrance of which he always fondly cherished. He was for many years one of the surgeons of the Massachusetts General Hospital, where his beautifully finished marble bust now stands as a memorial of his kind and skilful services to the poor who came under his care. The Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary will miss his constant and faithful presence, as president of its board of directors, and remember gratefully the deep interest he always took in all its concerns. His professional skill, his uniform courtesy and kindness of heart, and the unbending integrity of his character, won for him in every station of life respect and esteem. He was in the truest sense of the word a Christian man, unselfish, living for others, unambitious of fame, simple-hearted, generous, childlike and true. He lived without an enemy, and died peacefully as he had lived—manifesting the same calm serenity in the last hour that had marked all the hours of his good life. He was 76 years of age.—E. R., *Daily Advertiser*.

JOSIAH NEWELL WILLARD.

Dr. Willard was the son of Dr. Henry and Rebecca A. [Grozier] Willard, and was born in Provincetown, Mass., November 16, 1835. His grandfather had been a country physician—but, for twenty years before his death, had lived on his farm in Wrentham. His father practised for seventeen years in Provincetown, then moved to Fall River,

and afterwards to Boston, where he died in 1855. Dr. J. N. Willard was graduated at Harvard College in 1857, and in medicine in 1860; before taking his medical degree, he passed a year at the Massachusetts General Hospital, as one of the House Physicians. In August, 1861, he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the 19th Massachusetts Vols. In November, 1862, he became Surgeon of the 18th Massachusetts H. A., and in that capacity served until October, 1864, when his health became seriously injured and he was discharged for disability. He remained in Boston for some time, and started for California in search of health in January, 1865. In March, 1866, he engaged himself as surgeon of a line of American steamers running between San Francisco, Cal., and Mazatlan in Mexico. He remained in this employment, though with constantly failing health, until October last, when he became much more ill, and, by the advice of friends, went to Minnesota. A few weeks ago he set out on his journey home, and reached Philadelphia, where he died, among his friends, on the 1st of May.

F. H. B.

ARTICLE V.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN AMERICA.

BY HENRY J. BIGELOW, M.D.
OF BOSTON.

READ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, JUNE 7, 1871.*

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS
OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SOCIETY:—

HAVING on former occasions said something of Medical Science and Medical Art, I propose here to offer a few practical considerations on Medical Education, with reference both to its daily use and to the progress of medical knowledge.

I am well aware that he who inculcates in general terms a high standard of knowledge, and bids God-speed to progress, has a far more grateful task, in the approval of others, and possibly of himself, than he who stops to direct or limit it by any considerations of its relative utility. But in an age of science, like the present, there is more danger

* At an Adjourned Meeting of the Mass. Medical Society, held Oct. 3, 1860, it was

Resolved, "That the Massachusetts Medical Society hereby declares that it does not consider itself as having endorsed or censured the opinions in former published Annual Discourses, nor will it hold itself responsible for any opinions or sentiments advanced in any future similar discourses."

Resolved, "That the Committee on Publication be directed to print a statement to that effect at the commencement of each Annual Discourse which may hereafter be published."

that the average medical student will be drawn from what is practical, useful, and even essential, by the well-meant enthusiasm of the votaries of less applicable sciences, than that he will suffer from want of knowledge of these; and I am quite aware that I may not hope for the favorable consideration of some of my friends, when I say, that, if there is any idea which I particularly desire to present distinctly in these remarks, it is that of utility in medical education.

The zealous devotee of less serviceable science, to whom the world is indeed under obligation for his often inadequately requited labors, whether in extending or in merely cultivating the domain of human knowledge, may well be pardoned the conviction that it is worthy of pursuit for its own sake; but he should guard against the fallacious belief that it offers quite as good an investment of time as if it had an immediate and determinate practical value, and especially against a nebulous feeling that there is a savor of earthiness in the pursuit of knowledge which is likely to be soon worth something.

The lapse of centuries has removed the amulet from the physician's sanctum, and the stuffed alligator from his ceiling. Astrology, Astronomy, and even Natural History, are known to have no immediate connection with Pathology and Therapeutics; and as the area of our science expands, we shall not only continue to eschew error, but shall leave to one side more and more of real truth pertaining less directly to it, still utilizing

and incorporating its valuable results, and still finding an ample field of study beyond the compass of any one individual. If, on the other hand, it is fair to inveigh against a quackery which makes plain things difficult, buries principles beneath details, occupies the mind with mere therapeutic measures and routine, and attracts by persistent activity, I venture also to question that enthusiasm which mistakes novelty for value, and, overlooking much that is useful and practical, appropriates with eagerness what comes authenticated by recent alleged discovery, or flatters by a suggestion of exclusiveness in its pursuit.

Let us think carefully, before exacting from adult students collateral acquisitions which in practice they will not need, and actually do forget,—especially as much that is strictly medical is profitless, or nearly so, to the medical practitioner. When, in Paris, I used to hear a lecture upon the plague, or the ligature of the posterior tibial artery, I thought of my fencing-master, who was giving equally useful instruction, how, in case of attack by more than three men at once, to place your back against a tree, and, drawing a rapier, to dispose successively of each of them.

And yet there is a limit to this line of argument. No student or artisan is the worse for an outlook upon kindred arts and sciences which will help him to establish the true relations of his own, which will supply him with additional facilities and light for its pursuit, and with that training of his intellectual powers afforded by a

systematic variation in their exercise. Let us concede, then, a certain latitude to the study of medical science, testing it rigidly and constantly by its applicability to subsequent medical pursuits, and especially by a frequent consideration of the question, how far it occupies the student's limited time, to the exclusion of what, to him, is more important.

Two classes of the profession at once claim our consideration: those who are to do the daily work of medical attendance only, and those who may be expected to contribute something to the development of medical knowledge,—for each of whom a course of education is to be provided, such as will not rise above the proper requirements of the one nor fall below the just expectations of the other. Or we may rather, with more economy, aim to devise a single system suited to the education of a body of students as routine practitioners and something more.

It is plain that the mass of work must be performed by the exclusive practitioner, who has been educated with the view of turning his acquirements to immediate practical account, and whose business so occupies him that he contributes comparatively little to the absolute advance of knowledge. Let us consider just what the community should expect of this man.

It has often occurred to me, that, if steam-power should be substituted on common roads for horse-power, collisions would be of hourly occurrence. It is as often the beast as the driver that turns

out. I hold, that, as a rule, outside of surgery and other surface work, it is the disease that turns for better or for worse, and not the physician that turns it. Disease often advances with a dignity of progress not to be sensibly swayed to one side or the other by the interference of the physician. The balance of healthy function is disturbed; for a varying time the disturbance increases, and for another varying time it diminishes, until the balance is restored. A discourse which first arrested public attention here to the fact that it is useless to try to cut short certain disease, justly called it self-limited, because, if not limited by its own inherent tendencies, it assuredly is limited by nothing else.

But let us not forget, that, when we are able to limit the duration of disease, as we can that of fever-and-ague, or, more completely, syphilis, then it will be no longer, as now, self-limited, but subjugated and controlled,— and that this may be the future of any disease, not excepting tubercle and malignant affection, the failure and the exuberance of vitality, and even of old age itself, provided only the chemist will manufacture, as he of late promises to do, the vital spark. So that, if a large majority of fevers, epidemics, the more serious derangements of viscera, whether of structure or function, are as yet little controlled by anything which the physician prescribes, we are neither to doubt of future progress nor to lose sight of accomplished results, of all that can now be done to arrest disease or to alleviate it.

An accurate and well-defined knowledge of undisputed therapeutic principles and details should be exacted from every practitioner claiming to be properly qualified. He should know how to treat, and of course how to identify, all common injuries and diseases, so that health shall be reëstablished in the shortest time, whether by interference or by a resolute refusal to interfere. And you are to provide fifty such plain and competent men for one who knows more.

Look at the reverse of the picture,— at a practitioner deficient in respect to the quantity or the quality of his education,— accomplished in the right direction, it may be, but also learned in the wrong,— who tells a patient he is bilious, and refers every pain in the side to the liver,— who cures rheumatism with colchicum, and scarlet fever with belladonna, and, when a straw may break her back, handicaps Nature with a six-drug prescription,— who treats cancer of the lip with ointment, till a gland swells and the patient is lost, paints every lame knee with iodine, cauterizes every inflamed throat, and cannot set a broken elbow; an industrious, driving, and perhaps thriving, but professionally incompetent man,— incompetent, not because ignorant of the labyrinths of modern Chemistry and Physiology, but because he does not know the plain rule of thumb practice in modern medicine and surgery,— because he yet lingers in the paths of exploded error, or turns like a weathercock to the last advertisement of the apothecary or journalist. Such a practitioner you do not want.

Whatever else it may or may not do, a medical school should aim first, then, to give a plain, sound, solid education, without error, if without ornament.

For, in the first place, you cannot do better than this. It is the highest average development of which the mass of the material you are dealing with is susceptible, in view of the character of its preliminary education and of the accepted three years' term of study.

In the next place, you need not do better. If you can supply the country at large with medical men thoroughly competent in all common medical matters, able first to identify and then to treat properly the local diseases and lesions, thoroughly imbued at once with the simple and broad principles of necessary therapeutic interference and with its detailed routine, and free especially from the entangled mass of therapeutic prejudice, error and deception bequeathed by earlier art, you have raised up a class of students superior to those now graduating from any medical college in the land, and have sown seed which individual ability and individual industry will develop far beyond the average growth of the present day.

But there is another consideration. The excellence of the practitioner depends far more upon good judgment than great learning. Other things being equal, the best practitioner is the man of soundest judgment. With good judgment, added to industry and fair ability, you can make an excellent practitioner out of moderate medical acquirement, provided only it be of the right sort. But

without good judgment, for which education is not a substitute, if you fill the mind of the student with Chemistry and Physiology and Drugs, as leading ideas, the chances are that he will apply this collateral, imperfectly applicable knowledge wrongly, and that he will have to forget and disuse much of it before he gets it down to a medical working level.

If any one who hears me will consider to whom among his acquaintance he would prefer to instrust himself in such common cases as make up the mass of medical practice, if assured of a kindness and business fidelity which shall secure him a pleasant and regular attendance, he will, I think, decide in favor of some one not originally distinguished for large conventional acquirements, who was not prominent at graduation, but, beginning quietly, has grown and ripened with experience, — not the eminent and learned reader of medical books, acquainted with every theory of fever, who will analyze him for urea, register him with a sphygmograph, keep a thermometer in his armpit, and generate ozone in his apartment, — but a plainer sort of man, — one whose diagnosis is accurate, whose wide practical experience and sound judgment have taught him not to harass disease with uncertain or conventional remedies, whose active interference is cautious and discriminating, whose mummery is harmless beyond doubt, — in short, who never loses sight of general principles, who stimulates, depletes, derives, or narcotizes, when he is sure the malady requires it, does

neither when he is not sure, and scrutinizes with great caution the contradictory results of the favorable prescriptions of the medical host.

While abroad recently, I visited in consultation with a distinguished foreign practitioner an American child fatally affected with diphtheria, whom he was treating with continued small doses of copaiba, which produced an obviously prostrating, though unintended catharsis. His argument was, that the child was like to die, that the friends required that something should be done, and that somebody had recently reported a number of cases all terminating favorably under this treatment. I said to myself, How much safer would this child have been in the hands of an average Massachusetts physician, who would have kept steadily in view the importance of economizing and supporting its strength! What this learned and distinguished medical philosopher lacked was judgment; in the practice of medicine, if we do not set the landmarks of judgment firmly, learning may displace them disastrously.

And incidentally, in this connection, let me say, that, in the medical examination of a student, I have considered sound judgment some offset to imperfect knowledge. The young practitioner may be safely trusted to consult his books before administering the active poisons of the Materia Medica. A little extemporaneous or "incompatible" ink or soda-water, at his hands, is innocent, when compared with a persistent and lifelong misinterpretation of symptoms, or their ill-judged medication.

We are speaking of practitioners, of the working men peremptorily demanded by the community everywhere, and whom medical schools are expected to furnish. In the education of these it should be the aim to develop good judgment by a reiteration of undisputed facts in their simplest expression, and by a constant reference of these facts to such broad principles as can be demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt. The teacher should keep constantly in mind the use and application of the student's knowledge. He should never lose sight of the fact that everything in medical instruction is to be made wholly subservient to the prevention and proper treatment of disease. Indeed, and more precisely, Therapeutics is the single leading idea, to which no inconsiderable part of modern medical education is secondary, and even tertiary, if I may say so. To know the remedy, you must know disease, and this is Pathology; to know disease, you must know health, and this is Anatomy and General Physiology; and, lastly, if you seduce the ultimate particle away from its friends and its affinities, and cross-examine it, this is Chemistry in its widest range. But every step of this progression leads farther and farther from the original object of medical education, which is Therapeutics. It is all more or less desirable as knowledge, if you can have it all; but if you cannot, you must choose what is essential to the practitioner, and especially you must consider what he can hold: and the

mass of medical students cannot, or do not, hold much at the end of three years' study.

I do not conceal from myself that it would be desirable to raise the average level of medical acquirement, skill, and capacity, the world over. There can be no doubt that a certain amount of incompetency, in our profession as in others, escapes through its graduating machinery, stamped with the tower-mark of the colleges. But we must not confound a want of opportunity with its neglect. The question is, Exactly what measures will best promote a better education? You cannot turn out medical men with the uniform perfection of Ames shovels or Springfield muskets. The popular and specious cry for raising the standard of medical education comes often from those who know little of its difficulties, and it is notorious that those who clamor loudest accomplish least. The Vicar of Wakefield said he "was ever of opinion that the man who married and brought up a large family did more service than he who continued single and only talked of population." I am equally of opinion, that, in medical education, he who conscientiously seeks to enlighten his pupils, availing himself of the best means within his reach, does more to advance medical science than he who devotes his time to criticism and declamation upon the curriculum.

The last new medical journal, which calls on us to "lay down all jealousy, modesty, and reserve, and come boldly to the rescue, and by our united labors and best efforts seek to build up medical

science in our midst, to the great elevation of the professional standard, as well as to the ultimate good of our community," and then, in a case of cerebro-spinal meningitis, proposes to administer, in the course of eighteen hours, "an ounce and a half of calomel, one ounce and a quarter of sulphate of quinine, and two ounces of bromide of potassium," suggests the character of much of the criticism put forth on this subject, both in public and private, and to which inexperienced persons are disposed to listen.

These remarks are not intended as a plea for mediocrity. It should be remembered that our present system of medical education, imperfect as it may be, produces men eminent in science, and furnishes able teachers as well as distinguished practitioners. Most eminent men are in a large degree self-made, and have pursued their subject from the attraction before them, and not from a stimulus behind. The material out of which philosophers are made is largely supplied from their own intrinsic and determined will. Genius is talent with a strong driving power, whether versatile in all directions, or more profitably guided by taste or circumstances in one direction. You cannot create this talent nor compel this taste. You may, indeed, give it opportunity, but you cannot force it.

Nor does scholarship, in its common acceptation, insure medical eminence. In the classes graduating from our universities, the more cultivated scholar, by reason of his talent or training

and power of application, rather than his acquisition, is, indeed, apt to average well afterwards in the paths of literature and in the professions, but he by no means monopolizes the honors or the active work of life, especially in the medical profession. On the contrary, his brilliant career often terminates early, through no fault of his own, but because it has been mainly the work of others. He has studied Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, not for an ulterior object, but because they were prescribed; and when left to himself, stimulated neither from within nor from without, he may become as ineffectual as a ship or a horse turned loose. Your medical school should not be arranged for his benefit alone.

But it may be urged: Perhaps the key-note of the student's mind has not been struck; perhaps Natural History or applied Science might have developed a capacity and a power of unbidden study to which Grammar and Geometry have in vain appealed.— There is much truth in this view, and much has been recently done in recognition of it, in the undergraduate department of our own University, always active in the vanguard of intelligence and light,— never more alive to the progress and the demands of the age, never more full of vitality, efficiency, and promise, than at this moment. Much has been effected by allowing to the student a latitude in the choice of his studies.

But something yet remains to be done. Few young men are competent to make their own unaided choice. Few medical students take up a

subject — for example, Physiological or other Chemistry, the Microscope, or any of the less immediately applicable or more attractive branches — with the knowledge how to apportion it properly with reference to a sound and well-balanced medical education, or to what they will afterwards need as practitioners. It is here that supervision is especially requisite. And a wise guidance implies tact and patient discrimination, and aims at what in adult education, at any rate, is more important than mere acquisition,— namely, acquisition for a definite and useful purpose. In encouraging motive, it develops principles of action and character, conduces to that enduring and strenuous effort in one direction, which makes the reputed college dunce, who has dragged through his collegiate course in the last half of his class, persistently wasting his time with gun, boat, base-ball, novels, poetry, anything but the prescribed studies, a useful, hard-working man, and in the affairs of life puts the boy who has been a persistent thorn in the side of his tutor far ahead of one whose deliberate standard of excellence has been the tutor's approbation instead of his own. The horse difficult to break makes the best horse. Backbone, unbending though it be, is better material to work upon than a compliant "mush of concession" to the last man or the last thing. In fine, a determined and intelligent purpose is the surest basis of all adult education. Opportunity comes next, and lastly organized system.

In these remarks we have been drifting toward the recognition of a fact always to be kept in view,

that the period of the medical student's curriculum especially attended with varying and permanent results begins with his graduation, when he is set free and left mainly to himself.

Practically speaking, the medical student in this country then begins a course of study varying with the characteristics and habit of his mind, with his power of application, and with his opportunities. To one, a year or two of faithful labor in Vienna or Berlin or Paris is an actual extension of his previous three years' term; to another, an equally laborious, though slower observation, an analysis combined with book study of cases occurring in his own practice, leads in the main to the same result: both or either conducing to an accumulation of knowledge of the highest order, and furnishing the more learned and able of our medical men.

The schools and colleges graduate every year a horde of young men, born to education, who settle away into insignificance, while the whole land is full of heroes who have fought their way to usefulness and eminence, to high positions in the state, in the professions, in the arts, and in trade, by sheer force of will and determination. To such you must give opportunity; and you fail in the administration of your trust, if you do not arrange every part of your machinery to facilitate their progress.

Of two classes educated to the same standard, in the same community, the larger will yield the greater product of wheat as well as chaff. No medical school in this country, however disinterested its professors, can afford on any ground to lose sight of the size of its

classes, which are at once the seed and its fertilizer. If any school has not chosen to improve the quality of its teaching in proportion to the increase of students and pecuniary receipts, its example affords no argument against these remarks, which might be superfluous, had it not been speciously maintained to be absolutely better to turn out a few graduates educated to a certain standard than a larger number not educated quite so well. The aim of any reform in medical education, in this country, should be to educate at least an equal number of students to a higher standard. If, in order to the better accomplishment of this object, some radical change in the present plan of medical teaching be demanded, great care is also required lest a new system should prove exclusive or impracticable to the many.

With these preliminary remarks, let us rapidly review some of the various topics of accepted medical study, in relation to a higher standard of medical competency.

Observation is a word in frequent use in connection with medical study. The secret of profitable observation is not only to observe accurately, but also to know precisely what to observe. When Nature is on the witness-stand, you may not ask her leading questions, yet you must ask her something. If you say to a student, "here is a bone, observe it carefully," he may inspect it intently like a dog, and to as little profit; and if, like the brute, he is cut off from previous and transmitted learning, he will be

likely in the end to add quite as little to the sum of knowledge. But if he considers it in relation to other bones, to its muscular mechanism, to its joints, or the manner of its formation, — if he compares, discriminates, and infers, all this is profitable observation. Intelligent observation, the work not only of the senses, but of the mind, and for a purpose, is based upon previous knowledge.

In medicine, it is, indeed, important to study facts in the authenticity of actual occurrence, and to keep the mind free from words and book-learning as substitutes for these. Let the student rest upon experiment, and not on authority. Teach him to doubt, until he has collected his own evidence and made his own deductions, — but give his mind something to do, as well as his eyes. Show him exactly on what points you desire him to doubt, to experiment, and to infer. All profitable observation is to test theory, or, in other words, to settle doubt, — whether about the substance of a child's marble, the existence, form, or meaning of a protuberance on a bone, or the identity of terrestrial forces. It cannot be too strongly borne in mind that "observation" should have a very definite purpose and direction.

Again, the geometrician, wishing to make his proposition clear, states it distinctly before proceeding to prove it. The juggler, on the other hand, wishing to keep you from understanding what he does, never tells you beforehand what he is going to do. Let the student, therefore, begin with a clear understanding of what you are proposing to demonstrate. Show him the map, before you travel over the

ground. Give him his concise abstract hypothesis, before you demonstrate it to his senses or his reason Then let the demonstration follow quickly, the dissection upon the anatomy, the clinical teaching upon the so-called didactic teaching.

A perfect system of instruction would accomplish this, and in Anatomy you accomplish it by modern illustrated book-anatomy, to which the student may devote himself with far less reservation than to modern book-pathology. There is no excuse in these days for deficiency of anatomical knowledge. If a little of the enthusiasm which formerly found expression in the production of elaborate preparations of the arteries, and in gigantic hearts of many colors, now equally expresses itself in the attractive fields of chemical manipulation and the microscope, the change is not objectionable; it need not interfere with the acquisition of a branch, the increased modern facilities for whose study render a knowledge of it compulsory, and which underlies all the rest.

The gross anatomy of the viscera is of such transcendent practical value in relation to all disease, that every student should be able to make with perfected skill a common autopsy of the healthy subject, attesting familiar knowledge of the outlines, the interlocked masses, and the economical packing of these organs.

The anatomy, I will not say of the bones, but of certain bones, and of certain joints, is essential, not only to the welfare of the patient, but to the good of the practitioner himself, — as in saving

him from action at law, often well grounded, for malpractice. Such details every practitioner should have at his fingers' ends, to the sacrifice, if necessary, of the multifidus spinæ, the cutaneous of Wrisberg, the chorda tympani, or the two legs of the diaphragm. A student's Anatomy, for whose details a practical surgeon, a pathological anatomist, and I would even add a physiologist, should vouch by concurrent certificate, would stand at least upon a basis of utility.

The dissecting-room, a school for manual dexterity as real to the surgeon as to the carpenter, is not propitious to intellectual effort. It would be no injustice to the student rigorously to require from him an exact knowledge of the bones, and of the principal muscles, arteries, and veins, before dissection, if only as a preliminary exercise in accurate study and investigation. There is no danger that he will here lose sight of facts in words. Anatomy thus acquired, and in half the usual time, is retained immeasurably longer; and with a previous knowledge only waiting verification, frequently recurring opportunity invites local, practical study. On the other hand, the student who waits to be inspired by the impartial allotment of the demonstrator's hat will be very apt to abandon his negligently divided fifth, when he discovers for himself that Anatomy enters at the head with effort, and not at the hand without it. A solid groundwork of Anatomy, never acquired, if not acquired at the outset, is the most satisfactory investment of the beginner's time.

I once heard a member of this Society express a plausible satisfaction that his business lay in curing disease rather than in studying its anatomical changes. But where palpable change exists, one might as well ignore the mechanism of a damaged watch as undervalue its importance; and the more accurate the knowledge, the better the diagnosis. At some time in the distant future, observing the bronzed patch, or the hyaline cast, like a compass, we may invoke a specific remedy for the renal or renal-capsular lesion which they indicate, as we turn the ship's wheel. But until that remote day when all diseases can be so identified and arrested, any appreciable change of material tissue must lie in the direct road to Therapeutics.

No single branch of education is more essential to the medical student than Pathological Anatomy, the corner-stone of medicine. And yet it will hardly be credited, that, while its study is a matter of only secondary importance in some of our colleges, chiefly perhaps for want of opportunity, a distinct professorship of that branch existed for many years in Harvard University alone. We here early saw the value of knowledge resting on a surer basis than pulse and pain and deranged digestion. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the comparatively exact standard of medical knowledge in this immediate community for the last thirty years has been largely due to the accurate and disinterested observer who has occupied the college chair of Pathological Anatomy for nearly a quarter of a century.

It is important to the practitioner, and especially to the surgeon, because it is so often practicable, to identify a morbid growth by its gross appearance, rather than by its aspect under the microscope.

I remember the heresy, years ago, of a laborious, sensible, and unostentatious country observer, who said that he had been able to find very little in morbid cell growth which he did not also find in healthy tissue. If any change has marked the character of investigation in this direction during the last ten years, it is a recognition of this fact, in the study of the arrangement of the particles rather than the particles themselves, of the section rather than the cell.

Let me, to illustrate my own convictions, transcend for a moment the limits of strict induction. I recognize two underlying formative forces in the machinery of the human fabric,— one which transforms the cell and raw material into the perfected tissue, and another which distributes and moulds that tissue to the outline and proportions of the human body. Without the latter force we have the amorphous fat, bone, or cartilage, glandular or uterine tissue, which are examples of the so-called homologous and comparatively innocent growth or tumor; while without the former we have the untransformed cellular and other raw material of heterologous growth, whether malignant or benign. The innocence of a benign growth, connected with the fact that its peripheral cells do not interfere with their neighbors, points to their dependence upon some governing force inherent in the whole

mass, and to which each cell is subordinated; while the principle of "malignity," by which a neighboring tissue or distant gland is pervaded and supplanted by the new cell, equally points to an independent existence in these last. In my own mind the growth of an innocent tumor is associated with a centralized or monarchical government, and the independent tendencies of the cells of the cancer and its congeners with the self-ruling elements of a modern commune, by an analogy too close to be purely fanciful.

All this points to a distinction between similar growths, based upon lesion rather of their inappreciable forces than of any structure appreciable to the eye. And the same train of remark may be applied to the isolated cell, of which two, apparently similar, like seeds or eggs, may develop a widely different maturity: one cell benign, of a reproduction slow, though progressive, tolerant of its neighbors, and altogether unobjectionable as a citizen; the other fomenting evil, insidiously supplanting its neighbor, a fungus in the rapidity of its increase, deteriorating directly or indirectly the whole system, which it involves at last in a common ruin. And yet these cells may be positively undistinguishable. If Chemistry finds identity in its allotropism, Pathology equally finds diversity in its isomorphism.

Modern Science, after laborious examination of the wide range of growths which occupy the fields intermediate between innocence and malignity, has in general terms advanced the incredible statement,

that "epithelial" cells aggregated in little chambers of interlacing meshes may be classed as cancer, with a tendency to recur widely, while growths composed of cells juxtaposed without this chambered tissue have a tendency only to local reproduction; but as this rule is far from having a practical infallibility, Modern Science hedges, in avowing that a competent observer may devote two or three days to the examination of a small growth, and yet fail to discover some minute portion of exceptional tissue, which at a subsequent time may dominate the mass and overrule its previous tendencies.

To the practical surgeon, to whom rules with such exceptions have little value, the great question with regard to these morbid growths is the possibility or probability of their recurrence. The philosopher's-stone of the histologist is a distinction between innocence and malignity, divested of which ignis-fatuus, Science may seem to the explorer to have lost a part of its charm. But this question the experienced surgeon or pathologist will settle with great certainty, with a little occasional assistance from the microscope, far short of the refinements of Modern Science. Such is the lesson to be kept before the mind of the student,—the clinical utility of pathological histology.

No subsequent experience or observation can, indeed, ever call in doubt a microscopic appearance once correctly observed and recorded. But its classification according to presumed affinities is as changeable and uncertain as groups in clouds or

the kaleidoscope. The large labor absolutely necessary to keep pace with Modern, and especially German Science, in this direction, has a value to the student, in directing his close attention to the material of disease; but he may readily devote to these attractive studies a disproportionate amount of time, and, above all, lose sight of the relation of his labor to its result. Although the observation of diseased tissue conventionally involves the philosopher in theories of its relations and significance which the lapse of every ten years seems to subvert and replace with a new crop, it is difficult to persuade the student of morbid growths under the microscope that the present year does not represent the culmination of a perfect science, and that the last new doctrine does not embody the final and enduring truth.

Another consideration, in reference to this subject, is the fallacious connection between names and things. A growth, for example, whose clinical history, whose tendency, and whose microscopic structure were thoroughly understood ten or fifteen years ago, under the arbitrary name of "fibroplastic," and then of "recurrent fibroid," now appears in the new rôle of "fasciculated sarcoma," with little added to our practical knowledge of it; and the same is true of "necrosis" and "osteo-myelitis": yet the student who is laboriously admitted to the new name believes he has discovered a new thing, and that his previous knowledge is allied to a conservatism past which the current of Science is rapidly sweeping.

In Pathology the student has reached the kernel of his subject. He may well gaze with admiration at the magnificent array of valuable facts, both medical and surgical, old and new, here spread before him as the basis and solid foundation of his future practice and his future progress,— striking, when compared with those of former years, for the absence of any induction which does not follow close upon the record. Here lies the gist and body of the student's three years' work. With the invaluable material thus now collected for strictly medical study, in such works as those of Niemeyer, Aitken, Holmes, or Billroth, there is no danger that he will devote a disproportionate period to that accurate investigation which alone makes it possible to treat disease intelligently, and which implies a successive study of one disease or small group of diseases at a time. Specialty in practice unfortunately tends to encourage hyper-practice and ignorant practice, — prolonged, useless, damaging, — in which the practitioner may deceive himself, perhaps his patient. It narrows therapeutic view, substitutes local for general measures, and dwindles to ever-changing instruments and methods. Not so with special study in Pathology, which, if of facts, and not of theory, and proportioned to the student's time, is better according as it is more accurate and elaborate.

The medical Preraphaelites of the old so-called numerical system, whose proselytes did not hesitate to pay a large price in time and labor for its angular results, were in error only so far as they prized this

dry and exact method as an end of medical study, rather than a stage of accurate investigation. In reality, Preraphaelite efforts are valuable chiefly as marking progress, leading to equally accurate, but far more comprehensive generalization. Such laborious study and mathematical exactness were essential to the subsequent excellence of the highest art. Without it you may have the tolerable drawing, the harmony of color, and the occasional good composition of modern pictures, but nowhere the combined perfection of all these qualities which distinguished the great masters of a former age, in whatever school. You cannot have the great generalizations of painting, history, or natural history, of science ethical or material, of medical science, whether in theory or in practice, without a previous accurate knowledge of detail. And this is to be acquired while the student is a student. Laborious and careful study must precede what looks like careless handling, but which is really a masterly and free perfection.

With a generalization of detail, with a selection in each particular case of what is essential and a simultaneous rejection of what is not so, with sweeping and comprehensive rapidity, a master of his art will give you a mere silhouette of diagnosis and treatment, with a single broad light and shadow, every part proportioned to the rest, which may be far more accurate and more to the purpose than the labored, conscientious work of a less skilled man. But, in the seeming inspiration of a moment, the

master has given you the concentrated and digested skill of a life of careful study and practice.

And, to pursue the simile, if the advanced practitioner, who has arrived at his second and broader therapeutic manner, should come gradually to believe that the treatment of an old doctor is better for the patient than the diagnosis of Young Philosophy, he may be pardoned for forgetting that he would stand on a yet broader basis, if he were master of every modern truth of Pathological Anatomy and Pathology.

The student's work is mainly with facts of empirical association. Proximate cause in medicine leads to treacherous ground, which, unless mechanics or pure chemistry, it behoves both student and teacher to scrutinize with doubt and hesitation.

The proximate relation of symptoms and disease to contagion, infection, and miasm; what smells and dirt are unhealthy,— considerations upon which depend important sanitary measures; whether albuminuria is due to an original change in the blood; the relation of urea to convulsions; the proximate cause of pyæmic symptoms: such are questions concerning which no certain proof has been adduced, which are as likely to be settled ten years hence in one way as another, and are therefore to be held before the student with reservation.

But remoter and empirical cause may be profitable study. The assemblage of human beings as a cause of disease, the probable correlative equivalence or significance of the wide range of dissimilar symptoms differently affecting the sexes, and which

pathologists have at times grouped as hysteric or mimotic, are examples in point, leading to broad therapeutic views and away from harmful local interference.

Some jaundiced person might aver, that, when an affection is curable, it is taken from the physician and handed over to the surgeon, the ophthalmologist, the dermatologist, or other specialist, and that the former, bewildered by the intractable assemblage of signs, symptoms, and overgrown viscera remaining to him, and driven to desperate expedients, is compelled to drug the patient and his friends in self-defence. But we cannot set too high a value on modern Therapeutics in its best form,—that science of the alleviation, and occasionally of the arrest of disease, which is the ultimate aim of our art.

A materialism here productive of error is that which leads to the belief that we can so far understand the physiological action of a drug, that we can rely, for example, upon three grains of hydriodate of potash to produce a certain three grains' worth of effect, not upon the ultimate condition of the patient, which it is well known we can sometimes do, but upon his intermediate machinery. Phosphorus, it is said, supplies brain substance; but literature is probably better fertilized with roast beef and sherry wine than with fish. We can better judge of the effect of aloes, juniper, or tea on the intestines, kidney, or brain of the next man by knowing how it affected the last man than by any

reasoning upon the metamorphosis of vital chemistry. The student who expects to influence disease because he understands how a drug passes through the visceral cells will get into a habit of therapeutic reasoning and action very likely to damage the man or woman who owns the viscus. For him, the established rules of art are safer teaching than the speculations of science.

On the other hand, we are not on this account to lose sight of general therapeutic principles, when they can be clearly established. Students incline to lean upon prescriptions. But, except upon the conquered ground of syphilis and intermittent, of pain and similar instances of well-recognized effect, I believe that a practitioner would do better with broad therapeutic views than with all the prescriptions of the best medical writers.

The skilful surgeon, who startled his pupils by daubing an ulcer with ink from his pen, treated his patient not slightingly, nor with indignity, but with a simple application of sulphate of iron, of tannin, and of a principle.

New drugs find their greatest consumption in small communities, where the standard of Therapeutics, disturbed by medical journals, is not at once righted by the inertia of medical opinion, and where the practitioner is therefore more liable than elsewhere to lose sight of general laws in the routine of practice.

In no pursuit of life is the judgment more distinctly called upon than here; and we should learn this to our cost, did not the power of Nature stand

up against the lesser expedients of so-called medication. The action of the medical attendant is so constantly based upon imperfect indications,—he so often finds it difficult to decide between a general and local treatment,—the question is so often, "How much and how long?"—so often whether to treat the body or the mind of the patient, or the convictions of his friends,—whether to do something or to do nothing, and, if nothing, how to do it with harmless form and circumstance,—he so frequently invokes his science hopelessly,—his science is so overcast by error inculcated with the authority of learning and the experience of former time,—indeed, his best modern authorities are so often fallacious, that it is no wonder the best judgment should frequently be at fault.

To what conclusion, then, may fallacious judgment lead? Would that it were possible, after providing ample teaching in the magnificent array of undisputed facts of modern Pathology, to add to it sound instruction in the comparatively limited field of the best modern Therapeutics, and then to endow, as more important than any other office of tuition in the healing art, a professorship of Common Sense,—of which, indeed, all science has been said to be only the highly organized result.

What shall we say of the Materia Medica, that wonderful armory of therapeutic warfare, catalogued in the dispensary, emblazoned for exhibition by the apothecary: the obsolete weapons of the savage, harmless or envenomed; the clumsy artifices of the

Middle Ages; the Chinese armor, specious to the eye; the stink-pot, potent to the sense, side by side, without invidious preference, with the improved expedients of later art; for the modern expectant, the wooden guns to fortify delay, while the more active practitioner reflects with satisfaction upon his trusty breech-loader?

"Favorite Medical Prescriptions," blowing hot and cold at the same time, at the same disease,—shooting promiscuously at friends and enemies, with general good intentions, like friendly regiments meeting in the dark,—what is such a book, but the panacea, on a large scale, of that good physician who accumulated the residuum of his bottles in a common receptacle for use in difficult cases?

What precocious wisdom in the letter written (the lines ruled above and below in pencil) by the young Prince to the Duke, his tutor! "My Lord," says he, "I would not have you take too much physic, for it doth always make me worse, and I think will do the like with you. I ride every day. I am ready to follow any other directions from you. Make haste to return to him that loves you."

The judicious Sir Henry Holland somewhere ventures to doubt whether a single prescription, containing an ingredient for each symptom of a complicated disease, against which it is especially levelled, may not perhaps sometimes fail of producing its whole intended effect. I should boldly aver that it may.

And yet there is a clinging reverence and love for the memories, the associations, the superstitions

connected with these mysterious agencies, so largely identified with the health of the human family, and the pockets of the medical profession.

In an address before a learned medical society, to which I have the honor to belong, a distinguished friend of mine once stated, that, if all the medicines in the world were thrown into the sea, it would be better for the world and worse for the fishes. Unfortunately, we all thought he said *physicians*, and very properly rose in a body to hurl back the startling insinuation. He was happily saved from universal execration by remembrance of his stanch and lifelong devotion to all that is honorable and true in our profession and in the world.

The matter of prescribing, in every-day practice, stands thus: First, does the disease, on any ground, require a prescription? Second, does the patient? If the former, let the prescription convey with the word the blow; but if you prescribe for the patient, and not for the disease, the prescription, then an empty word, a *vox*, if need be, should convey also a *præterea nihil* of undoubted innocence. Materially embodied in a bottle or a bath-tub, as an epithem, a measure, a restriction, the *præterea nihil* is not unfrequently the weights-and-scales of convalescence. Whole theories have been built upon its supposed action. The essence of some of the most successful species of charlatanism, the emergency for its employment in a visible form occurs at every turn; and the teacher should see to it that it does no mischief, either to the patient, or to the science of the practitioner.

Opium, narcotism, anæsthesia, consciousness benumbed, the nerves quieted,— what can the physician do without a therapeutic principle to which half his long prescriptions owe their chief, if not their only efficacy? And yet it seems but yesterday that I was called upon to justify the newly discovered anæsthesia in a common defence with the lightning-rod and the umbrella. In a surgical practice of twenty-five years, I have never intentionally given a patient, unless by his own choice, any unnarcotized pain, nor have I allowed a patient to die a death of pain, when opium would lull him into his long sleep. I share the responsibility of this with the surgeon who walked about the battle-field distributing morphine to those who were hopelessly wounded, and with the soldier of Ambroise Paré, who did more. It has been said, that to cut the nerve of a lame horse's leg is like cutting telegraph-wires to stop a war; but it does more, in preventing the wear-and-tear of pain upon vitality. It has been my lot to see a friend, at the end of a painful and hopeless malady, to whom, when the hour of death seemed to be near at hand, I had given morphine largely, twice awaken with a week's new life, due to eighteen or twenty-four hours' deep sleep and continued exemption from pain. Short of engendering a habit, it is better for the patient's strength and life to sleep with opium than to lie awake with pain for the want of it; and I do not apologize for remarks, trite though they be, which are no digression from the subject of the education of one the great business of whose life is to relieve pain and

suffering, whose sheet-anchor, whether in life or at the hour of death, is narcotism in some degree or form, and without which his profession, if not his prescriptions, would be comparatively a farce.

A full-blooded Latin prescription, the unabridged edition, such as we find in English books, is perhaps the curious single relic, clinging to our art, of its early history. And yet it is important that the student should acquire so much of Latin, or, at any rate, of the principles of that language, as shall enable him readily to understand the general character and construction of the Latin names of his therapeutic materials.

Latin is the accepted language, the world over, of much of the nomenclature of medical science. *Maranta* in Boston is *Maranta* in France and in Calcutta; and so with the products of Chemistry. Years ago I read a learned and protracted controversy upon the therapeutic properties of the cow-parsnip, terminating in the important avowal that the controversialists praised each a different cow-parsnip, whose rival claims to commendation added fuel to the dispute, but presented insurmountable obstacles to its conclusion. If the world are agreed upon a single name for a drug of any sort, let us adopt it; and the world seem to be agreed upon the Latin name. But it is a separate question, whether a teaspoonful should, of necessity, be a *cochleare*, or even whether a name once indicated should be susceptible of the terminations of declension. Business is but business. The merchant's price-current does not say "*of* Cochi-

neal," "*of* Jute." However incongruous to the classic sense, and although the innovation might for a time console and encourage conventional ignorance, I would agree that the mystic ℞ be accepted as only a signal to the apothecary that a prescription is to follow,— and that such Latin and English names as are unmistakable should be promiscuously intermingled as vernacular, without regard to case, as if the whole were Anglicized,— and especially that subsequent directions should be expressed in English.

Chemistry and Physiological Chemistry, like Anatomy, or like Surgery to the purely medical man, though not daily weapons in the combat with disease, are yet an essential part of a liberal medical education. Although we may not look to the chemical philosopher who has invested a large intellectual capital in this collateral branch of study, nor yet to the zealous advocate of the expansion of all human knowledge, for an impartial estimate of what may be profitable to the three years' medical student, we must avow that no intelligent modern practising physician can afford to be ignorant of the great principles which underlie this science. He cannot be expected to manufacture Epsom salts, any more than the modern disciple of Izaak Walton can be expected, as formerly, to make his own rod; yet he must know their capabilities. The practical chemistry of the physician will probably be confined to a simple routine of the microscope and test-tube, and to

breeding harmony and peace in long prescriptions; yet it may be fairly expected from the average student of the present day, that he shall know something of waste and supply, of assimilation and excretion, something of the analyzed products of disease, and, more than this, that he shall himself be able to conduct a simple investigation for their detection.

But it is useless to the medical student to know that every four grains of urea excreted correspond to five tons lifted through one foot; and I believe, further, that, as surely as the manufacture of steel is one thing, and the repairing of watches another, so Chemistry and Physiological Chemistry will every day be more and more recognized as a distinct branch of study, and the results which they furnish to medical science, in the shape of rules and signs to identify disease and remedies to arrest it, as another distinct line of study, each separated from the other by the limited capacity of the human mind, which can grasp a part, but not the whole, of human knowledge,— by the limit of life, which is short,— and by the indefinite expansion of either of these branches of study, which is sufficient for the best powers of the average man for the whole of his best years.

It is the business of Chemistry to supply facts and resultant rules and methods, just as much as to supply the chemical tests upon the shelves,— in details, in packages, with directions for use,— that labor here, as elsewhere, may be subdivided with the progress of art.

It should be borne in mind, that, strictly speaking, a practitioner has no more need of knowing the origin and mode of preparation of opium or Dover's powder than of chloral or the oxalate of cerium. Sir Astley Cooper and Sir Benjamin Brodie needed no more detailed knowledge about their remedies than Sir Joshua Reynolds and Turner about their colors. The color-manufacturer and chemist should supply them, and tell their properties. It is no derogation to our science to avow, that, when Physics or Chemistry is invoked in aid of a fractured limb, or an acid stomach, or of diabetic food, it is done not in virtue of a recondite study of those abstract sciences by the physician, but rather in virtue of a routine application of details long familiar to the exclusive chemist or mechanic.

And so of Experimental Physiology, which leads away from broad and safer therapeutic views, and toward a local and exclusive action of chemistry and cells, — uncertain ground for students, for whom the result of large and well-attested medical experience is here the safest teaching, and a habit of mind leading to experiments on patients the most questionable.

Mercury, as a prominent specific, and opium, may, perhaps, be viewed as entering wedges of discovery in therapeutic science, so far as it is more probable that they act chemically upon particles than upon anything so immaterial as vitality. The history of the cryptogam and the parasite, of skin-disease, the grape, the potato, the smut

of wheat, and the silk-worm, also points to the hypothesis of a material cause of disease, of a derangement of the machinery this side of the impalpable or even of the invisible,— to chemical combinations of remedy with disease, resulting in harmless products replacing noxious ones, or, in the case of germ-life, to combinations fatal to it. But we may carry the theory of tangible or visible machinery too far. When the philosopher avers, that, because the air is full of dust, therefore some floating germ probably causes cholera and scarlatina, yellow fever, plague, or cerebro-spinal meningitis, it should be remembered, that, although we conventionally return to dust, we do not spring from dust alone. Dust does not make monstrosities, or cancer, or tumors; nor is inflammation dust. It remains to be shown whether miasm and infection are often more palpable than are hereditary gout or constipation in the spermatozoön which transmits them. We know nothing of vital force. Chemistry may, indeed, create a quasi-protoplasm, but it gives little assurance that it can do more in this direction. The Pygmalion of modern Chemistry may with infinite skill construct his statue, but the proved facts of modern Science promise little to his prayer that it may live. The mason may construct a house, but there is little hope that it will ever be animated by an added vitality even of spontaneous generation, or by life begotten in other than the usual way.

The attractive field of Physiological Chemistry leads through speculations like these, until it

reaches a point of wild and fanciful hypothesis which twenty-five years since would have startled the sober disciple of rigid induction. The reaction of the present day is from induction to theory. As the soil throws out alternate crops, each springing from the material which the last has left behind, as the religion of the masses in the lapse of years alternates between apathy and excitement, so does the scientific world, tied down for a long period to the monotonous lead of indisputable fact, seek that liberty of the imagination whose attractiveness even Bacon well knew and recognized. Such theory has undisputed value. The hypothesis of minds like those of Faraday and Huxley may represent a value to science hardly to be overestimated. But with the student of medicine, whose time is limited, the question must ever be one of its economical distribution. To the utilitarian, disparagingly asking, "What is such hypothesis good for?" Tyndall replies, with Dr. Johnson, "What is the use of babies?" I venture to answer, "To make men in twenty-one years." Light that will become fruit in twenty-one years has just that value, and no more; and hence its pursuit may be a thriftless investment of the medical student's time.

In this country the question is, What is the most profitable investment of time, capital, and labor? — and the teacher of the art of healing has no more right to employ the time of the ignorant student disproportionately in the pleasant and seductive paths of laboratory experimentation, because some

of these may one day lead to Pathology or Therapeutics, than a guardian has to invest the money of his ward in stocks or securities of equally uncertain prospective value to him.

How few facts of immediate considerable value to our race have of late years been extorted from the dreadful sufferings of dumb animals, the cold-blooded cruelties now more and more practised under the authority of Science!

The horrors of VIVISECTION have supplanted the solemnity, the thrilling fascination, of the old unetherized operation upon the human sufferer. Their recorded phenomena, stored away by the physiological inquisitor on dusty shelves, are mostly of as little present value to man as the knowledge of a new comet or of a Tungstate of Zirconium: perhaps to be confuted the next year; perhaps to remain as fixed truth of immediate value,— contemptible, compared with the price paid for it in agony and torture.

For every inch cut by one of these experimenters in the quivering tissues of the helpless dog or rabbit or Guinea-pig let him insert a lancet one-eighth of an inch into his own skin, and for every inch more he cuts let him advance the lancet another eighth of an inch, and whenever he seizes with ragged forceps a nerve or spinal marrow, the seat of all that is concentrated and exquisite in agony, or literally tears out nerves by their roots, let him cut only one-eighth of an inch further, and he may have some faint suggestion of the atrocity

he is perpetrating, when the Guinea-pig shrieks, the poor dog yells, the noble horse groans and strains,—the heartless vivisector perhaps resenting the struggle which annoys him.

My heart sickens as I recall the spectacle at Alfort, in former times, of a wretched horse, one of many hundreds, broken with age, and disease resulting from lifelong and honest devotion to man's service, bound upon the floor, his skin scored with a knife like a gridiron, his eyes and ears cut out, his teeth pulled, his arteries laid bare, his nerves exposed and pinched and severed, his hoofs pared to the quick, and every conceivable and fiendish torture inflicted upon him, while he groaned and gasped, his life carefully preserved under this continued and hellish torment, from early morning until afternoon, for the purpose, as was avowed, of familiarizing the pupil with the motions of the animal. This was surgical vivisection on a little larger scale, and transcends but little the scenes in a physiological laboratory. I have heard it said that "somebody must do this." I say it is needless. Nobody should do it. Watch the students at a vivisection. It is the blood and suffering, not the science, that rivets their breathless attention. If hospital service makes young students less tender of suffering, vivisection deadens their humanity and begets indifference to it.

In experiments upon the nervous system of the living animal, whose sensibility must be kept alive, not benumbed by the blessed influence of anæsthe-

sia, a prodigal waste of suffering results from the difficulty of assigning to each experiment its precise and proximate effect. The rumpled feathers of a pigeon deprived of his cerebellum may indicate not so much a specific action of the cerebellum on the skin as the more probable fact that the poor bird feels sick. The rotatory phenomena, once considered so curious a result of the removal of a cerebral lobe, were afterwards suspected to proceed from the struggles of the victim with his remaining undamaged and unpalsied side. Who can say whether the Guinea-pig, the pinching of whose carefully sensitized neck throws him into convulsions, attains this blessed momentary respite of insensibility by an unexplained special machinery of the nervous currents, or a sensibility too exquisitely acute for animal endurance? Better that I or my friend should die than protract existence through accumulated years of torture upon animals whose exquisite suffering we cannot fail to infer, even though they may have neither voice nor feature to express it.

If a skilfully constructed hypothesis could be elaborated up to the point of experimental test by the most accomplished and successful philosopher, and if then a single experiment, though cruel, would forever settle it, we might reluctantly admit that it was justified. But the instincts of our common humanity indignantly remonstrate against the testing of clumsy or unimportant hypotheses by prodigal experimentation, or making the torture of animals an exhibition to enlarge a medical school, or for the entertainment of students, not one in fifty of whom can turn it to any profitable account. The

limit of such physiological experiment, in its utmost latitude, should be to establish truth in the hands of a skilful experimenter with the greatest economy of suffering, and not to demonstrate it to ignorant classes and encourage them to repeat it.

The reaction which follows every excess will in time bear indignantly upon this. Until then, it is dreadful to think how many poor animals will be subjected to excruciating agony, as one medical college after another becomes penetrated with the idea that vivisection is a part of modern teaching, and that, to hold way with other institutions, they, too, must have their vivisector, their mutilated dogs, their Guinea-pigs, their rabbits, their chamber of torture and of horrors to advertise as a laboratory.

The direct and efficient medication open to the surgeon contrasts strongly with that upon which the physician leans, and which is grounded on the uncertain indications furnished by pulse and tongue, temperature and digestion. His therapeutic *armamentarium* compares still more strikingly with the limited remedial resources of medical art.

The practitioner recognized as a surgeon, because he professes a knowledge of surgical lesion and disease, or because he has popularly identified himself with the far inferior province of Operative Surgery, can indeed do little, compared with the great recuperative force of vitality in its silent and never ceasing work among the atoms, establishing the cell outposts of a new territory, and collecting and manufacturing the raw material into the completed

tissue, until the work of repair is perfect. Compared with this, it is poor skill which cuts off a tumor or a leg, lays a fractured limb straight, replaces the fragments of a broken joint,—or that fails to do so. Yet nowhere has medical art conquered so large a domain as in surgery, nowhere is progress so rapid, and nowhere is the importance of principles so forcibly presented to the student. Such principles lead back to precise rules. Thus, if a common ulcer, in default of local cause, is treated according to its condition, by stimulant or soothing measures, here are principles; and if the student is acquainted with measures, he at once commands all the resources of his art. Without these principles, he perhaps applies a "wash," with the simple faith which leads him to rub mercurial ointment on every induration. Such views hold generally true of surgery, which deals largely with mechanics and surface-work, and therefore admits of much precise knowledge, susceptible of a generalization of highest value to the student.

In this connection, and as still allotted to the surgeon, we should not forget the magnificent and practical studies, fresh with the imprint of modern discovery, Inflammation and Repair, where the vital principle, stimulated by emergency, exhibits at the will of the observer so rapid and comprehensive a panorama of the processes of healthy nutrition.

Much abused as it is, I sometimes think that a wholesome fear of the law of the land is not a bad stimulus to well-doing in surgery. The medical man becomes so accustomed to standing by, with the solemn conventionalism, the routine and imple-

ments and parade of art, and so accustomed to the familiar fact that medical disease pursues its unabated and independent course in spite of what he does, or so sure, at any rate, that nobody, not even he himself, will know the difference, that he gets insensibly to feel, that, if he does the best he can in surgery, nobody will know the difference in surgical result. But everybody professes an opinion on a distorted limb. Many medical lesions can wait until the practitioner, like a lawyer, refreshes his knowledge; but broken thighs and elbows, wrists and ankles, will not wait, and every physician should know how to treat what is so liable to bad treatment.

Lastly, I believe that much of Medical Jurisprudence, so called, a subject which treats of the legal relations of medicine and of the medical man, is probably better allotted, in instruction, as I am sure so much of it as relates to surgery is, to the special department which it touches,—and that the qualities of a good witness, sometimes discussed in lectures upon this subject, are, like those of a poet, rather congenital than to be acquired.

In thus briefly glancing at the education of the practitioner, let us not overlook the wants of another class, who, from natural capacity, or power of application, or from preliminary opportunities and training, can avail themselves of the advantages of a larger education,—who desire to leave the level plain of practical study, and climb the neighboring and lofty heights of Science, upon whose rills it de-

pends for its fertility. In these days, an aspiration toward something more or higher than routine, a desire to transmit to Science, even in a humble way, some return for what Science has bestowed, a wish to breathe awhile in the clear atmosphere of the sciences which contribute to the progress of medicine, are fortunately common. It need not be said that a medical school should, if it can, meet this generous demand for learning with large and ample opportunities; in doing so, however, it should not lose sight of its legitimate purpose, the education of medical practitioners, nor lure the medical student away from essential study, still less exact, by examination, from the future practitioner, in favor of the scientist, a disproportionate amount of less applicable knowledge,—propositions upon which I strenuously insist.

Here I may call your attention to the fact that the student of the collateral medical sciences is not always the first in the field of great medical discovery.

It is a generous and pardonable sentiment which would claim for high and abstract Science a large share in discoveries of great immediate utility. But medical discovery is generally not made by workers in chemical and physiological fields, but by subsequent and more purely medical observers, who apply to disease the materials and results of such previous work. Abstract Science crawls with snail's pace and amœboid reach, letting in here and there a little light, gathering up everything new, true, or probable, whether immediately applicable or for the

time useless, so far as any obvious application of it goes: thus slowly filling storehouses with goods of every kind, from priceless gems to worthless rubbish. The practical man goes there to seek something for his purpose, and takes from the shelves the electric apparatus for his telegraph, lunar caustic for his photograph, ether for anæsthesia, the sugar tests and the food for diabetes. We justly honor the patient and learned worker in the remote and exact sciences, but should not for that reason encourage the medical student to while away his time in the labyrinths of Chemistry and Physiology, when he ought to be learning the difference between hernia and hydrocele. Let him go to the storehouse, and get his clothes, his coals, and his remedies, without being compelled to study tailoring, or geology, or the manufacture of quinine.

If there is a sure advance in the slow siege-approaches of the scientist, a sure progress by the pick and shovel for succeeding generations, there is also another progress growing out of this, which results from the *coup* of impetuous force, or the strategy of genius. An able writer has said that "the most original and important inventions the world has ever seen were the productions of men who had received little or no previous training in the particular art they have sought to improve." A large part of that successful therapeutics which is the ultimatum of medical science results from such original and not profound experiment. A member of this Society, having, a quarter of a century ago, vainly treated a case of virulent eczema, considered what, as likely to do it least good, had been care-

fully shunned by previous practitioners, and applied to the excoriated surface an active stimulant, which not only cured it, but has since proved a scientific remedy of modern progress.

We owe the compass, the printing-press, the telegraph, vaccination, and anæsthesia — light-houses and fortresses of human happiness, safety, and knowledge — indirectly to abstract Science, and directly to practical working-men. Art is the scientific application of the more accurate and positive part of human knowledge. It is this which the student of medical science needs, call it by what name you please. "One of the enormous follies of the enormously foolish education of England," says Sydney Smith, in a familiar passage, "is, that all young men, dukes, fox-hunters, and merchants, are educated as if they were to keep a school or serve a curacy." With equal force it may be said that it is not necessary to educate the family practitioners of town or country as if they were to serve in laboratories, and make analyses of biliverdin or uroerythrine.

The great object of modern education is to ascertain what the student wants, and to supply it exactly to his mind in the surest and shortest way. If, therefore, he asks to be taught fishes, do not teach him stones; if he desires a good English education, do not compel him first to learn Latin and Greek; if he wants to identify fevers and fractures, do not engross his time with cell theories and hydrocarbons.

The medical student does not need to pick herbs from the field, or treat horses and dogs, or consider

his parallelogram of forces before pulling in a dislocated shoulder; but he does need to know how to recognize and exactly how to reduce a dislocated shoulder, how to recognize and treat human disease, and what are the medical properties of the drug which the farmer has grown or the merchant imported for the apothecary. This is but a fair division of labor. He has enough to occupy him profitably and exclusively in his own immediate field of study, without wandering over the whole domain of knowledge,—at least at the mistaken behest of those who have a confused notion of a liberal education and large cultivation, and whose chief motive for sending the unfortunate student to explore new territory seems to be that they have themselves invested capital there.

If we may fairly assume, on the one hand, that few undergraduates need to calculate the curves of a turbine wheel, we may equally affirm that the mechanism of the steam-engine, and of a hundred other engines, as of that magnificent creation of American intellect, the three-ply carpet loom, for years in large and profitable use at Lawrence, and yet so complicated that the Englishman has never been able to introduce and run it,—that study of this sort would afford a profitable field for the exercise of the higher faculties of analysis and combination. Yet the undergraduate of my day, who was seduced by the name Mechanics into cheerfully beginning an octavo which he fondly hoped treated of pumps and pulleys, which he could understand, found at the end of half a dozen pages that each part of a pump or pulley was replaced by a letter

or a numeral, and that the next three months of his life were to be engrossed in juggling these signs and symbols, like cups-and-balls, or bobbins on a cushion, as numerators and denominators, above lines and below lines, on one side of an equation or on the other side, with no single idea attached to them, at least of anything that is on the earth or in the water,—until, at the end of three breathless and harassing months, the symbols were again converted, to his great relief, into familiar pumps and pulleys, although with no new or distinct idea added. This was Science, not Art,—and Mathematics, not Mechanics. Mathematics deal with abstract quantity: our art deals with material. Like chess-playing, the mathematical faculty is not the highest or most profitable quality of inventive mind, in mechanical or other arts, or even in life; yet the conviction of this day and community inclines a little to the view that a medical practitioner who is fitting a presbyopic friend with spectacles, without at the same time explaining to him that $\frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{r}$ does not quite rise to the emergency. And this criticism involves neither disrespect nor ingratitude to any philosopher whose exclusive learning has so prepared the inorganic elements of our science that they can be readily assimilated and digested by the student of our art, and made available, whether for medical practice or medical discovery.

There is a fallacy in the idea of culture. A man accomplished in one direction is not necessarily educated in another. High æsthetic culture did not prevent the distinguished French painter and his

friends from superintending the destruction of the Column of the Place Vendôme. The humanizing influences of refined beauty in Art neither taught them to restrain their personal and political hate, nor

"with sweet science mollified their stubborn hearts."

Talent and power of application may, indeed, incidentally lead a man to eminence in several directions. But a cultivated, a literary, or even a scientific man is not necessarily the best physician; the best physicians, indeed, are sometimes possessed of little outside culture. The same is true of other pursuits. The obvious inference is, that the most valuable knowledge is that which is most applicable to the purpose in view.

The great and immediate cause of Prussian success in the late contest with France was proficiency in the science and art of War. That the Prussian government had better material to work with, that the whole body of the people was educated up to a level which enabled them to learn more readily and completely the business of the soldier, and generated, if you please, a higher sense of military duty, was of course so much the better for them. But this was a question of preliminary and early education. We may rely upon it, that, when war came, the highly educated and intelligent Prussian officers set their soldiers, whoever they were, and whatever they knew, to reviewing, not politics, nor philosophy, nor yet reading and writing, but organization, discipline, and drill. This had been a part of every man's education, and this explains their success.

Even in an atmosphere and country which encour-

age intellectual growth and expansion, the average condition of society is advanced only so far as each individual advances his province and department of it. Therefore, if he is to learn "a little of everything," let us be sure that he learns "a great deal of something,"— of that which is to him most important.

In these days of arms of precision, if we elevate the aim and increase the range, whether in gunnery or education, we are compelled to adjust the sight more accurately to the object. Let us have liberal education in its widest sense, the highest education possible to the whole mind and the whole body of the largest number everywhere,— but then let us begin at the beginning and teach the child, and not at the end; and when the medical student comes to you with three scant years which you cannot extend, and preliminary acquirements which you cannot then increase,— small capital enough for the study of human disease in all its modern interpretation,— do not send him woolgathering among the abstract and collateral sciences.

Mathematics, Physics, Botany, Comparative Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, as subjects of study, are all secondary to those essential and limited parts of each of these collateral sciences, whether principles or details, which have been actually applied to medical diagnosis and therapeutics,— secondary, in short, to the study of medical science, and especially of medical art.

In giving this utterance to what a friend of mine was once pleased to denounce as scientific blasphe-

my, in assigning a limit to the present utility of certain branches of science in medical education, I do not propose a barrier to the progress of human knowledge, but insist that less applicable science should not be confounded with medical art, what the student may or may not need with what he must have.

Let me advert to a drier, but not less important subject: I mean the machinery of teaching. We shall presently see that the European, especially the German University, administered and directed by the Government, has in consequence great advantage in exercising a monopoly of medical teaching, and in thus compelling the student to support and encourage a single and best system. I need not say that such an arrangement is impossible in this country, where State governments grant medical charters without stint, to all forms of professed medical faith. However desirable in theory a central guiding power in medical education, in this republican country we have neither got nor can we have one. There exists, no doubt, an eagerness to assume and exercise such power. The American Medical Association, for example, passed, only a year ago, the following vote:—

"*Resolved*, That the American Medical Association has the power to control the subject of Medical Education in the United States, and the power to exercise that control in any manner upon which it may be agreed." *

I have even heard it alleged, that, if a body sends

* Trans. Am. Med. Assoc., 1870, Vol. XXI. p. 35.

delegates to the American Medical Association, who subscribe to its code of ethics, the delegating body is considered bound by that code. This groundless assumption is the only claim which the American Medical Association, so called, possesses to authority over the medical societies or the medical schools.

The Massachusetts Medical Society is a corporation with no power except that which it derives from its charter, and under this charter it must act as other corporations do, by the votes of its members at legal meetings, and of its officers within the scope of their authority. It cannot delegate to another corporation, or to a voluntary association, the power to make its by-laws, or to prescribe rules for its action. If its members choose to obey the rules of any other association or corporation, it is their individual act, and not the act of the Massachusetts Medical Society; and no such action on their part can bind it, until it is ratified by the Society. The same remarks are especially true of the medical schools.

The American Medical Association is a body of medical gentlemen, practically volunteer delegates, having primarily in view the agreeable and commendable object of a journey to break the monotony of medical practice and give them an apology for leaving their homes and their patients at a pleasant season of the year. They assemble to revive old friendships, to form new acquaintances, to make excursions, and to settle down into relations of good fellowship, after a healthy difference of opinion over current medical topics and parliamentary forms. There are among them members who take an active

and intelligent interest in the cause of medical science, its progress, and its teaching; but they can exercise little influence except in suggesting what may seem to them desirable.

We must not be startled, if so extemporaneous an assemblage, while united in the semblance of parliamentary organization, and before they have settled down into that harmonious and neighborly cordiality which is their ultimate object, should pronounce immature opinions, claim for themselves authority, and hastily denounce friends, or even issue bulls of excommunication of as portentous form and as little significance as the tail of a comet, which may overcast the whole country with its shadow, but which astronomers assure us may be carried in a man's hat. It is not surprising that they should virtually say to you, a State society, empowered by your Legislature merely to exact from each member a certain quantity and quality of knowledge, that, if you do not transcend your legal authority and inquire into any other knowledge he may possess, in a way not only unauthorized by the law of the State, but which its lawgivers would forbid, then they, the Association, will neither let you eat their dinners, join their harbor-excursions, nor participate in their discussions,— nor will they allow you to use the platform and the name of the Association to ventilate your private or political differences.

This Society, the medical schools, and the medical community can well afford to attach little importance to such of the doings of the American Medical Association as seem skilfully designed, under the specious pretext of setting things right, to set men

wrong. A body of so uncertain temper and impulsive action obviously has no authority to express even public medical opinion.

The number of medical schools in this country being practically unlimited, each school is liable to be successfully underbid, whether in fees or educational standard, by its neighbors, so long as a chief object of the large majority of students is the medical degree which confers authority to practise.

Most American medical colleges are virtually close corporations, which, under a Board of Trustees, in whom the power is legally vested, are really administered by their Professors, who receive the students' fees, and upon whose tact and ability the success of the institutions wholly depends.

A University possesses over all its departments a legal jurisdiction; but it may be a question of expediency how far this shall be enforced.

The general supervision of a medical college by a University has, indeed, certain advantages. It may insure activity in the teaching, and, if exercised with constant reference to the possibility of thereby inducing change for the better, be thus an antidote to excessive conservatism.

Such wise direction from outside may perhaps advantageously share equally, but no further, the duty of seeking candidates for the offices, and of sifting their qualifications,—and while it thus assists them to enter the school, may influence them also to leave it, should their teaching prove notoriously inadequate. It may stand between the school and the community, especially the medical community,

in satisfying them of the impartial character of appointments, the conscientious labor of incumbents, and their devotion to the best interests of education. It may satisfy the public that the questions of the day, having a direct relation to the best methods of teaching, have received careful attention,—in short, that the first object of the school is the welfare of the students and the elevation of true medical science, and not the emolument, direct or professional, of the instructors.

But medical teaching should not be too much interfered with, nor its machinery hampered by those who are not familiar with its working.

A large part of medical teaching—perhaps, on the whole, the most important part—is the clinical instruction of Hospitals, which it is quite plain can never be, in this country, as in Germany, in any way within the jurisdiction of a University. Again, a University, apart from its medical teachers, can know little or nothing of the complicacted lines of division between medical subjects, or of their relative importance, upon which depend the establishment of Professorships and other offices.

But another consideration lies deeper. A University cannot judge accurately of medical men, in a community where solid scientific eminence and mere notoriety in practice are largely confounded. While in France and Germany, as we shall presently see, the scientific merits of candidates for the higher places are publicly sifted and proclaimed, no such system prevails or can find place here; and while abroad it is well understood that in medicine the most popular teaching may not be the

most profitable to the student, in this country professional distinction is often of uncertain character, and you may readily mistake in the teacher eloquence or any other attractive quality or accomplishment for science. If you add that in this country medical teaching is generally esteemed, not, as in Germany, in itself an end, but a means, a road to the medical practice which is here the ultimatum of every medical man, you subject your University authorities to outside pressure for place and preferment, which they may be equally unqualified to judge of and unable or disinclined to resist.

The policy of enlarging a faculty by an indiscriminate addition of Professors might grow out of an erroneous belief that you can teach medical facts from books by acceptable tutors, as you can Greek or Physics. The reverse is notoriously true. The teacher of the higher medical branches must filter, digest, and recast book facts, to a degree that implies large actual experience and sound judgment.

For these reasons alone, while formal appointments may be better left to the University, I am satisfied that nominations, as in Germany, should be formally, at any rate practically, delegated to a faculty of medical men. And the same is true of the establishment of Professorships, and of the general organization of the school.

In medical matters, a University should rely largely upon the guidance and wisdom of those to whom it does not scruple to intrust its teaching. It may well hesitate to ignore their advice, and assume more than a general supervision over machinery which has a complicated relation to the medical

community, and especially to the rest of medical teaching throughout the country, of which but a small part is connected with universities,—a machinery which, to insure success, must be largely an anomaly in its relations, its rules, and its offices, when compared with other departments of a University.

If a University desires to secure the services of medical men of competence or eminence, most of whom, in this country, unlike teachers of undergraduates, are engaged in active business, it will maturely weigh the question, how it may compensate them,—whether by professional position, which, if you make it common and cheap, ceases to be desirable,—by intrusting them with discretion and authority, which, if you reduce them to the rank-and-file of tutors, and rule them by a non-medical and comparatively uninstructed interference, they no longer possess, — or by money, which in the higher branches of medical teaching, and in default of other inducements, must be considerable in amount.

German medical science, until fifty years ago infused with German mysticism, with *a priori* speculation concerning remote affinities, inaugurated about that time a different philosophy, substituting for theory and vain discussion rigorous deduction from ascertained facts,—the method, in short, so long before vindicated by Lord Bacon. Soemmerring and Meckel in Anatomy, and Burdach and others in Physiology, were now laying the foundation of a school of exact observation in medical science. About this period, also, Laennec was a prominent

pioneer of an equally exact school in France, destined to eclipse for a time, by the labors of men with whose names this community are familiar, the slower, but solid, progress of the German school. But the superiority then and for years afterward so obvious in French medical science, and to whose valuable teaching the German school owes much, has gradually yielded to the rapid strides of more recent German progress. The learned and distinguished Johann Müller, the father of Exact Physiology, soon followed by Schwann, Henle, Liebig, Rokitanski, Valentin, and Weber, and later by a host of others, of world-wide and more modern reputation, inculcated both by teaching and practice the value of accurate experiment, to the exclusion of unproved theory,— a line of study rigorously prosecuted for the last quarter of a century.

The barren fields of speculative hypothesis and arbitrary assertion have thus been fairly replaced by the precise results of induction from observed phenomena; and when we consider the multitude of able minds and the vast labor thus for years concentrated upon the facts of health and disease, we shall be astonished neither at the amount nor the character of the progress of medical science in Germany during this period, nor at the advantages which the German schools offer at this moment to the medical student.

It may be of interest at this point to allude briefly to the so-called materialistic tendencies which are supposed to have grown out of these investigations, and which would have less impor-

tance, were it not for the prominence which the narrower theologians have given to them by active opposition. It could hardly be supposed that the German mind, with its well-known tendency to theorize, would rest completely satisfied with the slow deductions authorized by facts. But, curiously enough, the theorizing tendency, which before constructed its hypotheses with little or no foundation, now uses the facts of modern science as a basis for similar hypotheses. Instead of arguing, for example, upon the relation of life to imaginary conditions of oscillation or tension, it has propounded questions equally impossible of solution upon the recognized facts of Physiology and Chemistry. Thus, it being clear that organized bodies have some properties and modes of action — life, for example — by which they differ from inorganic bodies, we naturally ask whether life is a principle superadded to the material. The philosopher replies: No, it is not necessary that a quality which we find in a body should be added to it, and be distinct from it: for example, the extension and weight of a body are intrinsic to it and inseparable from it; we cannot conceive of such qualities apart from the body itself: and so it is with those elementary qualities of organized bodies whose aggregation constitutes life; in short, life is identified with an organized body, just as are its size and weight. The gist of this argument, that vitality has no existence separate from matter, is, that vitality separated from matter has never been observed by human sense; it is a quality of matter, because we cannot put our finger upon it after it is separated from matter. The

advocate of this doctrine leaves no ground for inference, and admits the existence of nothing which has not been observed by his senses. The tendency of this doctrine is obvious. It leads to the conviction that what we cannot observe apart from matter does not exist,— that there is no weight or dimension separate from matter, no vitality apart from organized material, no thought apart from the brain cell.

Such is Materialism, the bugbear of theologians. Moleschott, in 1857, says: "By the very fact of life, plants and animals return to their source. All is resolved into ammonia, carbonic acid, water, and salts. A bottle containing carbonate of ammonia, chloride of potassium, and phosphate of soda, with lime and magnesia, with iron, sulphuric acid, and silex: here is the defunct vital spark of plants and animals."*

Such is the position with which Huxley has so stirred the theologians. Because protoplasm, which he assumes to be the lowest form or basis of organized life, is resolvable into ammonia, &c., and because life has never been observed by our senses apart from protoplasm, therefore life is not something added to protoplasm, but merely a quality of it, whose existence ceases with it. We have here only time to answer, that, although we may observe no life without its protoplasm, yet we may kill, and thus separate, the protoplasm from life, while we cannot separate matter from extension or weight.

* The Circulation of Life: Physiological Answers to Liebig's Letters on Chemistry, by Jacob Moleschott, 3d Edition, Mayence, 1857, p. 276.

It will be readily seen that all this leads through a show of chemicals to the old question of religious faith. Without a belief in what cannot be strictly proved, we can have no religion. Religious faith, like all other faith, is a belief, more or less strong, not only in the unproved, but in what may not be susceptible of logical proof. The practical point, in this relation, which alone can lead to any profitable result, is the question, where rigorous proof shall end and religious faith begin; and this question admits of profitable difference of opinion. Beginning with mechanical force, and ascending to muscular agency and to the other signs of physical vitality, to sense, and through the intellectual machinery controlled by the will to the will itself, the individual, the Ego, and so upward to higher Power, it may well be a question of speculation and difference of opinion, at what point of this ascending scale human investigation and discovery will ultimately stop. You can now breed and hybridize both plants and animals. Perhaps some philosopher, with a better understanding of the proximate machinery of life, may hereafter animate matter by some new method. But the vitality of the body is not the whole being. That some of the seemingly inscrutable machinery of what we call life may be within the limit of our comprehension, as the result of future rigorous observation and deduction, is not impossible. But it is absurd to suppose that the Ego, the individual, can ever comprehend itself. At some point short of this, investigation must stop; and it is, then, for the philosopher to determine whether he will reject a belief in the existence of

everything which lies beyond, or accept something on faith,— which in this case is belief, more or less strong, in a hypothesis of cause working outside the material system, based on and derived from all we have seen, experienced, and inferred of constant and seemingly necessary precedence of force, or whatever one may choose to call it, within that system. It seems to me better and more consistent logic to accept and to act on this uncertain knowledge than to reject it, especially in view of the fact that most of our unhesitating and daily action is based on equally uncertain knowledge.

Such are the aspects and tendencies of Materialism at the present day, about which medical men are popularly supposed to have an opinion. But, in the mean time, the student of medical science has his hands full of work with Pathology and kindred studies, and, as a rule, knows little and thinks less of these speculations.

Let us now briefly review the medical department of the German University,— the undisputed head of medical teaching at the present day, whether we regard its quality or quantity; for although much of this may be impossible to us, there may be also something that will point us in the direction of an improved system of teaching in this country.

The parental care of the German Government for institutions of learning is such, that the number of medical schools is limited only by their clinical and anatomical possibilities, being before the present war not far from twenty, while the number of teachers is enormous.

Nominating their own officers, enjoying a certain power of action independent of Government, and not unfrequently without Government subsidy, these schools contain three classes of teachers,— the *regular* or so-called *ordinary professors*, who alone are members of the faculty, the *extraordinary professors*, and the *private teachers*,— the last two classes comprising the teachers of specialties.

Any vacancy in the corps of *ordinary professors* is publicly advertised; applications are wholly unrestricted; and from the applicants one, two, or three are selected by the faculty for nomination,— practically an appointment, inasmuch as the first on the list receives the formal appointment then made by the king: an impartial system, which, by insuring the place to the best man, excites an active emulation among the professors of the lesser universities for promotion to the larger and more important centres of instruction. With ability thus guarantied, the professor holds his place for life, but may retire on full pay at the end of thirty years of service,—this pay being about a thousand dollars from the Government, an amount sometimes increased to three or four thousand dollars by students' fees, both to professors for private courses and to the faculty. While the professor is thus secure of a minimum, he is at once stimulated to excellence in his own teaching and interested in the success of the whole faculty,—considerations neither of which should be lost sight of in the organization of a school.

Of the ordinary professors, the more important, perhaps, are the clinical professors, who range over

all medical subjects in two separate and parallel courses of lectures, devoting one to what we call didactic, and the other to clinical teaching, never confounding the two. Chemistry and Physics being part of the preliminary course, there are no professors of these branches within the faculty.

The place of the regular professor is no sinecure. He sometimes devotes from ten to fifteen hours a week to teaching. Virchow announces about eighteen hours a week with the students, some of these, however, being delegated to an assistant,—and the Professor of Anatomy more. Moreover, in order that the student may be sure of a complete course of instruction, the faculty have the right to call on any professor for lectures outside of his immediate branch, it being understood, that, the more lectures he gives, the larger will be his receipts: a rule steadily enforced, and the more easily because it is understood that the two clinical professors alone, out of the whole faculty, are engaged in the practice of medicine or surgery.

In order to prevent an otherwise necessary increase of the faculty proper, there is an indefinite number of additional and so-called *extraordinary professors*, not members of the faculty, nominated by this body from among the private teachers, appointed by the Minister of Instruction, holding their places for life, and, unless their subject is very unattractive, dependent for fees wholly on their classes. These extraordinary professors often give parallel courses upon the same specialty: a competitive method, obviously contributing to good instruction.

In the larger universities the number of professors

constituting the faculty proper, and of the extraordinary professors teaching specialties, is about a dozen each: the former comprehending professors (in some cases two) of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Morbid Anatomy, Materia Medica, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, Clinical Surgery, Clinical Medicine, and Medical Jurisprudence; while the extraordinary professors, teachers of permanent specialties, may be designated in general terms as those of Histology, the Skin, the Eye, Dentistry, Syphilis, Diseases of Children, Surgical Apparatus and Bandages, Comparative Anatomy, Special Medicine and Surgery, Mental Diseases, and Veterinary Diseases.

Private teachers are appointed by the faculty to give instruction upon any subject within the range of medical science, with the sole restriction that they may not give gratuitous courses upon any subject on which a professor gives lectures not gratuitous: a provision which seems to imply that it is well to nourish professorial teaching with money. They lecture in the halls of the University, their instruction being official, and published as such in the official catalogue. Their number is unlimited, being at Vienna about thirty, at Berlin twenty, and a dozen at Breslau, where the students number respectively about a thousand, four hundred, and one hundred and fifty.

With this machinery the medical faculty receives from the Government a guarantied monopoly of medical teaching, while, on the other hand, the public and the medical student have an equal guaranty of the completeness of instruction practically

unlimited in extent, and whose excellence is insured by the competitive emulation of its teachers.

At the outset of the German student's career we are impressed by the character of the qualifications necessary for admission to medical study, which, indeed, do not differ materially in degree, though perhaps in kind, from those required for admission to the undergraduate department in our universities, yet are higher, I regret to say, than those which a large majority of our medical students could meet. But it is not the preliminary knowledge required by the German University that we in this country miss, so much as the resultant culture and mental training, the capacity for study: in this we are compelled to acknowledge that the American medical student has large room for improvement.

The year is divided into two terms, together occupying about ten months, and the time devoted to medical study is nowhere less than four years, and in the larger faculties five years; the result of which, with the previous mental training, added to extended opportunities for the acquisition of modern medical science under the best instructors, we cannot afford to overlook. It will hardly be credited that there are at Berlin, in each week, three hundred and forty-one hours of medical instruction, and at Vienna three hundred and seventeen,—although the student may be required to attend lectures amounting in the average to twenty or thirty hours only, a week.

With the single restriction that the study of Clinical Medicine and Surgery, and Midwifery, cannot be entered upon until the completion of

the more elementary branches, and receiving merely general advice from the faculty, the student is left to himself to choose among the various opportunities for instruction, being, as a rule, required to devote the first half of his four or five years to the elementary and theoretical studies, notwithstanding a common desire to attend the hospitals; and certificates of actual attendance upon these branches are rigorously exacted. The teacher is supposed to acquire, to some extent, a personal knowledge of each student; and the student, in turn, is at liberty to select his teachers in the parallel courses, which for the first ten days are gratuitous, to facilitate his choice. This liberty of choice is also extended to the different universities, so that a student may pass from one distinguished professor to another, ultimately complying with the formalities of examination in that university only at which he graduates. But it should be remembered that these examinations are an actual and rigorous test of the student's knowledge.

Medical teaching rests largely on clinical opportunity. The collective hospital at Vienna is immense, and it might be anticipated that a part only of this, and even of hospitals in smaller cities, would be profitably available for medical instruction. The Government wisely interferes and provides for this emergency, by allowing a clinical professor to select from the whole hospital establishment cases suited to the purposes of instruction, and also to remove from his wards such as are no longer profitable or interesting to the students, who have thus the very

great advantage afforded by an unlimited number of selected cases.

All hospital autopsies are made by the school professor of Pathological Anatomy, who selects cases as in the wards. These autopsies are made independently of the clinical professor who has had charge of the cases; and while the latter, in treating the disease, has been expected to lecture upon it in detail, and to furnish to the students a carefully recorded diagnosis, the pathological professor makes before the class an equally detailed demonstration of the autopsy, also accurately recorded, impartially verifying or disproving the views of the clinical professor. The student further follows the case, if he desires, from the autopsy to the microscope room.

In short, the hospital patient, from first to last, subserves the requirements of the student to an extent impossible in this country.

Physiology, Physiological Chemistry, and Vivisection are taught in appropriate apartments and laboratories.

No one can fail to be struck with the eminently practical character of the medical examinations, and with the fact that they are calculated to determine indisputably the degree of proficiency in the various branches of medical study. The student is tested by the professors, in presence of the patient, in the autopsy room, in the laboratories, in short, in every useful way, by examinations. These examinations take place at irregular periods of the course, and we are not surprised to find that a large number of stu-

dents are turned back at different stages of their progress. And if the protracted term of study— four or five years, at the least, as already stated — detains the student long under the eye of the professor, and so tends to educate him rather as a follower than an independent leader, it should be remembered that its machinery is arranged to encourage him at every step to try his own powers of flight, and practise him in the exercise of his own judgment.

In a word,— a medical school virtually appointed and carried on by medical men,— a teaching based mainly upon large clinical opportunity and an abundant and accurate demonstration of medical facts,— life and activity grounded upon emulation, — a system guarantying to the soundest teacher the widest reputation and the largest classes, with an unrestricted freedom of competition, especially in the outset, and holding out as its final prize a permanent tenure of its highest offices with an adequate remuneration,— such are the elements of the great success of modern German medical education, with its underlying principle of practical instruction in all branches that admit of practical demonstration.

He who comes home, fresh from German opportunities, and, impressed with their obvious advantages, attempts to incorporate the German into the accepted American system, will find that this luxuriant growth of another hemisphere is not wholly adapted to our soil or to our requirements. He

must supplant public opinion by a central government supreme in all matters pertaining to education and hospital administration, replace the American with the German professor, and the American student with the German student.

In Germany, the Government enforces a system which distributes a number of salaried places, conferring high distinction, impartially to the best men; and in thus offering large pecuniary prizes to scientific merit, in a country where the mass of the people are poor, makes Science itself a field of active emulation which has no ulterior professional aim. This cannot be expected here.

To the foreigner, the especial attraction of Vienna — as of Paris formerly — is, that the student who desires instruction upon any one of twenty or twice twenty different, yet distinctly medical or surgical subjects, of every-day use to the practitioner, can, with half a dozen of his friends, induce an able teacher, for a moderate compensation, and with every facility for clinical or anatomical illustration at command, to exhaust the subject for their particular benefit. The knowledge is exactly what you want, imparted when you want it, and by a teacher with whom you are brought into close personal relations. But it is an error to confound the idea of this medical knowledge proper with any vague notion of a higher education and a higher science to result from extended collateral study. Let us distinctly bear in mind that the American medical student abroad commonly has little to do with either Physiology or even Chemistry, unless he pursues it

as a special branch of study, and for some purpose other than the practice of medicine.

Paris, once the Mecca of the medical student, has yielded to the predominance of the German, in science, as in arms, partly through the original indirect influence of the common school,— because, while France means Paris only, Northern Germany, in the words of Colonel Stoffel, is "covered with centres of intellectual activity and production, so that, to enumerate them all, one has to go down to towns of the third and fourth rank," the average intellectual level being everywhere higher. But I think we must avow, that, apart from mere education, there is something in the original character of the German people, a solid and unattractively plain folk, which stamps it as different from the genius of the French or the American people. It has been called a sense of duty; but it seems to me to be rather an instinct of labor without personal ambition. To quote Colonel Stoffel again: "One never ceases to be astonished by it, no matter how much one studies the Prussian people. The most remarkable illustration of this is furnished by the employés of all grades in the different branches of the administration of the monarchy. They are paid with surprising parsimony, they are generally burdened with families, and yet they toil all day long with indefatigable zeal, without complaining, and without appearing to desire an easier position. 'We take good care not to meddle with it,' said M. Bismarck to me one day; 'this laborious and

badly paid bureaucracy does the best part of our work, and constitutes one of our principal forces.'"

What is this but instinctive labor, the patient routine of the bee, rather than the expanding aspiration generated by American soil?—and I intend no "spread-eagleism" in this remark.

Until that distant period when the whole face of our country shall be changed, until this great continent is so crowded with struggling life, and so hopelessly oppressed with the superposed strata of political and conventional form, that no individual can upheave the social sediment and lift himself into the active world, but by sheer habit and the force of circumstances shall continue in the last half of his life to investigate the simple cell that occupied his younger years, there will be few world-distinguished scientists, in limited, special spheres, here, as in Europe. The mass of human knowledge grows, indeed; but many years must elapse before we can expect such growth in this country, before scientists will look to an American city, as to the Vienna, the Berlin, or even the Paris of Medical Science. And in the mean time our country needs well-qualified medical practitioners.

The considerations which have been offered with regard to the capacity, the wants, and the time of the medical student, and also with regard to the tendencies of modern medical science and instruction, present a wide field for serious reflection. American medical education should guaranty to the student of average preliminary training and

acquirement, who has honestly devoted three years to medical study, a knowledge at once adequate to the immediate practice of his profession, and a germ of future growth in the right direction, — knowledge unmistakably medical, practical, comprehensive, and rooted in the soil of modern science.

In this vigorous country, where the pursuits of business exhibit so many striking examples of early capacity, and where the aim of every young man is to find himself in active life, it is plainly difficult to fetter the ambition of the student with a view to insuring greater conventional and average competency. American medical colleges, too, are engaged in active competition to secure the largest classes. If public opinion has prevented the better institutions from reducing their standard of attainment much below a point concerning which there has been a tacit understanding, it is safe to say that no successful school has thought proper to risk large existing classes and large receipts in attempting a more thorough education. Steps in this direction have been guided rather by a desire to attract larger classes,— and perhaps by a conviction, that, while we must accept a certain amount of inferiority, the standard of medical education in this country may be raised, in the future as in the past, gradually and with certainty, by making the best opportunities available to the largest number.

Whatever opinion be entertained of this policy, it will be conceded that it differs from one which absolutely exacts from the medical student more knowledge, and resolutely refuses a degree (too often per-

haps regarded as mere authority to open day-book and ledger) until he shall comply with the increased requisitions, — requisitions not of a mere formal and technical character, but a guaranty of increased practical skill in every branch of the medical art.

Such is the object of measures recently inaugurated in the Medical School of Harvard University, upon which the Massachusetts Medical Society now mainly relies for the education of Massachusetts students, — measures adopted by its Professors in a spirit of personal sacrifice, with a full sense of the possibilities they may entail of increased labor and diminished pecuniary receipts, and of which I feel it incumbent on me here to say that whatever credit attaches to them is due to my colleagues, and to the President of the University.

By the newly adopted plan,* the term of study

* It may be stated, for the information of those not familiar with medical education in this country, that the student, before he can be examined for the degree, must have studied medicine three years, and also have attended two courses of lectures in a medical college authorized by law to confer degrees.

The present or usual winter course of lectures lasts four or five months. Its advantages are, that it saves money to the student, to whom city board during a long consecutive period is often impossible, and who on that account is frequently obliged to content himself with one course of lectures in a city school, — and that it also economizes the time of the instructor, usually a practising physician, to whom it may be desirable to concentrate his teaching into a part of the year.

The disadvantages of this system relate chiefly to its necessary condensation, which begets a want of completeness in its teaching, — defects, however, which in our own University have been largely compensated by its summer term or school, which has furnished to the student who could afford it a supplementary and comparatively thorough instruction. This school, the first I believe in this country officially identified with a medical college, was also one of the most complete in its organization.

Harvard University has, indeed, long offered to the medical student great advantages ; and it was no deficiency in its teaching, compared with that of any other college in this country, that suggested a change in its plan of medical instruction.

still being three years, no student can receive a degree from this school who has not been connected with it at least one year. A progressive system of study of three years' duration, beginning with the elementary, and ending with the higher and more exclusively medical branches, including, not as a matter of form, but of reality, all the intermediate subjects of medical study, offers to the student, who can devote three years to it, what must be considered, in this country at least, a very complete medical education. It involves, as will be seen, the necessity, in part, of three concurrent courses of instruction during each year. The student who joins this school for two years, or even for one year, may, if he pleases, by closer application to study, avail himself of these three courses simultaneously, with the obvious advantage of expanding the former winter course into a year or two years of progressive study during his one or two years in the school.

A part of a year in the Harvard Medical School, or a part of a year in any other school, will count in either case only as time, and not as a "course of lectures,"— a measure inuring to the benefit of other colleges, in sending to them any student who desires that two "winter courses" of four months each should entitle him, as now, to examination for a degree in the college at which he takes one of those courses. On the other hand, Harvard College will so examine any student, who, having complied with all other usual requirements, shall have taken at least one full year's course of study in its own

school,— a measure which, whatever else may be said of it, insures to the student a higher standard of acquirement than has been yet exacted in this country, in view of two facts: first, the progressive teaching attained by abandoning the winter course; second, its requirement of competency in all the nine departments of study,— a competency, however, which is more easily attainable, because it may be practically and finally tested in any one or more branches, at the option of the student, at any one of three annual examinations, failing in which, he may try again, when he likes, in those branches alone.

I heartily join with my associates in hoping that these carefully considered measures will accomplish the special purpose for which they have been adopted, that of raising the standard of medical education in this country.

I betray no confidence in saying that some of my able colleagues would have been glad to insist upon at least a two years' residence here. My own conviction has been that we are clearly not justified in doing anything seriously to endanger the present large success of the institution we have hitherto administered. In the recent words of one of the great reformers of the day: "If we attempt to go too far ahead of the community, we may be left too far behind. He ventured to think that a system which would gain the attention and respect of the people must be one not too rudely divorced from their old system. He wanted to see the adoption, by the Board, of regulations, not in accordance with

what he might think right or otherwise, but capable of moving in the direction in which thought was moving": * I would add, in the direction of that enlightened public opinion which in this country is the legitimate directing power in education, and which, as I interpret it, would open to the medical student a most liberal scientific opportunity, and insist upon a competency strictly medical.

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* From remarks of Professor Huxley on the Bible in London Schools: *Boston Daily Advertiser*, March 29, 1871.

ARTICLE VI.

WATCH AND WAIT.

BY THOMAS N. STONE, M.D.
OF WELLFLEET.

READ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, JUNE 5, 1872.*

Give me, give me, said the dying poet Herder, to his son, as he moistened his parched and fevered lip —Give me a *great thought*, with which I may *quicken myself*. Thus the eloquent Roby was wont to introduce his lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

And, Mr. President, and Fellows of the Massachusetts Medical Society, standing where the great and the cultured of our profession have so often stood—oppressed with the immediate precedence of one, *facile princeps*, eloquent in word, more eloquent in work—well may your speaker to-day exclaim, with the dying poet, Give me, give me a great thought, with which I may quicken myself. But

* At an Adjourned Meeting of the Mass. Medical Society, held Oct. 3, 1860, it was

Resolved, "That the Massachusetts Medical Society hereby declares that it does not consider itself as having endorsed or censured the opinions in former published Annual Discourses, nor will it hold itself responsible for any opinions or sentiments advanced in any future similar discourses."

Resolved, "That the Committee on Publication be directed to print a statement to that effect at the commencement of each Annual Discourse which may hereafter be published."

great thoughts are not of mushroom growth. They grow, as the great oaks grow, slowly beneath the nurturing sun and shower of passing years; sending their roots deep, before lifting their branches broad and high. And, alas! their quickening comes not in response to every earnest prayer. Their inspiration must come with the occasion, or exist in the man. The occasion is *present*, if the hour does miss its man. For the meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Society is of itself a great occasion. To other men this day may be as the common days of the passing year; but to us it comes with the flavor of a Passover—one of those days of leisure and good fellowship a physician so often prescribes to others, but so seldom takes himself. To-day, from sea-coast and inland, from every city and village of the old Bay State, have come up hither men of honored name and an honorable profession, to greet each other as brethren.

Ours is a silent profession; but in every ward of our cities, in every village of our State, you will find its members nobly doing duty, calmly meeting responsibility, and silently laying labor and life on the altar of humanity, with a martyr's devotion, without a martyr fame — men known perhaps only in their circuit of labor, but there loved and honored; and in many a heart and home, to which they have often come with angel aid, their memory will be fragrant long after the Master shall have called them to higher duties. While we yield to the pulpit and the bar all their advocates may claim, we still fearlessly assert that, in talent and labor, in all the studies and

offices that aid or adorn society, the medical profession is their peer. And surely as one gathers here to-day at our annual feast, with men whose names are an honor to humanity, men whose countenances bear the impress of intelligent thought and earnest endeavor, he may well be pardoned if a thrill of pride comes to his heart, with the thought, I, too, am a brother. We have come up hither from our different fields of life labor, brothers by the kinship of like thoughts and toils, like joys and cares; united in the fellowship of a Society whose only fault is the common parental one, that of being too lenient in chastening her wayward children. In her name we greet you to-day, and gladly would we bring, to grace the feast, the inspiration of some *great thought*, to cheer and energize you mid future toil. But the eloquence of our profession lives in deeds, not words. It has the logic of labor, not the mere rhythm of sound. Its aim is the silently useful, not the loud-sounding ornamental. And, surely, when our President and Councillors drafted for your speaker a village physician from the barren shores of Cape Cod, they could hardly expect great thoughts to grow in diluvial sands. Her giant oaks, beneath which the stern old Puritans once knelt and prayed, were, like themselves, the fruitage of by-gone centuries, and the exhausted soil rears none but the stinted, gnarled dwarf. Leaving then to others, whose cultured leisure may fit them for the task, the higher mission of inspiring you with *great thoughts*, I come to you to-day with the simple message—WATCH AND WAIT.

Every age has its ruling passion, its pet pride. It may be Spartan simplicity—it may be Oriental magnificence—it may be pride of physical development —it may be the boast of progressive thought. Every age has, too, its egotism, which acknowledges no past glory, and fears no future judgment. *Progress* is the cry of the present age—*progressive thought* the pet pride of to-day. The charm of antiquity is broken. The idols of the past are prostrated and trodden by the iconoclasm of the present. No doctrine is too sacred, no dogma too hoary, for the levellers of to-day. Premising that antiquity is synonymous with barbarism, and that every change of base is in direct line toward the Richmond of perfection, we can hardly believe the past ever thought, though her sages and poets, her sculptors and painters, her crumbling temples and unearthed cities, proclaim a culture of external beauty, and internal thought, scarcely rivalled by the boastful present. It is really strange how those apes and savages, far up the stream of time, continue to be our schoolmasters ; and equally curious how, under the "survival of the fittest," so many barbarians still live on this old earth. Either they were the evolution of some late protoplasm—or their fathers, having reached the peak of national perfection, toppled over the other side, the trail of lost arts marking their descent. It matters little what new departure from old theories, faiths, and modes of association, is taken, in medicine, theology, politics or philosophy, they all bear the label of progressive thought. Under the winning garb of a lass with Grecian bend, this progressive thought is ring-

ing the door-bell of our medical schools and professional institutes. In the shape of more ghostly maids and matrons, it worries the midnight dreams of our political leaders, with clamorous demands for that universal panacea—the ballot. And if woman will imitate the sun, and not the storm, she will doubtless now, as in the beginning, have her way. Every year witnesses the birth of some new theory in medicine, some grand discovery in the laws of Nature, who in in her old age seems as prolific of law as a Massachusetts Legislature. New creeds, new sciences, are springing up like the old dragons' teeth—all under this glorious reign of progressive thought. He who would keep pace with our medical literature will find little leisure for Don Quixotte or Walter Scott, for it is equally astonishing how many book-covers a grain of gold will gild, and how many books a progressive thought will fill.

But is all this boastful progressiveness of the present a real advance? What if thought, co-eternal with matter, be found to be under the same law of correlation and conservation? There is no fog so confusing as half-formed ideas enveloped in the mist of new terms, strange, outlandish technicalities, or long, learned words full of sound because empty of meaning. I once asked a professional brother who was eloquent on the infinitesimals, why his patient died if his medicine was so potent to save? He answered loftily, "Because the *receptacles* of life would not answer to the medicine." It was a foreshadowing of Huxley's nettle, and I was astonished by his explanation. It *thrilled* me as the good parson's

Mesopotamia did his female auditor. But whether those unanswering receptacles were located in the pons Varolii or pons Asinorum, I remain ignorant to this day.

It is strange how much our "conditions" have to do with our theories. Living on the outer edge of our continent, and on that account probably more influenced by earth's circling whirl, and riding for twenty-five years the old bark-mill circuit of a country physician, I have become a zealous advocate of a theory which I commend to the students of "dynamic energy." My theory is, that all *active forces move in circles*. Thus the stars above us and the earth beneath move in circles round the sun; and sun, earth and stars wheel in grand battalions round that infinitesimal something or nothing called the centre of the universe. The ocean's tide is circling ever round the earth, and wind and storm travel in zones. We tremble in our cities and villages when we hear that the cholera has begun his Attila march in India, lest he circle the earth with death. Civilization seems to have obeyed this circular law. Beginning in Eastern Asia, it travelled across the old continent, and still "westward the star of empire takes its way," now gilding the Pacific Sea, soon to shine on Japan. And who can say that some future historian may not sit beneath the shadow of Bunker's shaft, there to muse over a dead empire? It is said revolutions never go backwards. If not, then *they* are under this law. For we have seen a populous nation rush from monarchy into the far-off regions of Red Republicanism, and, after a few years, in returning cir-

cuit shine out in her old position in the political heavens. This law of circular progression holds good in lesser as well as in the larger circles of motion. For nature is ever chary of her laws. With one law she rounds a dewdrop and an ocean—binding alike an atom and a universe.

Thus the law of circular motion controls the movement of mind as well as of matter—controls theories and creeds, fashions and modes of thought. "The eclipse of faith" has been ably written; the *ellipse* of faith remains yet for future record. For creeds and theories, dogmas and doctrines, all have their orbits, more or less elliptical. They each have their aphelion and their perihelion. And that ancient was a close observer of progressive thought, who, finding in a temple an idol thrown down in the dust, took it carefully up, and, placing it on its pedestal, did it reverence; and when asked the reason for such conduct, answered, "Men change their Gods so often, this may be worshipped again to-morrow, and I wish to forestall its favor."

I lay no claim to any patent right in this theory of circular progression (though I believe it as new as most *original* theories are), lest some of you chance to light, in your reading, upon the first chapter of a quaint old writer called The Preacher, who in a by-gone century seems to have combined the divine and the doctor—and who might prove priority of discovery in a patent case.

In the early history of our country, Medicine and Theology were wedded together, and like other once yoked companions, they have since their legal divorce

kept even pace with each other in their progressive march. There must have been the "Life Stuff" of a nation in our stern old Puritan fathers; their ideas, theological and pathological, were strong, compact, *granitic*—fit for the foundation stones of Empire. They deemed nature depraved, morally and physically, needing aid and correction. They had firm faith in the Infinite, but none in infinitesimals. They cured diseased action in body and soul by strong, cogent opposites, not by shamming similitudes. They could in theology stand strong doctrine to the seventeenthly of a three-hours sermon. In pathology they could bear bleeding, sweating and purging, in as large doses and as oft repeated. The beloved youth of whom Jefferson was wont to tell, who died of a decline notwithstanding his attentive physician had bled him twenty-six times, was an effeminate son of the F. F.s of Virginia, not a sturdy scion of the old Puritan stock. But progressive thought has revolutionized the old Puritan ideas in theology and pathology—Nature is now exalted to the throne of Empire, and sickness and sin are both under her control. Treatment is expectant; the mission of the divine and doctor is not now to conquer, but to wait. Nature cures, and the parson and physician present nothing disagreeable except their fee. Thanks to our homœopathic brethren, that in all their attenuation of medicine they have not attenuted the fee. Had they carried their great law of divisibility into the fee, we had been routed horse and foot. But whatever our difference of opinion about the increase of power with the decrease of the dose

in medicine, we all agree on these two central doctrines:—

1st. The dollar is indivisible, and the great law of divisibility comprehends it not.

2d. We must all take our bread and butter in allopathic doses.

Through what a world of fretting and frying, broiling and baking, it would have saved this nation of great eaters, if nature had consulted Hahnemann at the outset of creation. In this age of quick conclusions, when mind is teeming with new and strange theories, as did mother earth with vegetation about the carboniferous epoch, when each day brings forth some miracle-working medicine for a public eager to drink of the fountain of immortal youth—in this time, so full of forces, active and potential, exceptional laws, after-thoughts of nature (according to which, a muskrat on a windward meadow ought to soothe the commotion of a whole village, and the scent of a poppy-bed keep a city awake)—an Intelligent Conservatism is the true philosophy in medical theory and practice. By this I mean, not an indolent, sleepy carelessness, but a calm and watchful scrutiny of all pretensions. Not condemning an old truth or an old medicine, because it is old, nor fearful of the new because of its novelty; for in every theory there is a point of truth, upon which point, it is true, some rest like an inverted cone, with wide-spreading top and a very small base. And yet, an intelligent conservatism should do honor to the base point, if it reject the superstructure.

It is no easy post a conservative occupies in our onward time. 'Tis as hard to be unfashionable in practice as in dress; to acknowledge a leaning for the old and tried, while the rage is for the new; to go plodding along with your little bug lantern, while a professional brother is filling the air and his purse by the bright corruscation of the last new rocket; to acknowledge that you see disease and its remedies as yet "through a glass darkly," while others boast of seeing "face to face;" to *watch* and *wait*, while you feel the rush of the multitude, ever "like Paul's Athenians seeking something new."

When Sherman marched from Atlanta to the sea, there were ever around his army squads of mounted bummers, fighting on their own hook, making the night bright with the flames of plundered henroosts, robbing alike the Union's friends and foes, roaming far in advance or rear, as loot or fancy might lead, while the true soldiers in the army of progress marched slowly yet steadily on. There were for *them* battles to be fought, rivers to be bridged, forts to be taken; *they* might not forsake duty for plunder. Loyal to the old flag, they bore it onward mid weary toil and battle strife, till the great work was nobly done; and to *them* the nation's debt of gratitude is due. Thus ever is it with the army of medical progress. Scouting far in advance of it, and mocking often at its slow progress, are squads of wonder-workers, discoverers of new laws, founders of baseless theories, vaunting peculiar dogmas — seers, inspired by their own pride or the spirit of some defunct Indian of the know-nothing tribe — shrewd

Yankees, with a patent improvement on God's air, and the waters of earthly immortality in very suspicious looking pint bottles. It is hard often to toil on slowly with the army of real progress while such cossacks make the country a desert before you. But the true physician, like the true soldier, has a higher, nobler impulse than that of plunder. There is a loyalty to duty and to truth that brings to the soul a glow and a joy the slave of lucre never knows. The sacredness of his high office will never permit him to barter honesty and honor for gold.

Extremists in a profession so decidedly practical as ours are ever dangerous guides. Yet while the great principles that underlie all true medical science remain ever the same, the fashions of medical practice change almost as often as the shape of a lady's bonnet. Some of us, whose heads are frosty, and some perhaps whose locks, like "evergreens upon a wintry hill," show a vain yearning for the summer gone, have lived to see the teachings of our masters proscribed and ridiculed. If we have kept the theories of our early days, it has been at the risk of our popularity; for bleeding and purging and all our old heroics have been banished by the fashions of the present, the turgid face and swollen veins calling vainly for their old depletion. If we have not thrown our "medicine to the fishes," we have emptied our apothecary shops into our groceries, where the poppy and the grain have flourished together. For while physicians have halted between infinitesimal doses and no medicine, never was the public so alternately stuffed and purged with vile

decoctions, as in this boasted interregnum of medicine. While our professional teachers and editors have decried all medicine, quacks have quoted their sayings to prove to the public how useless the medical faculty — how great their own discoveries. While we have retired from the field of active operation, trusting to nature's vaunted powers, the most powerful medicines have been drunk as water. Every telegraph post in New-England proclaims the virtue of some new health restorer; every grocery is glutted with drugs; every family has its apothecary shop. Our children are peppered with Humphrey's pellets by day and soothed by Winslow's syrup of morphine at night. And many a physician has often sighed that he could not add another Beatitude, saying, "Blessed is that M. D. whose minister has no favorite nostrum to mingle with his spiritual commendations." The great law of specifics has condensed the whole science of medicine to a book of directions and a box of pellets; though, as a score of specifics are given for each symptom, they might as well have been placed, like Lord Dexter's punctuation points, at the end of the pickle and let each patient suit himself in selection.

It may be asked, Are Doctors to be blamed for all this legion of nostrums, which like the frogs of Egypt have entered into our bed chambers and into our kneading troughs? We hope not — for surely we have burdens enough without these. But our theological fathers were wont to say, "God or the devil will always occupy the field." And has not the learned Bowditch shown us, in the last Report of

the Board of Health, that as all men love stimuli, it is better to fill them with good Lager than to poison them with strong adulterated liquors?

But, notwithstanding the boast of progress, how far have we advanced towards Cure — the great aim of all medicines — the real test of medical progress? That we know more of the nature and progress of disease than our fathers, we gladly own. That surgery has advanced, and histology and pathology have shed new light around the pathway of the physician, we gratefully acknowledge. But can we cure phthisis more easily now than when the good Dr. Firman prescribed his syrup of maiden hair? Despite our clinics, our chemistry, our new medicine and our no medicine, do not one third of the adults of this learned Athena die of phthisis? And as I listened to the learned paper on tuberculosis at our last meeting, embracing all our advance in that direction, I was reminded how often, while flourishing stethoscope and pleximeter over the chest of some fair but doomed patient, I had had my scientific discussion on the same subject cut short by the anxious question, Doctor, can you cure? asked with trembling lip and tearful eye. Alas! we still strive to dam a river whose springs are above our climbing, far up in the mountains of the unknown. And I fear we shall have to own with Cotting, that disease was in the plan of creation; and it makes little difference with the fact, whether we believe with our theological fathers that fault lay in the loins of Adam, or accept the new gospel of wrong in our first protoplasm.

To the elder physician who has left his first love in following the expectant fashion of to-day in acute disease, the question of loss or gain is often an anxious one. Perhaps 'tis owing to early education; but often, when he sees disease rout so easily and successively the new recruits and light troops sent out to watch and amuse the enemy, he wishes he he had at an early hour of the battle swept the field with his old red-coated continentals. If I mistake not, the signs of the times show that medicine has touched its aphelion and is on the returning arc of its circle. Expectant treatment is yielding to rational treatment. The golden mean is sought after. Students are autocratically warned to remember the emetic dose of sulphate of zinc. Williams, the highest English authority, is in favor of large blisters. Even some of our franker homœopathic brethren acknowledge with a sigh that in this costive age slight purgatives are sometimes necessary. And surely, after the essay on venesection given here at our last meeting, we who have kept our lancets like proscribed gods in secret places, may not fear to acknowledge our ancient veneration.

Medicine is becoming a more positive something. Mere scientific speculations are yielding to the common sense of home thought; and it is to be hoped that Medicine, which has for the last decade shared the fortunes of Ginx's baby, will be saved from his watery grave by being restored to its lawful guardians.

A wise and intelligent conservatism will winnow the grain from the chaff of mere empiricism, and

carefully glean from the fields of science and experience whatever may add to our power of preventing or curing disease. There is surely pressing upon us a responsibility which will not permit us to be idle. Anxious eyes are ever turned towards us with deep questionings the trembling lip may never utter. Treasures are committed to our care, whose value no jewels of the mine can even symbolize.

But the progressive thought of to-day not only meets us as physicians, it comes to us as men, with the hopes and aspirations of men. It enters the temple of mind, and essays to quench the fires we have deemed eternal that burn on its inner altar.

Where rises the river Nile? has been the enigma of past centuries. Whence that broad stream, with its foaming cataracts, its mighty current, its fertilizing waters? Springs it from the desert sands, or is there behind the sandy vail some lofty mountain from whose secret springs issue forth these teeming floods! But the desert sand gave back no reply, and to the challenge of science the river was as silent as the stony sphinx upon its sandy shore.

Where rises the broad river of life, with its myriad branches, its seething cataracts, its ever flowing waters? Springs it from the desert of nonentity, to sparkle for a summer's day and then be absorbed again by the same arid sands? Or is it the river symbolled in apocalyptic vision, proceeding out of the throne of God, grandly sweeping through this vale of time, to mingle its waters with the waves of an eternal future? These are questions that have come to every thoughtful man since earth's earliest

seer asked, "If a man die, shall he live again?" No man, surely, can belong to *our* profession, listen to humanity's first wailing cry, and catch its last half-uttered prayer, without conning often in the inner chambers of his soul the solemn question — Whence and Whither? But when progressive thought summons the Invisible to her microscopic bar, and because He answers not by the Urim and Thummim of the youngest and most uncertain of sciences, declares *He is not*, and *matter is alone eternal* — well may we watch and wait, ere we give up the hopes that seem ingrained in our holiest, noblest thoughts at the dictum of the seers of to-day. When it is *proved* that the involution of nothing produces the evolution of something, then, and not till then, may modern Athena inscribe *Nihil* on the altar of the "unknown God," at whose shrine the ancient ignorantly worshipped. But while each improvement of microscope or spectroscope reveals to us new worlds of beings and more infinite divisibility of matter, who shall say that to our present scanning there lies no beyond? Behind the lens, behind the eye, man feels the true ego sits, seeing, comparing, judging all, within the field of enlarged vision, yet itself unseen. And thus behind his microscopic protoplasm, behind the bright cloud of the spectroscope, sits in calm serenity the Invisible Controller of the atom and the universe.

One is sometimes, amid the mysteries of nature and the mysticisms of science, tempted to exclaim, with the authoress of Amber Gods, "How magnificent it would be if every atom of creation sprang up

and said its one word of abracadabra, the secret of its existence, and fell silent again!" But knowledge comes slowly to human vision, and there may be a Fiat which prescribes its limit, saying "thus far and no farther." With all our boasting we have not yet reached the essence of the material, which lie on the outer circle of the vast territory of the immaterial. We see only the *symptoms* of fever, we are as ignorant of the electric fluid itself as Thales, who believed a spirit was concealed in the amber. We may weigh the stars by attraction, but neither scale nor spectroscope has revealed to us attraction itself. The ancient astronomer, with unassisted vision, counted the larger stars of night, but beyond his ken lay worlds of light the telescope has since revealed to us; and who shall say that the telescope has yet reached the *ultima thule* of creative skill? that beyond, there are no islands of light, no continent beyond, waiting its future Columbus? Man stands the central recognizer of creation's wondrous series. Before and behind him lie infinite studies. The advance thinkers and discoverers of to-day must prove that they have reached the hidden springs of all vital and mental force, and that behind them all is empty void, ere they can show that mind is but the effect of material organization, and "thought-force is but the converted energy of burning carbon." The question is not, Does thought have mechanism? but, Does mechanism have thought? The test is not tracing evolution back to protoplasm, but in proving that there is nothing beyond; that the utmost tenuity of matter is not the outer boundary of spirit. The

dispute is not concerning protoplasm; but whence is protoplasm, with its power of alimentation, contractility, and reproduction; created or self-created; and is not *evo*lution always preceded by *invo*lution? Let those who laugh at the miracles of a supernatural gospel explain the wonders of the natural, ere they claim preference. For in this infinite series they suppose "whatever link you strike, tenth or ten thousandth, breaks the chain alike."

Is it asserted that this topic is not germane to this occasion? To this I reply, that he who has no religious faith is not fit for a physician. He may make a good gardener on a mere scientific basis; may add beauty to a rose, or size and weight to a cabbage-head. But he who stands by the bed where nature fails and earth fades — who has daily to deal with minds, with aspirations after a higher life, which cherish an intuition of a nobler existence as the impress of Deity upon the soul within, clinging to the hope of immortality as the only hope that spans the dark vale — must have, to fit him for his sacred calling, beneath all his professional theories, the faith that takes hold on eternity and on God. For if he is unworthy the name of a physician who ruthlessly wrenches away the last hope his patient has of this life, how much more unworthy is he who quenches the last ray of an immortal faith! You and I have often watched that gradual disrobing of the spirit, which New-England's most beautiful, most terrible minister of death brings. Month by month, week after week, the outer garments one after another are laid aside, till the soul robed in white seems to stand

looking out of her bright windows, watching for the messenger. We have listened at the doors of the beautiful workhouse of mind; we have seen the lights fade and go out and the curtains fall at its windows; we have heard the wheel stop at its cistern; we looked, the house before us was dark, silent, tenantless; we heard no whisper of the departing, no rustle of angel pinions, as the occupants passed out from that domed factory of thought. But went they not? Have all the hopes and loves that throbbed within, all the thought that weighed the stars in balances, and calculated the comet's speed — which clomb nature's loftiest heights, and sounded her lowest depths, searching after a creator God — have they all become a thing of naught; the dull clod that gave all being, returning senseless to its native earth? Where is the warrant of science for this execution of man's immortal hope? Let her revelation of authority be as clear as the sun light it is to quench forever — let our advanced thinkers, the new priests of science who essay to blot a Creator out of existence, first show us a power, "which commandeth the Sun, and it riseth not, and sealeth up the stars; which alone spreadeth out the heavens, and treadeth upon the waves of the sea; which maketh Arcturus, Orion, and Pleiades and the chambers of the south; which doeth great things past finding out, yea and wonders without number."

Till then, brethren, with a wise and watchful conservatism we can afford to wait; for dark will be the millennium of that science which blots out faith in God and immortality, giving us the revelation of a

nettle's sting for the teachings of the God-man, shutting forever from us the many mansions of a Father's house whose far off lights now seem to glitter above us with inviting ray.

Then indeed will the old fables become a *terrible* reality; for then shall the sun in his daily circle look down on Tantalus with the forbidden waters of immortality mocking his fevered lips, and the silent stars of that night with pitying eye will see Prometheus chained to his native rock with the vulture's beak of a blasted hope rending his aching, throbbing heart.

ARTICLE VII.

THE PROPER TREATMENT OF CHILDREN.

BY CHARLES E. BUCKINGHAM, M.D.
OF BOSTON.

READ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, JUNE 4, 1873.*

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS
OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SOCIETY:—

THE Massachusetts Medical Society has, it is said, been on trial for the past year or more, for the purpose of discovering if it had the legal right to manage its own affairs. The Supreme Court of the State has been sitting upon the question; and, while waiting for its decision, the Committee of our body has wisely allowed all discussion of the subject quietly to rest. And now that the question has been decided, and all noisy declamation has been avoided, it may be as well for us to review the history of our Association, and look somewhat into its real object and its relations to the public, by whom and for whom it exists.

* At an Adjourned Meeting of the Mass. Medical Society, held Oct. 3, 1860, it was

Resolved, "That the Massachusetts Medical Society hereby declares that it does not consider itself as having endorsed or censured the opinions in former published Annual Discourses, nor will it hold itself responsible for any opinions or sentiments advanced in any future similar discourses."

Resolved, "That the Committee on Publication be directed to print a statement to that effect at the commencement of each Annual Discourse which may hereafter be published."

It exists by virtue of an act of the Commonwealth, not for the privilege of money making, not for the purpose of giving one set of men power over others, not to enable the so-called regular practitioner to take an advanced position at Court or on State occasions; but, in the words of its charter, "As health is essentially necessary to the happiness of society, and as its preservation or recovery is closely connected with the knowledge of animal economy, and of the properties and effects of medicines; and as the benefit of medical institutions formed on liberal principles, and encouraged by the patronage of the law is universally acknowledged;—Be it therefore enacted," &c.

We can easily imagine how much more professional jealousy existed among men equally well educated, before the year 1781, when this charter was granted; and how much this may have done to bring together, at that time, and to make known to each other the men of ability, of knowledge, yes, and of honesty in their practice, who had hitherto kept aloof from each other.

In 1781, the profession and the public of New England were not so well off, so far as professional knowledge is concerned, as they are to-day in the farthest settlement of the most newly settled territory.

There were, it is true, men who had been educated abroad, and who, for family reasons, the desire for excitement, or on account of bad habits and worse name, had settled in the colony; and some of them were undoubtedly well educated for the time.

But the great mass of medical practitioners had passed no examination, and received no degree. A few of them had pored over the small number of well-thumbed books in some equally unexamined doctor's office; but ignorance of books, was the rule.*

The most plausible talker, the sweetest smiler at the lady's couch, the hypocritical knave who anxiously sought opportunity to pray himself into practice at the bedside of the dying; these were the men who most rapidly, if not permanently, came into lucrative practice. The custom is not yet abolished; but with the growth of knowledge, and the more free intercourse of men of education, the evil has become comparatively slight.

At this day, attempts are made, by those who mean well, to make one standard of medical education, a requirement throughout this whole land, or to refuse fellowship to those who are not up to it. That standard cannot be forced, beyond the requirements of the situation, by this Society, nor by the American Medical Association.

The same amount of education is not needed in some little settlement in Omaha, that must be had in a large city. To get an equally well educated man for such a place, would require more money than the whole settlement could furnish, and the result would be, that it would be without any medical attendant whatever. Nor in this Commonwealth is an equally well informed medical man required in every village, nor could such afford to live there.

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* Note A.

The Society was intended to protect the public, and to distinguish from pretenders, those who believe in no dogma, but who wish to practise honorably according to the light received. It asks no man whether he believes in bleeding or aconite as more certain to relieve fever; whether he knows that capsicum will cure sore throat or a cold bath be followed by sweating; whether belladonna will prevent scarlatina or nux vomica will stop tetanus; whether he intends to use any particular drug in the treatment of any particular disease, nor whether he believes that every patient will do better without any medical treatment than with it.

Notwithstanding the precedence which, under some circumstances, is awarded to knaves; it is on the whole true, that by the existence of this Society, the better men are more patiently listened to. Hardly a man of us, who has been in court, but knows how testimony of honest men is twisted against themselves; and how, after they have left the room disgusted with the jury, the bench and the bar, they have cursed law as a dishonest trade, and those who practise it as but little better than practical traders. But physicians must remember the difficulty in appreciating the mote in the eye, unless it gives pain to the bearer. Let them look around upon their own brothers, and they find the same trickiness in every profession; theology, law, medicine. And the day comes when the best man in his calling is the man sought for. Enough has been had of the professed professional witness; but now the services of him, who is known to be looked up to by his profes-

sional brethren, are required, and the best man among regular practitioners is called for; not necessarily the man whom the public have supported the most, but the one whose opinions you and I respect.

There are those who sorrow because the profession is looked upon with less of adoration than in former years; and so it is with the pulpit. We are not alchymists. We have no secret cures. There are those among us who doubt if we have any cures, and yet practise medicine with perfect success and honor.

We should cheer all such on, if we believe in "the benefit of medical institutions formed on liberal principles and encouraged by the patronage of the law." In one thing we all agree; and that is, in ignoring theories unsupported by facts. We require to-day the evidence of any man's claim to a successful treatment of any disease, if he speaks of such; and as members of this body, we are willing and anxious to hear from those who have had experience, whether we agree with them or not. We believe it to be a matter of duty, for those who have reached a certain position, to give the results of their observation to those who are coming after; and this, notwithstanding the certainty that the observations of different men do not and cannot agree. It remains for some other party to point out the reasons for the discrepancy, and to draw the proper conclusions. It is simply an absurdity, to bind ourselves by any one set of observations; for no two cases can be alike in all their present surroundings and all their precedent history. Those who are so easily satisfied that they

are right, from the fortunate result of single cases treated by them, it would be wasted time to talk to. We too often hear of the many hundreds of cases of some one disease, treated by a single man, when his whole constituency must necessarily have been afflicted with it, to enable him to count a tithe of the number.

I remember well in the early years of practice, and there are others present who cannot have forgotten it, the having commented with severity, at a society meeting, upon the injudicious treatment of scarlet fever by those who reported the cases. We were, most of us, dispensary practitioners. Their patients died; my patients got well. But what did their percentage or mine in the grand result amount to? Absolutely to nothing.

The surroundings of dispensary patients differ as much as those of patients in higher life. Every patient was not lying over a sewer. Every patient did not have a tuberculous ancestry. Every patient was not properly clothed, nor every one badly fed, nor every one injudiciously dosed by some dangerous neighbor. But the tables turned and percentages changed. Called to a child on Saturday afternoon, I found it one of five children in an Anglo-American family, just taken down with scarlet fever. The other four, so far as I could judge, were in perfect health. Before Monday night the five children were buried.

"But of what use is it," asked a member of the profession, "to tell stories like this to the public, or even to the profession? It will only cause distrust of our remedies, and want of confidence in our-

selves. The profession is sufficiently split up by differences of opinion in matters of treatment now."

And because of these differences of opinion concerning treatment I am glad. It shows thought, at least on the part of some. The public are not capable of judging. The same is true of many of the profession. The illogical exist within as well as without its doors. Discussion, however, and fair, candid statement of facts, will not deprive the profession of its proper standing. Indeed, a properly recorded set of observations, properly discussed by those who are looking for true conclusions, never injured the reporter nor the profession. And if the profession is to be destroyed by absolute "knowledge of the animal economy and of the properties and effects of medicines"; why, gentlemen, the sooner it dies, the better; that we may earn an honest living by the sweat of the brow. It cannot be so, however. Prove, to-day, that *medicinal* treatment of any one disease, is useless or harmful, the *medical* treatment still remains for us; and instead of wasting thought, poring over old books to enable us to decide upon medicinal combinations, we have the time before us for the study of the causes of the disease, and its prevention and even its cure. Medicine is not the only curative means; and were medicines (I do not say medical treatment) proved to-day to be absolutely useless or even noxious, there would still be enough for the physician to do.

The relation of men to each other is such, that it has been found not only convenient, but necessary, to set certain men apart for certain work. All have

not time to hew timber, nor to lay brick. All have not the peculiar mental capacity to learn mathematics and navigation, nor the physical power to dig the ditch; and to some of us has been left the teaching of anatomy and surgery, of the mechanism of labor, of the physiology of digestion, of the easiest method of nursing, yes, even of the preparation of gruels, and the administration of enemata.

Less than fifty years ago, almost every thinking man knew that the railroad system, if allowed to exist, would destroy the trade in horses, would throw hundreds of men out of employ who were engaged in stage building and driving, and would even oblige the poor farmer to sit with folded hands and starve, because there would be no use for his hay and his grain. But progress in railroad building has brought forward other problems to be solved. Where are we to get all the material that is going to be needed to supply the roads with cars? The wood has been cut off, and it has become necessary to supply coal for fuel in its place, or cars will not run. As the coal is used, why not be alarmed lest that should be burned up and even Pennsylvania be left without means to afford us warmth and motion? My brethren, the progress of knowledge, consequent upon accident some may say, but surely consequent upon study and thought, consequent upon the intercourse between men of the same trade or profession, consequent upon discussion which sometimes seems severe, has always made the want and the supply come together, like the hour and the man.*

* Note B.

It is useless for us to cling to the old, one moment after it is proved valueless. It is useless, one moment, to try and retain that which will not do the work so well as something else. He who waits is lost.

You may respect the knowledge of him who stood at the head of his profession fifty years ago, or some of you may laugh at his ignorance. But if Sydenham were here to-day, if Galen were a member of this Society, their position would still be in the front rank. They would not be

> "The first by whom the new are tried;
> Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

We say, as a Society, nothing against proper medicinal treatment; we only ask for properly recorded histories and results to prove its propriety. But we want the whole history, the liberty to ask proper questions, and the power of full investigation. If we find our results not what we expect as logical conclusions from our premises, we are not such fools as to refuse further examination. If we find that we have neglected that which our fathers taught of what they thought they knew, we may, it is true, go back to venesection. Though I do not believe that what we knew as antiphlogistic treatment, will ever be revived; yet I can imagine the case in which the lancet may be needed, or in which the actual cautery may seem to be the only resort.

The relations of this Society to the public are such, "because health is essentially necessary to the happiness of society," that, as a profession, we are bound to investigate the minutest point and to

acknowledge the slighest error. There is no reason why quackery should exist among us; and by the freest examinations, and the most candid acknowledgment of errors, quackery is the most easily to be disposed of.

In 1849, some of us who were attached to the Cholera Hospital in this city, were asked what objections we could make to allowing homœopaths to have charge of the hospital with us. We made no objection. We simply proposed, that the patients should be put in alternate beds for their treatment and ours, as they came in; that we should have the right to examine each other's medicines, and see that the treatment was what it purported to be. But our proposal was rejected, and the hospital remained in the hands of those first appointed. Investigation is a necessity with us; and, as before intimated, if properly conducted, it can do no harm.

There is no reason why we should not listen to new facts. Indeed, we cannot help listening to them. There was a time when the raising of certain fruits was a pleasure and a profit to the farmer. On riding through the State, to-day, one is somewhat struck with the fact that a large number of apple orchards have been suffered to go to decay; and, upon inquiry, he is informed that the tree is so fearfully diseased, that the farmer believes it will cost him more than he can receive in return, to take care of it. He turns his attention, therefore, to his pigs and cows, sheep and horses. If he believed that the cost of these animals would not be returned to him with interest, it would soon be seen that, like

apple trees, they would be neglected and suffered to die, or even that active warfare upon them would be begun, only to end with their extermination. If the farmer knew that one-fourth part of his stock must die of disease before its first infancy was passed, would it not be difficult to persuade him to raise stock any more? If by discussion with other men of his own profession, he could find out the causes of his loss, he would no longer hesitate, whether the result was to be in cider or in colts. And does this apply to medical men? Certainly, to all men. And no investigation, properly conducted, can do harm. You can no more force mankind to take physic, unless you can make them think there is reason for it, than you can oblige them to burn tallow candles or cultivate apples.* And if there be those who know that to prolong life you must "purge freely," so there are those who believe that the world is not so well off as it was when the distinction between classes was greater; who believe that master and serf was a good condition: but you also will find that some of them only believe these things, in case they were themselves to be masters; or, in the other case, if through some one else were to be the channel for the Elixir Pro.

To our Society, in this Commonwealth, belongs the investigation of the facts upon all matters of health, whether hygienic or therapeutic.

The abusive name of Allopath has been put upon regular practitioners by those who pretend to

* The writer does not forget that the fears of some people may be so acted upon to-day, that they will take whatever is recommended, when sick. He is looking forward to the results of medical investigation.

believe in what they call Homœopathy, and some of our number have been willing, thoughtlessly, to receive it. But every man belongs to the army of quacks who allows, for one moment, a system. The moment you acknowledge, as a foundation for treatment, any dogma whatsoever, that moment you are among those who profess to cure diseases by Spiritualism, Homœopathy, or Thomsonism. That moment you are attempting "to disorganize or destroy the Society." That moment you have commenced a warfare against investigation and progress; and although your position may be a pecuniary success, and although it may not be possible to rid the Society of your presence, it would "be disreputable for any Fellow to advise or consult" with you, or in any way to abet or assist you as a practitioner of medicine or surgery.

Allow that medicinal treatment should be proved useless, which no man among us believes; would there be nothing left for the physician to do?

The population of Massachusetts, at the time of taking the last census, 1870, was 1,457,351. There were born of living children, in the years 1865 to 1870, 209,989. There died in the same years, of children under three years of age, 47,671; and of these 31,326 were less than one year old. There were living in 1870, 95,346 children under three years of age. That is to say, that in those six years, there died of children under three years old, only two less than one-half of the number living in 1870; and of these more than six-tenths died at the age of less than one year. Why this mortality? is a

subject for us to investigate. And this is but one question. And this leads to another, and a third, indefinitely. And so does every other question which may come up. It was merely selected as one subject for illustration. Let us pursue it for one moment. Why should there be so large a mortality among human beings in infancy, compared with the mortality among domestic animals? There are several causes, some of which may be avoided, and some of which neither law nor argument can overcome.

The farmer and stock raiser are cautious in selecting the originals from which cows and pigs and sheep are to be raised. The bounds of fences and stable walls are a safeguard against the propagation of diseased animals, which the stock cannot overcome. The love which laughs at locksmiths among human stock, cannot easily evercome the bolts and bars of Eclipse's residence and the bed-chamber of the fair Goldsmith Maid.

And we never shall and never ought to reach that condition of society when parentage shall be established by law, and when certain families shall be forced to die out, because a grandmother had phthisis or her father was suspected of syphilis. The marriage of convenience is more likely to be followed by mental and physical suffering and moral decay than the marriage induced by love. If the children of the latter are not born in every respect faultless, so far as health is concerned, there certainly may be much done to improve their faulty condition. Were it possible to prescribe the particular husband and

the particular wife, the result, in form of child, would be more difficult to determine than now, when parties are left to make their own selection. The certificates concerning result would be like the certificates attached to other quack prescriptions of the day; and you would find it difficult to say if directions had been implicitly obeyed.

A word in behalf of children at this point.

Some years ago, while in attendance upon a veterinary surgeon of some note, who has since died, I asked him how he found out what was the matter with a horse, and how he detected his disease. His answer was: "How do you find out what is the matter with a sick baby? Babies and horses don't lie."

And I imagine, if patients, generally, were unable by their own foregone conclusions as to their diseases, and by questions and answers framed upon these conclusions, to deceive their thinking medical attendants, involuntary though the deception often be, that their sickness would be often less, and the time of our attendance shortened.

Of 9,873 children who died in Massachusetts in 1870, under the age of five years, 1914 were reported as by cholera infantum, 477 by convulsion, 298 by diarrhœa, 273 by dysentery, 110 by enteritis, 495 were called infantile, 166 by canker, 2 by starvation, 302 by tabes mesenterica, 308 by teething. Leaving out the 610 deaths by cause reported unknown, and 366 by hydrocephalus, more than three-fourths of all reported as from those causes; considering what we know of the causes of convul-

sion, diarrhœa, dysentery, &c., it cannot be unfair to infer, that at least one-half of all these deaths were caused or consequent upon diseased digestive organs. That is to say, that of the 9,873 deaths of young children, more than one-half were from diseased digestive organs. It is the misfortune of the human species, that they are not endowed from birth with the power of distinguishing good from evil in their food. You can spoon death into their stomachs from the hour of cutting the umbilical cord. There the baby of the lower animal has the advantage. He is fed on natural food, only, from the beginning, because his father and mother don't know enough to kill him. Man, the reasoning being, is defeated by the animals, who possess instinct only. They never for amusement, nor curiosity, experiment upon the stomachs and lives of their children, with the desire of seeing how much indigestion they will bear with impunity. I am not alone in the belief that the excessive mortality, at an early period of infancy, is, very much of it, caused by attempts to substitute for natural nourishment that which will save time and trouble to the mother, and by attempts to force growth.

Why do American born females make such poor wet nurses compared with the immigrant from Ireland or Germany? After nearly thirty years of practice I cannot answer the question. That it is the fact, few practitioners in our large towns and cities doubt. Allow that some women, with us as with foreigners, object to be bound to their children's calls, yet the mass of American females are totally unable to act the wet nurse with success. The

consequence of the early failure of the supply is the early attempt to fit the stomach for other food. Add to this the parental pride which interferes for the poor pleasure of seeing a toothless child swallow the food of an adult, and you have for the result — cholera infantum, dysentery, convulsions, tabes mesenterica, and if, by reason of extra strength, the child passes the first dentition, it is more likely to be cut off during the second, or to become later a dyspeptic, or even phthisical.

Dr. Cumming, of Atlanta, Ga., wrote a little unpretending but useful tract, some years ago, upon the subject of artificial feeding, in which he recognizes the fact, that it is an easy thing to raise a feeble child if you do not too much strengthen its food. Indeed he believes, in view of what he calls the degeneracy of the women of this age and country, that artificial food, made from the milk of another animal, may result "in uninterrupted health, with vigor and energy of the bodily functions." At first examination it seems absurd that nature should not be able to produce in the natural fountain, the supply of food and the kind of food most likely to carry life with its consumption. And it surely seems strange, that the parent with reasoning powers should be most likely to destroy her child with food. We have every reason to believe, if it were intended that the new-born should be fed on solid material, that they would have been furnished with the means to bite or tear. If grain were to be their proper diet, the means of grinding it would have been furnished. If starch, in any form, was

to be the best means of furnishing flesh and fat and bone to them, their physiological functions would have been prepared for the work. Mothers stare when told that the artificial food is too strong. It is true that there are cases, in which the preparations of Liebig and Ridge and others are borne by the child, and there are, doubtless, cases in which they seem to thrive better upon them than upon that which the mother has provided. But the cases are exceptional, and death, in the course of the second summer or fall, is more sure to be the result than in children for whom food of a more nearly natural character is provided.

We are frequently having healthful looking, fat children pointed out to us, as the result of food which the doctor has forbidden; children who are said never to have had a sick day, although the parents were warned that there was cerebral disturbance in the coffee cup and death in the bean pot. And there are many of us, also, who, after a single score of years, can count mothers around us before whom we avoid conversation on this subject, least we bring up unpleasant memories of the past.

Examples are frequently brought forward of children, who, from the earliest period of life, have fed on cow's milk, almost pure, and have lived and done well. For every such case I believe that any gentleman, who keeps written records of his cases, can show accounts of twenty who have died. The stomach of the new child was not made to digest, and cannot digest starch, nor muscle, nor the firm casein of the cow or goat. The calf and the kid are

older than the human child at the hour when they are born.

And all milk is not the same milk. The earlier age at which it is drawn from the breast of goat, or cow, or woman, the less casein is to be found in it. In case of the woman, the percentage of casein in the solid constituents varied from sixteen at the beginning, to thirty-one at the close of four months' nursing; while the percentage of sugar ran down from forty-nine to thirty-six during the same time.* Even with this enormous increase to nearly double the amount of cheese, the woman's milk does not come up to that of the average cow, in the quantity of casein produced. And were it the fact that the two kinds of milk were exactly equal in the percentage of their constituents, it is an easy experiment, with a bit of rennet and a wineglassful of each for a specimen, to see that though by the addition of water they may be made equal in their amount of coagulable matter, the character of the two masses is absolutely different. The milk of woman, with whatever it be curdled, forms its coagulum in smaller flakes, soft, and easily broken down; that of the cow is in solid masses, like the factory cheese, of which it is a specimen.

Fresh milk, as received by us in cities, in the summer, often becomes sour in the course of twenty-four hours, even when kept upon ice; and I am informed that upon the farm this is sometimes the case. The addition of bicarbonate of potash to the

* Note C.

milk, as soon as it is received, not only prevents its becoming acid, but also prevents the formation of such firm curd in the stomach, as would otherwise be the case. If milk, to which this salt has been added, be rejected by early vomiting, as is generally the case with a very young child, whose stomach is over distended, the curd will be found to resemble the softer curd formed from human milk.*

I am not chemist enough to detail the differences in organic masses bearing the same name, but any gentleman will find an interest in repeating the experiment himself. Addition of water to the milk of the cow does not alone sufficiently humanize it. The addition of cane sugar as a substitute for milk sugar, which human milk contains more largely than cow's milk, does not add much to the digestibility of the latter. That the child generally does better with pure crystallized cane sugar, than without any sugar added to its artificial food, there is no doubt: but it is not a perfect substitute for sugar of milk, often becoming vinegar in the stomach, and aggravating the sorrows of the infant dyspeptic. On the other hand, the sugar of milk is more likely to be properly digested, and, should lactic acid be the result, it is less likely to disagree.†

All cows are not alike. The boasted "one cow's milk" does not help the matter. In examining the article of Prof. Simon upon the subject, one finds that in several analyses of cow's milk, the solid con-

* The amount of bicarbonate of potash should be about one-half grain to each fluid ounce of milk.

† Note D.

stituents varied from one hundred and thirty-nine to one hundred and forty-three parts in a thousand. The largest amount of casein in the solid ingredients was fifty and three tenths per cent., and the smallest was forty-eight per cent. And what do his reports show to be the difference between this and human milk? In numerous specimens of human milk, the maximum of solid constituents was one hundred and thirty-eight and six-tenths parts in a thousand, the minimum was eighty-six parts only. Of these solid constituents the amount of casein was thirty-two and six-tenths per cent., the other twenty-two and seven-tenths only.

The children in this family have more power to digest their food than the children in that family. The power of digestion varies like the power of assimilation, or of hearing, or of thought. There is as much variation in mammary glands as in stomachs; and the well developed breast and the fertile ovary may not exist in one and the same body. The woman who has numerous children may be unfit to nurse one; the woman who has had and can have but one child, I have known to nurse five in succession. It is hard to forbid a mother to nurse her own child, but nursing may be suicide to her—it may be homicide to the child. In several families in which the attempt has been made by mothers to nurse, the children have grown rapidly and apparently in perfect health up to a particular age, when death from convulsion during dentition has followed. Later children, fed by hired nurse or upon cow's milk, have grown less rapidly, but have passed years

beyond the age of the brothers and sisters, and are still living beyond the age of puberty. The woman who has no milk is anxious to find one who has milk but no child. Another woman, under similar circumstances, is jealous of the nurse, and anxious, as early as possible, to change the food.

Single cases may be brought forward in abundance to prove anything; and I wish to call attention to the absurdity of binding ourselves by any one set of observations.

Mrs. A. was unable to nurse her child, and a wet nurse was obtained for it, upon whose milk it throve well. Mrs. B. was unable to nurse her child. It was put upon cow's milk, and that child did equally well. Both were well cared for in every way. Mrs. C. was unable to nurse her child, and it was fed upon pap and early upon meat and vegetables, and that apparently did as well as the other two. Mrs. D.'s died on the breast; Mrs. E.'s child, on the bottle; Mrs. F.'s child, on the mixed diet; and all of these were equally neglected in every other way. This is a fair pattern of the evidence usually brought forward to prove some point in medical and medicinal treatment.

Notwithstanding the interesting paper by Dr. Putnam last year, and which, I trust, he will follow up by other experiments, I put aside altogether the question of vegetable food for the new born child, believing that the nearer to the human mammary secretion the food can be made, the better.

It is indeed sometimes difficult to advise whether the nourishment shall come from the woman or the

cow. On the whole, after considering all the points that occur to me, and including among them, that in my own field of observation the question is between the milk of woman and milkman's milk, I have of late been inclined to feel that if the mother herself cannot nurse, the chances of life are better with the milk of the cow than with the milk and neglect and deceit of the ordinary wet nurse. Its being with us a mixture of milks is not of so much consequence as the quality of the mixture.* But the cow keeps good hours. She is not overworked bodily, nor are her mental trials sufficient, after the calf has been fairly removed, to trouble any of her secretions. She has a comfortable home, and her owner's profit demands that she shall be well cared for. It is true, on the other hand, that farmers, like other people, have their peculiar notions about the treatment of stock; and it is equally true that they will allow nothing to be done which they suspect to be injurious to the animal; while the human nurse will sometimes bolt the most indigestible of food, with the confidence that Mrs. Winslow's Syrup, or some other morphia preparation, will stop the child's belly-ache and give her a night's rest.

Still the nurse may be kept on too strict a diet. It occasionally makes one smile to find that the child has been fed with arrow-root or oatmeal to-day, because the nurse imprudently ate a piece of boiled beet or cabbage yesterday, and that the consequence was a restless night; or that cow's milk was adopt-

* Note E.

ed for the day, "because vegetables were taken by the nurse, and they always injure the milk." The fact is, that carnivorous animals need flesh to make their milk. You will find no sugar in the milk of the bitch, and it is of no use to feed her as if it were needed, Romulus and his brother to the contrary, notwithstanding.* The graminivorous nurse needs food fitted for her teeth, and upon any other, neither she nor the offspring will do so well.

For the human nurse, a mixed diet is that pointed out by reason and experience; and it is no more fair to attribute the baby's green discharge to the use of a digestible vegetable, leaving out of sight the mixture of ice cream, oysters, fruit cake and lobster salad, after the sweating of last night's polka, than it would be to conceal the fact that your cow was stoned and beaten about the field yesterday, and fed on hot slops at night, if she and the calf are both sick to-day.

Beef and potatoes will make good milk, but an alternation of these with mutton or fish,† with squash or other vegetables and fruits, will keep the patient in better health, and better milk will be the result.

There is every reason for new experiment upon the feeding both of nurses and children. We take too much of the statements of the past upon trust. Ale and porter, it is said by some, are good articles to give to the nurse. Others will tell you

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* Note F.

† There is a common but erroneous idea prevalent among women, that fish is an article of food fatal in its effect upon recent nurses.

as surely, that they will eventually dry up the breast. And many farmers tell you that apples will dry up the milk of the cow. An article in the *Hartford Courant*, of this last season, gives an interesting series of experiments by Mr. Erastus Ellsworth, of East Windsor, Conn., upon this point.* It surely contains statements which are worth investigating; and it is by no means uncertain that a similar set of experiments may not show that the human nurse may sometimes benefit by the same treatment with fruit. The writer says: "The popular notion that apples lessen the flow of milk, seemed to have no support except from the occasional breaking of bounds by cattle pent from the orchard. A glut of apples, from piles gathered for the cider-mill, may be as dangerous to an animal as a glut of grain or green clover, and no more so. Accordingly, a trial of the abundance of windfalls, principally Greenings and Baldwins, was commenced about August 1. In the manifold stomachs of a cow, these hard, sour apples, when bruised and ground, become sweet and soft quite as readily as in the vat of a cider-mill. A large cow, something along in years, feeding exclusively in her summer pasture and producing four wine quarts daily, was for the first experiment, beginning with four quarts of apples night and morning. The quantity was increased, until at the end of a week she was eating a bushel of the hardest, sourest windfall apples each day. This cow was near her time of going dry, but such was the effect

* A letter from Mr. Ellsworth to myself, a portion of which is at the close of this paper, confirms the statement. See Note G.

of the apples as to bring her produce of milk from four to rather more than six quarts per diem.

"Another cow, in fresher milk, yielding eight quarts daily, was then put upon a ration of apples. At this time of measurement, Mr. Ellsworth's cows had been running several days in rowen feed, which would naturally help to flush the milk-pail. Yet upon top of this succulent pasture the second cow was brought, when upon her full ration of apples — a half bushel, night and morning — to a regular daily yield of twelve to fourteen quarts of milk. * * * There arose a cry from the dairy, directly, for more milk-pans, and as the average increase upon the five cows was fully fifty per cent., and a notorious matter in the household, the warnings of ruin to Mr. Ellsworth's dairy from kind-hearted neighbors soon ceased. The butter made from this milk was first-rate, as I had an opportunity of knowing. I inquired particularly whether at any time there had been the least symptom of ill effect upon the cow — upon the bowels or kidneys. 'Nothing of the sort, sir.' * * * He told me he was eighty-three years old—coming gloriously to the fore with these timely, painstaking and exact experiments, while young farmers, routine farmers, close farmers, men who wouldn't waste a cent's worth if they knew it, are actually gathering apples from their fall seeding grounds, and dumping them into holes in the street, rather than risk giving them to their cattle."

Undoubtedly every one has seen the milk of some nurse disturbed by the food which another could take with advantage. This surely is not remarkable,

when we remember that one of us is distressed by eating beef fat, while he can swallow mutton fat without stint; that one can eat oysters, but has cholera morbus after clams; that cocoanut causes no distress to this patient, while strawberries produce erythema in that one; and even the smell of the lobster wheelbarrow is followed by asthma and urticaria in the very patient who can make a supper of olives and cheese with ice cream and coffee, pass a quiet night and wake in the morning with an appetite for breakfast.

People are equally prejudiced upon the subject of one cow's milk. But it is as necessary to know about the cow as about any other of your domestics. It is not needful that one cow should furnish the whole supply, and those gentlemen who praise the condensed milk as a substitute for it, without any reservation, do not seem to understand that each can has in it the remnants of milk from fifty cows, and perhaps from fifty different cows in each new can.

The fact that the milk is from a new milch cow proves nothing in its favor. There is as much difference in recent nurses as in old ones. The questions are: Is the milk good? Does this milk contain all that is needed for this child? Does it contain anything injurious to this child which can be got rid of? The special advantage to be obtained from milk from the new milch cow consists in its being less caseous than human milk, and in its bearing the same relation to the milk of later date, that the human colostrum does.

I. A writer in the *American Agriculturist*, in

October, 1870 (and his remarks will apply to human nurses also), says: "We may divide cows into two extreme classes with regard to the quality of the milk. One class gives milk; the other, milk and water: while if we have reference to the quantity of milk given, we find almost as great a difference in the one class as the other. The milk of those which give enormous quantities, say twenty-five to thirty quarts a day, is rarely very rich; ten to twelve per cent. of cream being almost as much as we have ever known the milk of such cows to yield. In some cases it is extremely poor, yielding four per cent. or even less. It is not only among the enormous milkers that we find the milk-and-water class of cows: there are thousands in the country, valued by their owners as excellent milkers, which really yield only milk and water, and very thin at that. The milk is mixed with that of others at the time of straining, and the good wife never dreams that some poor, thin, bony, hungry cow that gives only eight quarts of milk at her best, is producing a pound and a half to two pounds of butter a day, while the favorite of the herd, a whole or three-quarters Durham, that gives twelve quarts at a milking, does not add four pounds of butter a week to the family stores: yet it is true in many cases."

Now, for the human child, it is not needful that the milk should be the richest in butter. That is the most variable of all the constituents in human milk, even in milk upon which children are doing the best.* Possibly that which would be the poorest

* Note H.

for the dairy, might be the best for the child. Experiment alone can answer that question, and decide what good milk is.

"However much," says Simon, "the nutriment of the mother may vary, no great influence is thereby exerted on the relative quantities of casein and sugar. The changes consist in a greater or less degree of saturation, in the rich yellowish white or the blueish color, in the quantity of the milk and in the amount of solid constituents; with the exception of the variation in quantity, all the other changes are dependent on an increase or diminution of the butter; the former occurs under the use of a copious and nutritious diet, the latter when the food is poor and scanty."

He says that he analyzed the milk of a very poor woman fifteen times, at regular intervals during half a year, beginning on the second day after delivery. She was suddenly deprived of the means of obtaining the ordinary necessaries of life. At this time her food was sufficiently abundant (Nov. 11), but containing only eight and six-tenths per cent. of solid material. On the 18th of November she was placed on full and nutritious meat diet. The milk consequently ran from the breast copiously, and left eleven and nine-tenths per cent. of solid constituents. She again became destitute, and while in this condition, Dec. 1, the milk again became very thin, and left only nine and eight-tenths of solid constituents. On January 4, after she had been supplied for two days with a nutritious meat diet, the milk was very

rich in solids, which amounted to twelve and six-tenths per cent.*

II. Cow's milk does not contain all that is necessary for the human child. The proportion of sugar, not cane, but milk sugar, is much less than it should be; and although the cane sugar may be to a certain extent a substitute, it is no more a proper substitute than lard would be for butter, provided indeed the substitution could be made. Many may endure it and be better than without any sugar; but it will not be perfect in its effect. If it becomes acid it is not lactic acid but vinegar that is formed; and where the one may do service, the other will surely do harm.†

III. Does it contain anything injurious to the child? The statements before made, concerning the hard, caseous masses, is answer sufficient. If the child's stomach has not been tampered with by drugs, or by attempts to force diet more nutritious than is required, it will digest cow's milk, properly prepared. And the physician who means success must bear in mind that he is to take the whole responsibility of the case, even if it obliges him to be cook as well. Conscious that change for the better cannot always be immediate, he must be prepared to meet doubts and answer questions. The result, if he is fair and open in his course, will show that he is right. The discharges of the child must all be seen. He must be able to distinguish colors, and must know that large stains of uric acid are not blood.

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* Note I. † Note K.

The first experiment to try, is the removing a portion of the casein, by allowing the milk to settle, and watering the top. This gives us more butter and less casein at the top. This is to be watered and sweetened for use. With many, even new-born children, this diet will answer. With many other children, pain follows this food also, and the discharges are still undigested curd. Just so long as undigested food passes from the bowels of adult or child, that particular article should be diminished in quantity or rejected altogether, or possibly you may diminish the amount at one feeding and repeat the feeding oftener.* Milk which passes from the rectum in form of curd, is, of course, of no use. The curd is just so much food wasted or thrown away. You may think the milk too absurdly diluted, but it is still the fact, that what passes in form of curd is of no use. If your child continues to grow in weight, however slowly, and seems well in every way, what harm in feeding it on milk and water, one part in a hundred even, more especially if sickness, indigestion and pain follow the change of proportion to one in fifty.

A great quantity of urine, perhaps, is passed by children fed on milk largely diluted, with great inconvenience to the mother. The inconvenience to the child, however, is less than pain would be.

But you may reduce the proportion of milk in some cases to only a tenth of the mixture, and still

* This proposition, recently re-published by Dr. Brown-Sequard, and by many supposed to be his original proposition, has been practised many years by physicians in this vicinity.

undigested casein and pain are the immediate consequence; diarrhœa and waste, with mesenteric disease or fatal convulsion, the ultimate result. Drugs in such patients are useless. Calomel may blacken the discharges, rhubarb may turn them to an orange color; but these will not cure indigestion. Opium may relieve pain, but it will not increase the natural power of the child's stomach. In getting rid of the casein, you may do all that is needed; but remember that in getting rid of that you have done more. You have thrown away also, in like proportion, the butter, the natural sugar and the salts.* You may not only have removed an enemy, but with him some of the friends. Before allowing matters to proceed to that extremity, it would be well to use rennet, or one of its preparations, and remove a large proportion of the casein with as small an amount of the other constituents as possible.

Remembering, however, the feeble condition of your patient, continue to add water to the whey you have made, until the discharges contain no more undigested cheese.

Gentlemen will be surprised to find how much caseous matter will continue to pass the bowels, after they are positive that all has been removed from the ingesta. I have known the whey reduced by adding seven and eight parts of water to one, before the digestion became relieved, and the child could take food without suffering.

But how long is the child to go on in this manner? Just so long as he fails to digest his food prepared

* Note L.

in any other way. Each case must be judged by itself. The strength of food should be slowly increased, and when pain or curd follows its increase, dilute again, and wait a little longer.*

And this leads to another point. As the child grows older, it is true that it needs older food. But when should the change be made? Not while it is doing perfectly well. Not when the irritation of a new tooth is going on. It should be when the system is undisturbed. If the change be made while the growth is progressive, it is well to be cautious not to force the change too rapidly. Under such circumstances we often find food pass undigested, diarrhœa and vomiting supervene, and it is often impossible to return successfully to the original diet.

Remembering the great disturbance of the system at every change of habit and of life, bear also in mind that an increase of food and a reduction in the length of dress should not come together. The impending irruption of a tooth is sufficient reason for delay. Teething is not a disease, but whether it be at six months or at six or eighteen years, the coming of a tooth has placed your charge's system in such condition that he wavers between health and disease, and possibly a very slight change in diet may settle the question of life or death. So long as the fontanelle is not depressed, unless hydrocephalus exist, the child is not starving. So long as, from week to week, there is no loss of weight, the child is not starving. So long as it is not starving, with watch-

* Note M.

fulness you can be a little longer in carrying on the experiment. But suppose it be starving, and is, at the same moment, passing its food undigested, and wearing itself out with fretfulness and pain, what is to be gained by the addition of more food, which cannot be assimilated, and which is only going to increase the suffering? The want of sufficient and proper clothing, more especially in a cold climate, or in an excessively changeable climate, as that of Massachusetts is, even in the summer season, helps to explain the large number of deaths among children. This is true, whether the last cause of death be in the brain, the thorax, or digestive canal. The more likely seat of trouble is in the latter. The summer is looked upon by mothers as the more dangerous for children before completion of the first dentition; but, except in filthy localities, they will find that there are no more deaths among them from abdominal troubles in summer, than from thoracic diseases in the winter. There is, however, a mixed season of heat and cold, the period of hot days and chilly nights, in September and October, when, in the first few hours in the morning, more clothing is needed than at midday, when diarrhœa, dysentery and cholera infantum make their severest ravages. It is at this season of the year when the children between one and three years old, who have not completed their dentition, become the victims of too early weaning. There is a very common opinion that children run great risks if weaned in the months of May, June, or July. Other things being equal, the older a child in good health is, at the time

of weaning, the better is its chance for life. Under no circumstances should a change from the breast to stronger diet be made while a tooth is pressing upon the gum.

Whether the pregnancy of the mother nurse requires that the child should be taken from the breast, is a question which generally is settled without calling upon the doctor. If the milk does not become suppressed, which is sometimes the case, it is more likely that the unborn child rather than the nursling will suffer. I have known four children in succession to be nursed by the mother without knowing when her pregnancy was to close, and have seen a contest between the child of five years with the child of two for a chance at the same nipple. If they have been removed from the breast prematurely, you cannot teach them to nurse, nor if they have been taught to eat food fit only for adults, can you by any drugging make their stomachs recover the tone which the ignorance of the parents has allowed to be destroyed. The little white, sugary powder of calomel, left by the one who pretends to believe in homœopathy, under the name of arsenicum; the more honest, but equally dangerous dark powder of hydrargyrum cum cretâ; the nearly tasteless white powder of sugar with a little morphia, under the name of bryonia or nux; or the unmistakeable chalk mixture of the pharmacopœia, are all drugs. But the best medicine is an extra yard or two of flannel applied externally; an additional foot of clothing at the bottom of the dress, and a few inches more at the top, are better than rhubarb or opium. The case is

rare in which anything but rest will check the vomiting in the choleraic class of cases, and the strong craving for simple cold water, if indulged to the fullest possible extent, will often relieve the suffering, which is sure to be increased by the sips and spoonfuls which only aggravate.

Fashion, at this moment, has begun to indulge the new-born child in a sufficient amount of clothing, and, for a few years, it will not probably be necessary to preach in favor of the high-necked and long-sleeved dress. But when fashion changes, and the open neck and exposed breast are again in vogue, it will be the easiest matter in the world for the majority of young mothers to convince themselves that children can be toughened to endure the cold, and that health and long life will probably be produced by exposure.

Still the teachings of medical thermometry may avail somewhat, and it may be possible to convince the world that, although children produce heat rapidly, they also part with it rapidly; just as the stove which is well protected in the house will, with the same amount of fuel, keep warm longer than one which is exposed out of doors.

Cleanliness is next to Godliness. But some very good and healthy people are very dirty; and making clean the outside of the dish does not argue, with any certainty, the good condition of what is within. But apparent cleanliness may be urged too far. So long as the new-born child is blue from want of properly inflated lungs, and the consequent want of proper action of the heart, it is certainly possible

that it may be supplied with too much external heat.* Heat and suffocation more surely go hand in hand than dyspnœa with a cold skin. The cold may produce a cry and an inflation of lung, that nothing else will. The respiration once established, the skin once reddened and the extremities once warmed, the return of lividity is much to be deprecated; although if the child be strong and hearty, he may fight through all exposure and come off conqueror.

Children may be washed too much. The feeble, chilly child is often a sacrifice upon the altar of Hygeia. Dirt is, to some extent, a conventional matter. What its character is to be considered, depends very much upon the position of an article. The odor of the rose would add nothing pleasant to the flavor of roasted beef, nor would tobacco smoke to the cologne bottle. Soap is no fit dressing for bread, nor the sweetest of oils for a cambric pocket handkerchief. But a child may be as clean with the application of oil as of soap. Indeed, the one who has tried to remove the vernix caseosa with soap and water alone, knows that it cannot be done at one washing. The previous use of oil upon the skin is almost a necessity. The use of oil alone, at a first dressing, is not a dirty practice. The child may be made cleaner by it than with soap and water alone, and if its circulation is at all imperfect after the first washing, it will be more comfortable to be washed with oil alone than with any combination. But it is after the first cleansing that an oil, not

* See W. F. Edwards on the Influence of Physical Agents upon Life.

become rancid, is often a useful application, and therefore not a dirty one. The oil, externally, promotes heat within. There are many adults to whom I could point, who never knew what it was to sleep with warm feet, even with stockings upon them, until they were advised greasing the legs and feet at bedtime. No one would suppose, from any appearance of oiliness, that that had been used for the child in place of water. If it be needed, the skin takes up a very large proportion of it, and there is no more reason why the child's clothing should be soiled by the remainder, than for its being soiled with water upon the skin after an ordinary wash. The towel, in either case, should do its portion of the work. Many a feeble child has taken up oil enough by the skin to keep it alive for weeks, as many a phthisical patient has been oiled with the result of less cough, more quiet sleep, and an actual gain of weight. If any article, used externally upon the child, makes it more likely to take cold, as it is called, or do it an injury, it is the wasteful use of brandy or rum, which dissolves the oil from the skin, and drying it, throws extra work upon the lungs and heart.

One more combination of the enemies standing more especially in the way of infantile life, is the drug bottle and the popular treatise. The shrewd trickster, who calls himself homœopath, has the advantage of us here. The little sugar pills, to be dissolved in so much water and given by the teaspoonful, the mother will tell you are excellent for children. Before she used those, it was necessary

to send for the doctor in the night; but now, with a minute fraction of the pill, the child goes to sleep much better than when she gave it paregoric; and it wakes up well in the morning. But why not learn from quacks? A placebo is a medicine as much as hysteria is a disease. You can kill a man equally, whether you scare him to death with the warm water which he thinks is blood running over his skin, or blow him from a cannon's mouth. The one makes less noise, perhaps, than the other. Those of us who realize that we are fighting under the banner upon which the motto is "*naturâ duce*," and who are growing more numerous each year, are perfectly willing to use the placebo, where placebo is the proper medicine. But we are not willing to enrol ourselves in that contemptible army of knaves, who, from fear of not getting patients enough, can say to the mother: "I practise in either way"; and who whispers to himself, "you pays your money and you has your choice." If he need drugging, do the work, but do it honorably and openly. Let the patient alone who does not need treatment.

There is a penny wise and pound foolish way, in many families, of consulting popular treatises on medicinal treatment; and the more the mother reads, the more doubtful she grows, the more miserable the infant becomes, the more frequently the treatment is changed, the more the necessity arises of sending for the doctor. Oh! the misery, when sick, of knowing anything of ourselves; the misfortune of ever having heard of ulcerated Peyer's patches, of having the knowledge that one has a

lung, a stomach, a pancreas, a pineal gland; the suffering from the recollection of how little chloral hydrate killed one man, and the memory of Christison's statement of the very small dose of opium that was fatal in a particular case! And is it strange that, since Buchan is out of date, and the more modern treatise is to be frequently found on the sitting-room table, bearing a surname which so many of us early learned to respect, and which is supposed by many of the public to be his work; is it strange, in the confused and pictorially illustrated medley of no less than three systems of medicinal treatment, that the poor and ignorant mother, who wishes to save expense, hurries her nursing child into its coffin?

The day may be approaching when popular treatises upon medicine and physiology will be of occasional value; but I doubt whether they will ever be of any more service to the world than popular treatises upon watch-making or the building of locomotives. It may be that some ignorant neighbor's prescription may be lived through, and some tough child may escape the normal consequences of a cold bath administered according to popular rules.

The case is by no means unknown, in which a shot through the head did not destroy the intellect; and a bullet through the chest has been followed only by a bloody expectoration. The evidence in favor of popular treatises upon medicine, is equally strong with that upon the harmlessness of bullets. And the evidence amounts to this, they do not always kill.

NOTES.

Note A. — Page 283.

The number of charter members of the Society was thirty-one. Twenty of these were graduates of Harvard University, but I can only find that ten of them ever received either the degree of Bachelor or Doctor of Medicine. The earliest graduate of the college was John Sprague, of the class of 1730; who, fifty-one years later, was sufficiently interested in the objects of the Society to petition for its charter. For many years after the organization was completed, the names of officers and members are recorded as M.D., M.B., A.M., Hon., Esq., or plain Dr. There are very few of the first two, till after the year 1800.

It may be interesting, as a simple matter of history, to point to some of the early and honorable names:

Edward Augustus Holyoke, our first president in 1781, was not M.D. till 1783.

The first secretary, Dr. Nathaniel Walker Appleton, never was M.D.

Samuel Danforth, an original member, and president in 1795, became M.D. nine years after joining.

Joshua Fisher, president; was not M.D. till 1804, several years later.

William Kneeland, president in 1784, never had the degree.

Isaac Rand, an original member, president in 1797, at which time he was Master of Arts only, received the degree of M.D. two years later.

Cotton Tufts, an original member, graduate of the college in 1749, was not M.D. till 1785, and became president in 1787.

John Warren, an original member, and instrumental in founding the medical department of the University, received his M.D. in 1786, and became president in 1804.

John Brooks, who was a Colonel in the army of the revolution, Governor of the Commonwealth and President of this Society, received the honorary degree of M.D. as late as 1810, and twenty-three years after being made a Master of Arts.

William Eustis, who was a General in the army, and afterwards Secretary-of-War and Governor of the Commonwealth, never received the degree, although a member of this Society.

It is not, at this day, a requisite that one shall be M.D., to enable him to obtain admission, but that he shall be sufficiently well fitted in certain branches to enable him to pass a satisfactory examination.

Note B. — Page 288.

"The curious fact has occurred that maizė, or Indian corn, was raised so plentifully in some of the western States the last year, and commanded so low a price, that it was largely used as fuel; it having been found that a ton of corn is equal to a cord of wood for heating purposes, and did not cost so much by three dollars.—*Am. Hist. Record*, *April*, 1873, *p.* 188.

Note C. — Page 298.

Having spoken of the use of cow's milk as a substitute for that of the human female, and, indeed, as often preferable to that of the hired nurse, I do not forget the great adulteration to which it is often subjected in our larger cities. Neither do I forget that, in such places, much of it comes scores of miles, and is sometimes several days old before it reaches its destination. Indeed, no milk delivered from out of town, at a moderately early hour, can come from the cow on the day of delivery. While one person is in town, distributing milk, another is engaged out of town, collecting the milk for to-morrow's supply. He gets a gallon here and there, or five or ten gallons at another place, until his rounds are made. This milk is put in large cans in a cool place until night, when a portion is poured off for cream, and the rest is brought up as nearly as possible to the standard by the addition of salt, coloring matters, &c. The report of Dr. Arthur H. Nichols and Prof. F. Babcock, in the last Report of the

State Board of Health, contains some interesting information upon the subject of the adulterations. It is more than probable that no absolutely pure milk is brought to the city of Boston. From my own observations, I do not believe that the milk supplied by the so-called Milk Consumers' Association is so good as that supplied by many milkmen. The reason for this is, perhaps, to be found in the union with the Association of those who were interested in making it unpopular.

With all these facts prominently before me, living in this city, I should prefer cow's milk for children to arrowroot, Liebig's food, Ridge's food, groats, or any vegetable food, and to the milk of most wet nurses.

Note D. — Page 299.

The following statement I received from Prof. E. S. Wood, M.D., of Harvard University :—

"The first action of the stomach upon all kinds of sugar is the same, viz. : the conversion into glucose or grape sugar, which conversion is, however, due to the action of the saliva, or pancreatic fluid in the intestine. Sugar of milk *as such* is never found in the system except in the milk contained in the lacteal glands, the cells of which, therefore, have the property of reconverting glucose to milk sugar.

Cane sugar never becomes converted into milk sugar by the action of the stomach, but into glucose. Milk sugar when pure is not susceptible of fermentation, but when in contact with casein, as in milk, it undergoes fermentation and lactic acid is formed, and small amounts of butyric acid, also, if the fermentation proceed far enough. This change may take place in the alimentary canal if digestion be impeded, so that the casein and milk sugar remain in contact sufficiently long for fermentation to take place. Cane sugar will also undergo this same variety of fermentation if its solution be added to casein or old cheese. In lactic fermentation, no alcohol is produced.

Milk sugar has no effect upon the process of digestion, unless that process be an impaired one, in which case the acid produced, as well as the other products of the decomposition which would be formed, might irritate a little and create still more disturbance of digestion, in the same manner as undigested food always does."

Note E. — Page 302.

The County of Suffolk is to a larger extent supplied with milkman's milk than any other county in the Commonwealth. As no milk is raised within its borders, it is probable that none, absolutely free from additions, is supplied to consumers. Under such circumstances we should naturally suppose that more of its children fall victims to cholera infantum. It is the fact, however, that Suffolk County stands in the fifth place on the list for the year 1870. The whole number of deaths of children of two years and under, for the year 1870, was 8,151; of which 1,914 were by cholera infantum, or 0.234 per cent. Suffolk County, as may be seen, stood a trifle below the average.

The order of fatality, by counties, was as follows:—

	Deaths at two years old and less.	Per cent. by Cholera Infantum.
Middlesex,	1,606	0.286
Hampshire,	181	0.265
Worcester,	1,056	0.254
Essex,	978	0.234
Suffolk,	2,310	0.230
Norfolk,	366	0.218
Hampden,	437	0.215
Franklin,	114	0.201
Plymouth,	218	0.183
Bristol,	526	0.161
Barnstable,	81	0.160
Berkshire,	264	0.151
Dukes and Nantucket,	14	0.071

Note F. — Page 303.

The milk was drawn from one of the teats which was not used by the pup; it was very thick (whereas from the teats which the pup was in the habit of sucking, it was very thin), had a disagreeable animal odor, and a rather saltish, mawkish, but not sweet taste. A period of ten days elapsed between the two analyses.

	1st.	2nd.
Water,	657.4	682.0
Solid constituents,	342.6	318.0
Butter,	162.0	133.0
Casein,	174.0	146.0
Extractive matter and traces of sugar,	29.0	30.0
Fixed salts,	15.0	14.8

Simon (Sydenham Soc. Edit., vol. ii. p. 66).

It is worth while to compare the enormous amount of casein and butter in these two cases, and also the amount of sugar with that in the milk of the woman and cow. Taking Simon's analyses of the milk of the three species, they stand, in a thousand parts, as follows:

	WOMAN.		COW.		BITCH.	
Butter	54.0	8.0	40.0	38.0	162.0	133.0
Casein	45.2	19.6	72.0	68.0	174.0	146.0
Sugar	62.4	39.2	28.0	29.0	Traces of Sugar.	

The milk of other animals was also examined by Simon [vide Sydenham Soc. Edit., p. 61 et seq.], and in a thousand parts we find that they contain:

	ASS.			GOAT.		EWE.	
Butter	12.10	12.9	1.1	45.6	29.9	58.0	42.0
Casein	16.74	19.5	18.2	91.2	52.9	153.0	45.0
Sugar	62.31	62.9	60.8	43.8	20.7	42.0	50.0

With the exception of the woman's milk, and that from the cow, he quotes his record from other chemists.

NOTE G. — Page 304.

E. Windsor Hill, Conn., April 24, 1873.

CHARLES E. BUCKINGHAM, M.D.

Dear Sir:—The correspondent of the *Courant* called on me for information respecting an experiment which I was making in regard to feeding apples to cows, and I gave him verbally the information which he published. When his article appeared, I regarded it as correct, and giving a true statement of all the important facts. I fed at that time about two hundred (200) bushels to my cows and other cattle, with great satisfaction to myself; and could add, if necessary, to prove that there is great profit in the business, when contrasted with the miserable practice of converting apples into brandy.

The business requires care and strict attention to the following directions:—Commence giving the cow half a peck

at a time, twice a day, and add gradually to the quantity for eight or ten days, till the quantity reaches half a bushel at a time, say one bushel per day, given morning and evening. I would in no case exceed that quantity for the largest cows. To the smaller cows, I would not give so much, but say ½ to ¾ bushel. Reason for this rule—if cows have free access to all they will eat, they will make themselves sick and dry up their milk. This has happened so often in years past, that a great prejudice exists against feeding apples.

I place my cows in the stable, where each is confined to her own allowance, and for fear of getting choked, chop the apples. This helps the cow to eat those which are hard. I have never had a creature get choked, but think the practice a good precaution. Some cows will show the effect more than others. After all the attention I gave the matter, I judged the effect was to increase the flow of milk from two to four quarts daily.

Only one instance occurred in which I had occasion to discontinue the feed, and that was a yoke of working oxen; my *men thought* the apples scoured them.

If you think that I may furnish any additional information, please write for it. * * * * * * *

Yours in haste,

Very respectfully,

E. Ellsworth.

Note H. — Page 307.

Referring again to Simon's observations [Sydenham Soc. Edit., p. 51 et seq.], we find no ingredient more variable than the butter. The first is the average of fourteen analyses, made at different periods with the milk of the same woman; second, the milk of a woman aged thirty-six years; third, of a nurse aged twenty years; fourth, the maxima, and fifth, the minima of numerous analyses. The sixth, seventh and eighth (quoted from Clem) were made on the fourth, ninth and twelfth days, respectively, after delivery. From the ninth to the fourteenth, inclusive, quoted from L'Heretier; the fifteenth and sixteenth, from Haidlen.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
25.3	38.0	28.8	54.0	8.0	42.9	35.3	33.4

9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
42.5	52.0	35.5	40.5	54.8	56.3	13.0	34.0

Note I. — Page 309.

The following are the results of fourteen analyses made by Simon, and which are alluded to in the text; the dates there alluded to are in italics.

	Spec. Grav.	*Water.*	*Solids.*	*Casein.*	*Sugar.*	*Butter.*	*Fixed Salts.*
Aug. 31.	1031.6	873.2	126.8	21.2	62.4	34.6	0.84
Sept. 7.	1030.0	883.8	116.2	19.6	57.6	31.4	1.66
8.	1030.0	899.0	101.0	25.7	52.3	18.0	2.00
14.	1030.0	883.6	116.4	22.0	52.0	26.4	1.78
Oct. 27.	1034.0	898.2	101.8	43.0	45.0	14.0	2.74
Nov. 3.	1032.0	886.0	114.0	45.2	39.2	27.4	2.87
Nov. 11.	1034.5	914.0	86.0	35.3	39.5	8.0	2.40
Nov. 18.	1033.0	880.6	119.4	37.0	45.4	34.0	2.50
25.	1033.4	890.4	109.6	38.5	47.5	19.0	2.70
Dec. 1.	1032.0	902.0	98.0	39.0	49.0	8.0	2.08
8.	1033.0	890.0	110.0	41.0	43.0	22.0	2.76
16.	1034.4	891.0	109.0	42.0	44.0	20.0	2.68
31.	1034.0	861.4	138.6	31.0	52.0	54.0	2.35
Jan. 4.	1032.0	873.6	126.4	40.0	46.0	37.0	2.70

They show at a glance "that, with few exceptions, first, the quantity of casein is at its minimum at the commencement; it then rises considerably, and ultimately attains a nearly fixed proportion; that, second, the quantity of sugar is at its maximum at the commencement, and subsequently diminishes; and that, third, the butter is a very variable constituent of the milk."

Note K. — Page 309.

See Professor Wood's letter in Note D.

Note L. — Page 311.

The proportion of fixed salts appears to be greater in the lower animals than in the woman; the largest percentage in the healthy woman that I can find, being 4.5, in the cow 6.77, and in the bitch 15.0.

Note M. — Page 312.

The following schedule, prepared by Dr. Cumming, is worthy the experiment of every one who has the charge of children's food. For myself, I have never failed to find it satisfactory.

"*Schedule showing the Dilution of Milk at various ages:*

		MILK.	WATER.	FOOD.
For a child from	2 to 10 days old,	1¼ gills,	3¼ gills,	making 4½ gills
	10 to 20 " "	1¾ "	4¼ "	" 6 "
	20 to 30 " "	2½ "	6 "	" 8½ "
	1 to 1½ months,	3 "	6¾ "	" 9¾ "
	1½ to 2 "	3½ "	7 "	" 10½ "
	2 to 2½ "	4 "	7½ "	" 11½ "
	2½ to 3 "	4½ "	7½ "	" 12 "
	3 to 3½ "	5 "	7½ "	" 12½ "
	3½ to 4 "	5½ "	7½ "	" 13 "
	4 to 4½ "	6 "	7½ "	" 13½ "
	4½ to 5 "	6½ "	7½ "	" 14 "
	5 to 6 "	7 "	7 "	" 14 "
	6 to 7 "	7½ "	6½ "	" 14 "
	7 to 8 "	8 "	6 "	" 14 "
	8 to 9 "	8¼ "	6 "	" 14¼ "
	9 to 10 "	8½ "	6 "	" 14½ "
	10 to 11 "	8¾ "	6 "	" 14¾ "
	11 to 12 "	9 "	5½ "	" 14½ "
	12 to 15 "	9½ "	5¼ "	" 14¾ "
	15 to 18 "	9½ "	5 "	" 14½ "
	18 onward "	10 "	5 "	" 15 "

"It will be well to have a cup holding a gill when full. Eight ordinary table-spoonfuls equal one gill; six equal three quarters of a gill; four equal half a gill; and two equal a quarter of a gill."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCILLORS.

October 2, 1872.

The Stated Meeting of the Councillors was held at the Rooms of the Society, No. 36 Temple Place, Boston, on Wednesday, October 2, 1872, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

The President, Dr. George C. Shattuck, in the Chair.

The following Councillors were present:—

Barnstable.
Peter Pineo.

Bristol North.
J. R. Bronson,
Benoni Carpenter,
Joseph Murphy,
S. D. Presbrey.

Bristol South.
W. W. Comstock,
George T. Hough,
John H. Mackie.

Essex North.
George W. Snow,
Jeremiah Spofford,
J. P. Whittemore.

Essex South.
Ebenezer Hunt,
Daniel Perley.

Middlesex East.
Alonzo Chapin,
J. M. Harlow.

Middlesex North.
Nathan Allen,
J. W. Graves,
Gilman Kimball,
Charles A. Savory.

Middlesex South.
A. H. Blanchard,
J. C. Dorr,
J. C. Harris,
R. L. Hodgdon,
Alfred Hosmer,
George A. Warren,
W. W. Wellington,
Morrill Wyman.

Norfolk.
George J. Arnold,
J. W. Chase,
B. E. Cotting,
Edward Jarvis.

Plymouth.
B. F. Hastings,
Asa Millet.

Suffolk.
James Ayer,
J. N. Borland,
H. I. Bowditch,
Buckminster Brown,
C. E. Buckingham,
S. Cabot,
P. M. Crane,
A. B. Hall,
D. H. Hayden,
Geo. Hayward,
C. D. Homans,
William Ingalls,
J. B. S. Jackson,
Geo. S. Jones,
Jos. S. Jones,
Geo. H. Lyman,
F. Minot,
W. W. Morland,
Geo. C. Shattuck,
A. D. Sinclair,
D. McB. Thaxter,
Charles E. Ware.

Worcester.
W. H. Lincoln.

The record of the last, the Annual Meeting of the Councillors, was read and accepted.

Dr. Bowditch referred to the recent death of M. Louis, of Paris, and presented Resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Dr. Buckingham, it was

Voted, That a Committee of Members of the Council be appointed to examine Article I. of the By-Laws, and report at the next meeting if any amendment thereto is necessary or desirable.

A communication was received from the Board of Censors of the Suffolk District, requesting the Councillors to discontinue that Meeting of the Board which is held on the day of the Annual Meeting of the Society.

The Corresponding Secretary also read a communication from the Board of Censors of Suffolk District, requesting instructions how to act on the application of a female physician for admission to the Society.

On motion of Dr. Carpenter, the Report on Medical Education, laid on the table at the last Annual Meeting, was taken up.

Voted, That the motions of Drs. Buckingham and Carpenter, and the two communications from the Board of Censors, be referred to one Committee of five members who shall report at the next meeting.

The Chair appointed on this Committee:

Drs. C. E. Buckingham, Asa Millet,
W. W. Wellington, Samuel Cabot,
R. L. Hodgdon.

The Chair appointed the following Committee to procure papers for the next Annual Meeting:—

Drs. B. E. Cotting, H. W. Williams,
C. E. Buckingham, G. H. Lyman,
C. D. Homans.

The Committee on Resignations, through their Chairman, Dr. J. Ayer, recommended that Dr. Kendall Davis, of Athol, at his own request and having complied with the conditions of the By-Laws, be allowed to become a Retired Member.

Also that

Drs. Archibald K. Carruthers, and
Charles Eastham, of Boston,

be allowed to resign their membership.

The recommendations were accepted.

Adjourned.

CHARLES W. SWAN,
Recording Secretary.

FEBRUARY 5, 1873.

The Stated Meeting of the Councillors was held at the Rooms of the Society, No. 36 Temple Place, Boston, on Wednesday, February 5, 1873, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

The President, Dr. GEORGE C. SHATTUCK, in the Chair.

The following Councillors were present:—

Bristol North.
J. R. Bronson,
Benoni Carpenter,
Joseph Murphy,
Silas D. Presbrey.

Bristol South.
George T. Hough,
John H. Mackie.

Essex North.
David Dana,
J. P. Whittemore.

Essex South.
Ebenezer Hunt,
E. B. Peirson.

Hampshire.
Samuel A. Fisk.

Middlesex East.
Alonzo Chapin,
Albert Day.

Middlesex North.
Nathan Allen,
John W. Graves,
Gilman Kimball,
Charles A. Savory,
Miles Spaulding.

Middlesex South.
J. C. Dorr,
R. L. Hodgdon,
Alfred Hosmer,
J. T. G. Nichols,
R. S. Warren.

Norfolk.
B. E. Cotting,
Edward Jarvis.

Plymouth.
Asa Millet,
Nelson B. Tanner.

Suffolk.
S. L. Abbot,
James Ayer,
H. J. Bigelow,
J. N. Borland,

H. I. Bowditch,
Buckminster Brown,
C. E. Buckingham,
S. Cabot,
P. M. Crane,
Hall Curtis,
Calvin Ellis,
G. H. Gay,
A. B. Hall,
George Hayward,
R. M. Hodges,
C. D. Homans,
J. B. S. Jackson,
J. S. Jones,
G. H. Lyman,
Francis Minot,
W. W. Morland,
C. G. Putnam,
J. P. Reynolds,
G. C. Shattuck,
A. D. Sinclair,
D. H. Storer,
D. McB. Thaxter,
C. E. Ware,
J. C. White,
H. W. Williams.

Worcester.
George Brown.

The record of the Stated Meeting in October was read and accepted.

The President appointed Drs. A. D. Sinclair and Hall Curtis a committee to audit the Treasurer's accounts.

Dr. Buckingham, Chairman of a Committee appointed at the October meeting, read a Majority Report, signed by four members of the Committee, and a Minority Report, signed by Dr. W. W. Wellington.

The Reports are on file.

On motion of Dr. Bowditch, it was

Voted, To consider the four subjects in the Reports, *seriatim.*

On motion of Dr. J. R. Bronson, the first recommendation of the Majority Report, viz. :—to expunge the foot-note to By-Law I., was *adopted*, after a prolonged discussion.

The second recommendation in the Majority Report, viz. :—to repeal that portion of By-Law XX. which requires the Censors for the Suffolk District Society to meet on the day of the Annual Meeting, was *adopted.*

The third recommendation in the Majority Report was as follows, viz. :—that the Board of Censors for Suffolk District be notified that a female physician is, under the Acts of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts of 1789 and 1859 [See Digest, Art. XX.], now in force, relating to this Society, entitled to an examination for admission as a Fellow.

The Minority Report objected to this view, and advised a reference to legal counsel, to learn the Society's rights in the matter.

An extended discussion occurred on this matter, in which the questions of right, of expediency and of law were raised. It was finally

Voted, That the matter of admission of females into the Massachusetts Medical Society be referred back to the Committee, to ask legal advice as to the laws of the State on this subject, and to report at the next meeting.

The fourth recommendation, that the document from the American Medical Association concerning preliminary education be again laid upon the table, was *adopted*.

Adjourned.

CHARLES W. SWAN,
Recording Secretary.

Annual Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Councillors was held at the Rooms of the Society, No. 36 Temple Place, on Tuesday, June 3d, 1873, at 7.30, P.M.

The President, Dr. George C. Shattuck, in the Chair.

Councillors present:—

Barnstable.
C. M. Hurlbert,
Jonathan Leonard,
Geo. N. Munsell,
Peter Pineo.

Berkshire.
N. S. Babbitt,
C. T. Collins.

Bristol North.
J. R. Bronson,
Joseph Murphy,
Silas D. Presbrey.

Bristol South.
W. W. Comstock,
A. Cornish,
J. Dwelly,
Wm. A. Gordon,
Geo. T. Hough,
John H. Mackie.

Essex North.
Enoch Cross,
Geo. W. Snow.

Essex South.
Ebenezer Hunt,
A. H. Johnson,
Geo. A. Perkins,
Daniel Perley,
Augustus Torrey.

Franklin.
E. Barton.

Hampden.
P. LeB. Stickney,
Geo. G. Tucker.

Hampshire.
Oscar C. De Wolf,
Samuel A. Fisk.

Middlesex East.
Samuel W. Abbott,
Alonzo Chapin,
J. C. Dorr.

Middlesex North.
John H. Gilman,
John W. Graves,
F. C. Plunkett,
Chas. A. Savory.

Middlesex South.
J. W. Bemis,
S. G. Burnap,
R. L. Hodgdon,
H. Holmes,
A. Hosmer,
Samuel H. Hurd,
T. P. Robinson,
Geo. J. Townsend,
A. C. Webber,
W. W. Wellington.

Norfolk.
Robert Amory,
Geo. J. Arnold,
Henry Blanchard,
J. W. Chase,
B. E. Cotting,
F. F. Forsaith,
Edward Jarvis,
C. C. Tower.

Plymouth.
Nathaniel Downes.

Suffolk.
S. L. Abbot,
H. J. Bigelow,
J. N. Borland,
H. I. Bowditch,
Buckminster Brown,
C. E. Buckingham,
S. Cabot,
P. M. Crane,
Hall Curtis,
Calvin Ellis,
John Flint,
Geo. H. Gay,
A. B. Hall,
D. H. Hayden,
Geo. Hayward,
R. M. Hodges,
C. D. Homans,
Geo. Stevens Jones,
Geo. H. Lyman,
F. Minot,
Wm. W. Morland,
Henry K. Oliver,
C. G. Putnam,
Geo. C. Shattuck,
Benjamin S. Shaw,
D. H. Storer,
C. W. Swan,
D. McB. Thaxter,
Chas. E. Ware,
James C. White,
Henry W. Williams.

Worcester.
Geo. E. Francis,
Thomas H. Gage,
W. H. Lincoln,
Oramel Martin.

Worcester North.
C. C. Field.

The record of the last meeting was read and accepted.

The President appointed a Committee, consisting of one Councillor from each District Society, to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The Secretary read the names of new and of deceased members.

The Treasurer read his Annual Report.

The Auditing Committee reported that the accounts were correctly cast and properly vouched.

The Treasurer's Report was accepted.

Dr. Hodges presented the Report of the Committee on the Library.

Thereupon, after discussion, it was

Voted, To refer the matter of the safe keeping of the Proceedings, Publications and Records, to the Committee on the Library.

Dr. Cotting reported for the Committee on Publications.

Dr. Minot presented the Report on Resignations and Membership, recommending that the following Fellows of the Society, who have attained the age of sixty years, and have paid all their dues, be made Retired Members :—

Drs. Charles H. Browne, of Boston,
Ezra Palmer, of Boston,
Aaron P. Richardson, of Boston.
Geo. N. Thomson, of Boston,
Hiram Parker, of Lowell,
Isaac G. Braman, of Brighton,
Elbridge G. Kelley, of Newburyport,
Israel H. Taylor, of Amherst, and
Benjamin F. Wing, of Jamaica Plain.

Also that

Dr. Lemuel M. Willis, of Charlestown, who owes more than ten assessments, and who after due notification declines paying the same, be dropped from the list of Fellows.

The Report was adopted.

The President appointed the following

Standing Committees.

Committee on Publications.

G. C. Shattuck, B. E. Cotting, C. Ellis.

Committee on Resignations.

J. Ayer, F. Minot, J. C. White.

Committee on Finances.

G. H. Lyman, C. D. Homans, W. W. Wellington.

Committee for procuring Scientific Papers.

H. W. Williams, C. E. Buckingham, G. H. Lyman,
C. D. Homans, E. J. Forster.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following list of candidates for offices, and the same were duly elected.

For *President*, ... Dr. Geo. C. Shattuck.
Vice-President, ... Dr. B. E. Cotting.
Corresponding Secretary, . . Dr. C. W. Swan.
Recording Secretary, ... Dr. F. W. Draper.
Librarian, ... Dr. D. H. Hayden.
Treasurer, ... Dr. F. Minot.
Orator, ... Dr. Nathan Allen.
Anniversary Chairman, . . . Dr. R. L. Hodgdon.
Committee of Arrangements, Drs. R. Amory, A. H. Nichols, C. J. Blake, W. L. Richardson, T. Dwight, Jr., J. C. Warren.

Voted, That Article XXVI. of the By-Laws be amended by the following additions: —

In the second line, after the word "Councillors," insert "or of a Board of Trial or at any other meeting where such services may be required."

And add at the end of the Article, "If neither be present, a Secretary *pro tempore* may be appointed by the meeting. An Assistant Secretary may also be appointed by the meeting whenever the occasion may seem to require one."

Dr. Buckingham, Chairman of the Committee to whom, at the last meeting, was referred the matter of procuring a legal opinion of the rights of the Society in regard to the admission of females to membership, presented and read the written opinion of Hon. E. R. Hoar, and Geo. Putnam, Jr., Esquire, that the Society has the power to admit or to refuse to admit females to membership.

Voted, That the Councillors instruct the Censors of the Society not to admit females to examination as candidates for admission to Fellowship.

After considerable discussion, the vote was carried.

Adjourned.

CHARLES W. SWAN,
Recording Secretary.

ARTICLE VIII.

THE MEDICAL PROBLEMS OF THE DAY.

BY NATHAN ALLEN, M.D.,
OF LOWELL.

READ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, JUNE 3, 1874.*

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS
OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SOCIETY:—

GENTLEMEN:

To be the mouth-piece of the largest and one of the oldest medical societies in this country is an honor and position of no ordinary character. In 1781, ninety-three years ago this very month, was organized the Massachusetts Medical Society. This occurred in the midst of the Revolutionary War, and its founders were among the leading surgeons in that war. The object of the Society, as specified in its charter and by-laws, was not only to foster and build up a skilful, learned and honorable profession, but to protect the community from imposition and quackery. Since its organization it has had enrolled in its fellowship over three

* At an Adjourned Meeting of the Mass. Medical Society, held Oct. 3, 1860, it was

Resolved, "That the Massachusetts Medical Society hereby declares that it does not consider itself as having endorsed or censured the opinions in former published Annual Discourses, nor will it hold itself responsible for any opinions or sentiments advanced in any future similar discourses."

Resolved, "That the Committee on Publications be directed to print a statement to that effect at the commencement of each Annual Discourse which may hereafter be published."

thousand physicians, and has at the present time over thirteen hundred members. Its first President was the celebrated Dr. Edward A. Holyoke, and the first annual dissertation read before it was in 1784, by Dr. Isaac Rand. For over half a century an address has been given before the Society every year, except 1830 and 1831, when the appointees failed by reason of illness. To describe the usefulness of this organization, and its past and present influence in this commonwealth, would be no easy task.

One year ago I accepted with many misgivings a duty from its hands which I attempt this day to discharge, realizing in some measure, I trust, the importance of the occasion, and the favorable opportunity it affords to say something which may advance the interests of a noble profession. In entering upon this duty, I find the following sentiment of Lord Bacon most appropriate and expressive: "I hold," says he, "every man a debtor to his profession; from the which as men of course do seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavor themselves by way of amends to be a help and ornament thereunto. This is performed in some degree by the honest and liberal practice of a profession, where men shall carry a respect not to descend into any course that is corrupt and unworthy thereof, and preserve themselves from the abuses wherewith the same profession is noted to be infected; but much more is this performed, if a man be able to visit and

strengthen the roots and foundations of the science itself, thereby not only gracing it in reputation and dignity, but also amplifying it in profession and substance." The first sentiment expressed here, that is, an "honest and liberal practice of a profession," with honorable conduct and elevated motive, is far easier of attainment than that in the latter part of the quotation, viz., to "visit and strengthen the roots and foundations of the science itself."

This is not easy. The roots and foundations of medical science have their germs, their bases in the primary laws of nature. Her secrets must be carefully explored and closely scrutinized. Thus William Harvey, one of the most distinguished lights in medical history, in bequeathing a rich legacy to advance this science, exhorts his brethren above all things "to study and search out the secrets of nature by observation and experiment." Though we may be unable to follow in the footsteps of these illustrious expounders of nature's laws, we may, in some slight degree, catch their spirit and imitate their example in our earnest researches after truth. Fully endorsing the sentiment contained in these quotations, permit me to invite your attention upon the present occasion to what may properly be considered some of

THE MEDICAL PROBLEMS OF THE DAY.

All periods in history are marked by some particular events. These events may be trivial

in their character, or may involve interests of great magnitude. In the history of nations it may be a revolution in government, a signal victory in war, or the brilliant achievements of individuals. In the history of science it may be a new discovery, or a new application of a great principle. The whole history of civilization has been marked by changes of one character or another: but in no department of this history, perhaps, do we meet with changes more significant or striking than in that of medicine. Having its origin some three thousand years ago in Egypt, its earliest records are involved in much obscurity, and made up of fabulous statements. It was intimately blended with the mythology of the times; and as diseases then were supposed to be the visitations of evil spirits, or to be caused by some offended deity, their removal could be effected only by a propitiation of such deities. Among the Grecians possessing a higher degree of refinement and culture, more sensible views of medicine obtained. Hippocrates, one of the most remarkable men that ever lived, by introducing a more correct knowledge of the human body, as well as of the character of disease, was very justly styled the "Father of Medicine." Still, the philosophy, the mythology and superstition of the Greeks entered largely into all medical theories and practices. And even though the boundaries of medical knowledge were extended by experience and observation, and more rational views gradually

prevailed, speculation and empiricism shaped and controlled, in a measure, all investigations upon the subject.

The next great light in medicine was Galen, a man of commanding genius and profound learning. He made still further advances in medical knowledge and practice. As an illustration of the state of medicine and of the times, the opinions and the authority of Hippocrates and Galen directed and controlled the public mind in all such matters for over fifteen hundred years. Then came the pall of the Middle Ages, when the lights of civilization were more or less obscured. Nearly all medical knowledge was engrossed by the Priesthood, and was confined to the cloister and the monastery. But early in the 16th century a new era dawned upon medicine. For the first time, so far as we have any account, a careful dissection of the human body was made, and a description of it published. This honor belongs to Vesalius. From that period, new interest sprang up with reference to the construction and proper uses of the various parts of the body; and for three hundred years the science of Anatomy has been constantly progressing, so that the structure of every organ in the body has come to be very correctly understood.

About the middle of the 17th century, certain important discoveries were made respecting the true functions of particular organs in the body, so that the science of Physiology then took its start. As this science progressed, the evidences

became more and more marked, that alteration of structure, and also of function, constituted or followed a morbid and diseased state of the system. Hence we have the science of Pathology, which in the present century has made wonderful strides. There is still another science—new, comparatively, and more important, in some respects, than either of the others—that of *Hygiene*. Upon these four pillars must be reared the whole structure of medical science. Surgery and Therapeutics are distinct departments of medicine, and may be regarded in their practical application each as an art. But medicine as a science, strictly, is based upon Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology and Hygiene. These have their foundation in the primary and unchangeable laws of nature, and should be ranked among the sciences, as much so as those of Natural History, Geology, Chemistry, &c. And the principal reason why medicine in its early history made so little progress was because the facts and principles of these sciences were so imperfectly understood. The same reason still exists why its progress is so slow, and why there is such a diversity of opinions on most medical subjects. When the facts and laws of Pathology and Hygiene become thoroughly unfolded and applied, it will make a wonderful difference in all matters appertaining to medicine. In the opinion of some writers, it will make an entire revolution in its practice. Both these sciences are now in their infancy, but have a brilliant prospect before them.

Physiology, too, in some of its most important applications, may be regarded as also in its infancy. True, it may be said, that the functions of all, or nearly all, the organs in the body are correctly understood; but then they have been studied chiefly with reference to distinct diseases, and their treatment in individual cases. But the principles of this science have a far wider range, in their application to the laws of life and health as developed in the community at large. The *cure* of disease has hitherto been considered as almost the sole object of medicine; but when the principles of Physiology and Hygiene become generally understood, the means for the *prevention* of disease will be sought and demanded as well as those for its cure. The call will not, perhaps, come from individual cases, so much as where the health and lives of multitudes are involved. Here is a momentous work to be performed, in which the members of the medical profession must take a leading part. From their education and daily avocations they are presumed to understand these laws, and are the proper guardians of the public health. But these principles include other things besides mere health and disease. They extend to every department of society, and enter more or less into every subject which affects the physical or mental welfare of man. It is proposed here to notice some of the relations which these sciences sustain to the public. They embrace, it will be seen, many of the living questions of the day—problems yet to be solved. First in order is

STATE MEDICINE.

This phrase refers to the employment of measures for the promotion of public health and the prevention of disease by means of legislation. It is only about thirty years since any decided steps were taken in this direction, either in Europe or in this country. It is true that for a much longer period there had been legislation with reference to quarantine and the establishment of Boards of Health, but no decided and active legislative measures had been taken directly for the good of the people at large. In Great Britain much progress has already been made in sanitary reform. The reports of the Registrar General, of Royal Commissions, of local Boards of Health, papers read before scientific associations, together with discussions in Parliament, in Journals and books, have attracted very general attention to this subject. Parliament has scarcely held a session for twenty years without having had some discussion, or passed some act referring to health. The principal topics upon which legislation there has taken place are drainage, sewerage, water supplies, removal of nuisances, construction of lodging houses, hours of labor, public baths, epidemic and contagious diseases. In 1872, several of these laws were remodelled, making them more practical; and new acts were passed, providing for the appointment of health officers to see that these laws were more efficiently executed in all parts of

the kingdom. So general has been the interest created upon this subject, it was predicted by the present Prime Minister that the next great political agitation in England would be on Sanitary Reform.

In this country our own commonwealth has taken the lead in legislation. In 1841, acts were passed establishing throughout the State a uniform registration of births, marriages and deaths, which has been continued for over thirty years. These reports embody the most valuable documents upon vital statistics that can be found in the country. In 1849 an act was passed providing for a sanitary survey of the State, which brought together many valuable facts and statistics relating to health, especially in several of the leading cities of the commonwealth. In 1869 a State Board of Health was created by our legislature. In each step of this legislation it should be stated, that the project was first started in the Massachusetts Medical Society, memorializing the legislature upon the subject. To the credit of this Society it should also be stated, that for thirty years or more it has made repeatedly special efforts for the promotion of public health, either at its business meetings, or by addresses and papers published in its name. But a great work yet remains for the Society to do in this same direction. We should not omit to state that in 1850 two very important acts were passed by the legislature, requiring that physiology and hygiene should be taught in all the public schools of the commonwealth, and that

teachers should be examined in the elementary principles of these sciences; but as the enforcement of those acts was left discretionary with School Committees, the results have not been altogether satisfactory.

But the act creating a State Board of Health is the most important step taken in legislation. This Board has now published five reports, which are an honor to the profession and a credit to the commonwealth. It has a very difficult work to accomplish, and should be sustained by every member of this Society. New questions in sanitary science are coming up for consideration, which will require some positive legislation. The pecuniary interests of individuals and of the public are found to be in open conflict with the lives and health of the people. For instance—have individuals or companies a right to poison the air or the water, which may destroy the health or the lives of multitudes? Shall poisoned or adulterated food be offered in our markets and shops for sale? How long shall it be permitted to construct and rent tenement houses in such a manner as to breed disease and pestilence? Legislation has always placed great powers in Boards of Health; but either for the want of sufficient intelligence, or from some political motives, they are frequently very dilatory in enforcing the law. Within a few years we have had several marked illustrations of this character. In 1871 and '72 the small-pox prevailed as an epidemic in Lowell and Boston, which might easily have been checked

in its first stages. The Boards of Health in both cities shamefully neglected their duty; and, while they for months were contending about minor points, and shuffling for place and power, the epidemic raged with great violence. Public opinion finally compelled the formation of new Boards of Health, which, by introducing efficient measures, arrested at once the progress of the epidemics. But by this delay more than a thousand lives were sacrificed, a great amount of sickness was caused, and an immense bill of expense incurred. These two cases show the vast importance of having competent and efficient Boards of Health. Human life and public safety and interests should never be thus jeopardized. As extraordinary powers are conferred by legislation upon such Boards, placing in their hands the health and lives of the community, it becomes a matter of the highest moment that they be composed of men thoroughly qualified for the duties of the place. The medical profession should always be here represented by its best men, who, by advice and influence, should take the lead in all measures for preventing or arresting the progress of disease. The voice and influence of the profession, too, should be felt in the halls of legislation, and in the management of our public institutions. Medical knowledge should be brought into requisition in these high places of power and influence to a far greater extent than it has been hitherto. The chief cause of our defective and dependent classes may be found in the violation

of physiological laws. The causes of idiocy, blindness, mutism and insanity arise obviously from this source; and the causes of pauperism and crime may be traced, more or less, to the violation of physical laws. And the more thoroughly the primary causes of many other evils that afflict society and require legislation are investigated, it will be found that they arise from some violation or perversion of physiological laws. No radical or permanent reform can be reached without going back to the primary sources or causes of the evil. In aiding to accomplish this great work, the medical profession sustain a most intimate and important relation to what may be denominated

PUBLIC HYGIENE.

This includes not merely prevention of disease, but every agency that renders the growth and organization of the body more perfect, and its decay less rapid. By reference to the organization of the Massachusetts Medical Society it will be seen, that this was one of its principal objects. The very first sentence in its charter reads, "As health is essentially necessary to the happiness of society, and as its preservation or recovery is closely connected with the knowledge of the animal economy, and of the properties and effects of medicines, &c., Be it therefore enacted," &c. And then in specifying its objects in another place, it says, "to increase and diffuse medical knowledge." It would seem, therefore, that one

of the primary objects in the organization of this Society was to promote the health of the community, to prevent disease and diffuse medical knowledge. It is impossible to accomplish this object without making the public generally acquainted with the laws of physiology and hygiene. The objects intended by State Medicine cannot effectually be attained without a general understanding of those subjects. The practical application of legislation, and the execution of law in a republic, where especially personal rights and interests are involved, depend upon knowledge as well as a sense of justice. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that the ravages of small-pox, cholera and yellow fever can be prevented or checked by applying sanitary law; but in order to do this, the people themselves must be made acquainted with the means of doing it. They must become participators in the work; otherwise it cannot be accomplished. Without referring to facts and figures on the subject, it may be safely stated, we believe, that fully one-third of all the prevalent diseases of the day may be prevented by faithful application of hygienic laws; but the people themselves must first understand these facts. Once there might have been a difference of opinion among the members of the profession about the expediency of diffusing such information, alleging that a bad use was made of it—that a little learning, a smattering of such knowledge, was a dangerous thing. Illustrations of this character are constantly occurring; but if some abuse and per-

vert this knowledge, all do not—multitudes make a good use of it. The evils are only incidental to a higher good.

Besides, much depends upon the manner in which this information is communicated. The objects and agencies by which this has at times been attempted are of a very questionable character. Almanacs, circulars, advertisements and obscene publications have been scattered broadcast, professedly to promote health; but the leading motives and objects deserve the severest censure. It may be said that such a bountiful supply would not exist, if there was not a demand for knowledge of this sort—that the public are bound in *some way* to obtain it. Accordingly we find in newspapers and periodicals an increasing demand and supply of articles on health; also journals and books, that are devoted more exclusively to the subject, are constantly multiplying. It is very important, in communicating this information, that a proper direction be given to it, and that it should be tempered with the right spirit and motive. In diffusing a knowledge of hygiene it is not expected that every person will become familiar with the details of physiology, or with all the relations it sustains to the laws of life and health. If the more intelligent and influential members of society obtain this information, they will direct public opinion, and gradually enlighten the masses as to their duties and dangers.

Inasmuch as such knowledge properly applied is calculated to prevent a vast amount of suffering,

sickness and mortality, is it not clearly the duty of the profession and the press to use all suitable means for its diffusion? The more enlightened the community become, generally, upon this subject, the less exposed they will be to imposition and quackery. Instead of blind superstition and credulity, a rational faith will grow up in the study and observance of the laws of health and life. The demand in the use of remedial means will be directed to the best skill and experience which can be found, that grows out of a profound knowledge of physiology and hygiene. Let the principles of science and the exercise of good common sense direct and control in all these matters. For it is in this way, and by this means only, that all kinds of empiricism and quackery, root and branch, can be eradicated. The public have infinitely more at stake in attempting to effect such a reform than the medical profession. The visions of the Alchemist in search after the "elixir of life" or the "philosopher's stone," may yet in some measure be realized by the diffusion of hygienic knowledge. For whenever the laws of hygiene have been faithfully observed, it has greatly improved not only individual health, but diminished the amount of sickness as well as of mortality. In certain localities in Great Britain, where these laws have been tested for a series of years, the Registration reports show a diminution of mortality from one-third to one-half. Such a result we should naturally expect. The more thoroughly the causes of disease are understood, the more and more are they found

traceable to a violation of hygienic laws. If the ravages of cholera, of yellow fever and typhoid may be controlled in a great measure by the observance of such laws, why may not scarlet fever, measles and whooping cough — those scourges of infant life — be prevented, or very much limited? The prevailing sentiment that all children must necessarily have these diseases once, finds no support whatever in the nature of physiology or in the principles of hygiene. The fact is already well established, that the spread and violence of scarlet fever, by isolation, cleanliness and ventilation, are very much modified, and, in some instances, entirely prevented. We believe the time will come when scarlet fever, measles and whooping cough, which now destroy such multitudes of children, will become, in a measure, things of the past. It is not only the great amount of sickness and mortality occasioned directly by these diseases, but the impaired constitutions and other complaints consequent upon them, that may also be prevented. When the community realizes fully that the means of preserving health, especially in early life, are placed, in a great measure, in its own hands, a far higher estimate will be placed upon the value of human life, and the responsibility for its preservation will be found to depend in a great measure upon human efforts. For this sentiment of responsibility, which harmonizes with all the great principles of justice and accountability, increases just in proportion as the laws of physical organization are thus brought out and applied.

When disease, instead of being wrapt up, in its origin and progress, in a kind of mystery, can be traced to an intelligible source or cause; when it shall be clearly perceived that sickness and premature mortality are the results of violated law, then will our own interest in the subject be greatly enhanced; then will the responsibility be transferred from a "divine Providence" to human agency.

If the general diffusion of a knowledge of physiology, together with an application of hygienic laws, is to place in the hands of people themselves, to a far greater extent, the means of preserving health and thus diminishing disease, the problem arises, what is to be its effect upon

PRACTICAL MEDICINE.

This presents a question of particular interest to the medical profession, especially to its younger members. In the minds of some, doubts may arise whether any such changes will ever occur. But when we consider what great progress, within twenty or thirty years, has already been made in the diffusion of such knowledge, both in Great Britain and in our own country, that the interest is rapidly increasing in all matters pertaining to health, particularly with leading minds, and that there is a growing disposition on the part of people to take such matters into their own hands, it is very evident that it must result in important changes with reference to medicine. The seeming improbability of this statement vanishes when we take a retrospect of some points in the history of

medicine for the last forty or fifty years. What a surprising improvement has taken place in our knowledge of the nature and causes of disease! Pathology is comparatively a new science. The same may certainly be said of hygiene. It may safely be affirmed, we believe, that the nature, the causes, the laws or natural history of diseases, in all their forms and tendencies, cannot be thoroughly understood without a correct knowledge of these two sciences. It is not sufficient to understand the structure and function of an organ diseased, but what were all the agencies, internal and external, operating to produce this abnormal state; and the more thoroughly we understand these agencies, the more correct will be our diagnosis of disease. Such knowledge is, moreover, indispensable for its successful treatment.

The old theory that disease was some mysterious entity or unseen agency for evil, introduced into the body, has had a most pernicious influence. As one of its bad effects, it has tended to produce too much faith in the use of *drugs alone*. It has blinded inquiry as to the true nature of disease—has produced confused notions of its real causes, and led the mind to cast around every where, externally, to find some drug or compound for its cure. When the causes and the natural laws of disease were so imperfectly understood, not only the public demanded, but the profession inclined to depend too largely on drugs. As a result there was over-medication, and the evil has not altogether subsided. Some discriminating minds, see-

ing the evils of excessive drugging, have been inclined to go to the other extreme—to decry the use of medicine and the profession altogether. Some very prominent medical men have come to such a conclusion, and expressed opinions which in the estimation of others have done injury.* If physicians have erred in over-medication, and people have injured themselves by too much dosing, it affords no evidence that medicines are not, at this day, just as good and necessary in the treatment of disease as they ever were. This depends upon the manner in which they are used. The true character of disease should first be clearly apprehended, together with the recuperative powers of nature; then let medicines come in as aids and helpers in overcoming, checking or alleviating disease, and not to violate or interfere with natural

* "I will venture to say this, that if every specific were to fail utterly, if the cinchona trees all died out, and the arsenic mines were exhausted, and the sulphur regions were burned up, if every drug from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdom were to disappear from the market, a body of enlightened men, organized as a distinct profession, would be required just as much as now, and respected and trusted as now, whose province should be to guard against the causes of disease, to eliminate them, if possible, when still present, to order all the conditions of the patient so as to favor the efforts of the system to right itself, and to give those predictions of the course of the disease, which only experience can warrant, and which in so many cases relieve the exaggerated fears of sufferers, or warn them in season of impending danger."—Dr. O. W. Holmes.

"I sincerely believe that the unbiassed opinion of most medical men of sound judgment and long experience is made up, that the amount of death and disaster in the world would be less, if all disease were left to itself, than it now is under the multiform, reckless and contradictory modes of practice, good and bad, with which practitioners of adverse denominations carry on their differences at the expense of their patients."—Dr. Jacob Bigelow.

"As a physician advances in age, he generally, I think, places less confidence in the ordinary medical treatment than he did, not only during his early but even middle period of life."—Sir James Clarke.

"I declare as my conscientious opinion, founded on long experience and reflection, that if there was not a single physician, surgeon, apothecary, druggist nor drug on the face of the earth, there would be less sickness and less mortality than now prevails."—Dr. James Johnson.

laws. There should be the utmost harmony between all the restorative powers of nature and the administration of drugs. In no one thing is the skill of the physician exhibited so much as in the wise adaptation of the kind and quantity of medicine to the exact nature and state of disease.

For thirty years or more a warm discussion has been carried on by different writers, as to the relative powers of nature and art in the cure of disease. Great good has already resulted from this discussion; but when we come to understand more fully the nature and causes of disease as developed by pathology and hygiene, the recuperative powers of nature will be found far greater than has hitherto been conceded. Sanitary agencies will be brought to bear far more effectually upon the treatment as well as the prevention of disease. For illustration: what improvement has been made in the treatment of the "self-limited diseases," so styled, by a better knowledge of their nature, and of the laws by which they are governed! May there not be other diseases, or even classes of diseases in which similar changes will be required in the administration of medicine? When the laws of inheritance are more correctly and thoroughly understood, it will be found, we believe, to throw a flood of light on what are denominated "hereditary diseases." The constitutional or hereditary influences will be found to be very powerful, and to be governed by forces that do not yield readily to medical treatment. The constitutional or inherited tendencies must be taken into account far

more than they hitherto have been. The physical weaknesses and idiosyncrasies peculiar to patients will then be better and more readily perceived. This will lead to a more skilful adaptation of hygiene as well as medicine in the management of all such cases.

One of the boasted improvements of modern surgery is to "save limb and life." Why should not the public obtain a similar advantage, though on a much larger scale, in the improvement of practical medicine, viz., in the *prevention* as well as cure of disease? With the general diffusion of sanitary science, the inquiry will be for the best means not only for preserving health, but in case of disease, for such treatment as will, as far as possible, prevent its recurrence. If the tendency of a general diffusion of sanitary knowledge be to diminish faith in drugs alone, it will greatly increase confidence in the use of all those means based upon the laws of physiology and hygiene. It will be a rational faith for which a good reason can be given and exacted. It will be a faith that will grow stronger and brighter, in proportion as the great laws of health and disease are better understood. It may require somewhat different qualifications on the part of the medical attendant —a higher degree of intelligence upon all sanitary and hygienic agencies, and a more careful discrimination in the use of drugs. It will lead to the most effectual means to root out all kinds of empiricism and quackery, which find a congenial soil in ignorance and prejudice, credulity and super-

stition. It is because these qualities every where abound, that medical impostors and quack medicines find such support and patronage. A rational faith in the use of those remedies which harmonize with the laws of nature is altogether more desirable than a blind faith in the wonderful virtue of some drug or compound that only disturbs and deranges the whole system. Counsel and skill, based upon a profound knowledge of health and disease, will be considered, in the way of advice and medical treatment, of far more consequence than the long array and numerous mixtures of drugs. The object of medicine is three-fold, viz.: cure of disease, alleviation of disease, and the prevention of disease. This last is not only the safest and most momentous as regards the weal of the patient, but the surest index of skill, judgment and fidelity in his counsellor.

There is a most important physiological problem to be solved in

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT.

A gradual change is taking place in the organization of our New-England people, with which the members of the medical profession cannot but be conversant. This is very manifest from the change in the type and character of disease. Formerly there was relatively more acute disease and less chronic — more violence in the attacks, with a higher grade of inflammation. It required in its treatment frequent venesection and more powerful medicine. At the present day we have a larger

class of diseases arising from general debility, from indigestion, anæmia, scrofula, neuralgia, &c. This change indicates the existence of less muscle —more nerve—less physical vitality—more nervous energy—less power of endurance, but more mental activity. This same change is also indicated in the anatomy and physiology of the person. The framework of the body generally is not so large—is not so compact, nor so well proportioned; the countenance is paler, the features are more pointed and not so expressive of health, though more so of intelligence. The texture or quality of organization is more delicate and refined; the brain is becoming developed more and more relatively, and too frequently at the expense of the body; or, in other words, the nervous temperament, with all its advantages and disadvantages, is becoming too predominant for other parts of the body. As one of the consequences we have more diseases of the brain and nervous system, more sudden deaths from apoplexy, paralysis, and also from diseases of the heart. The average duration of life may as a whole be longer, but this arises from less exposure, better care and improved medical treatment.

This change of organization has occurred principally within the last two or three generations. Some of its causes are very obvious, while others are more obscure and complicated. Among the principal causes may be mentioned less exercise of the muscles out-doors, on the farm and in mechanical pursuits, but more exercise of the brain in the

school-room, in the shop, in the store, in the factory. The change in the construction and manner of heating our dwelling-houses, causing a much higher temperature — the increasing strife and competition in business, the general style of living and modes of dress, &c., have also had much to do in producing this change. These and other causes have exerted a pernicious influence upon the female constitution, and so upon the laws of inheritance. It is through this medium or channel especially, and by means of these laws, that, in the course of two or three generations, great physical changes are effected. The laws of heredity constitute the most important agency whereby the vital forces, the vigor and soundness of the physical system are changed for better or worse. Thus in the course of time is determined the peculiar type and character of a people.

There is nothing of such transcendent importance to a race or nation as *physical stamina* — strong, vigorous, healthy constitutions. How did the Germans, in the late war, gain such signal victories over the French? Why does that people now stand at the head of all the European nations in power and statesmanship? Why do the Germans take the lead at the present time in the cultivation of the sciences, and in almost every department of literature? Is it not owing to their grand *physique* more than to anything else?

MENTAL CULTURE.

In the advancing knowledge of physiology it has been discovered that all mental culture should be based upon the brain—that education should be pursued in harmony with the laws of life and health, and that where these are violated, the advantages of the former afford poor compensation. Formerly no attention, or scarcely any, was paid by School Boards and teachers, in the matter of education, to the condition of the body or the development of the brain, and even at the present day very little is paid them, compared with what should be given to those great physical laws which underlie all mental culture. The lives of a multitude of children and youth are sacrificed every year in this commonwealth by violating the laws of physiology and hygiene, through mistaken or wrong methods of mental training; besides, the constitution and health of a multitude of others are thus impaired or broken down for life. No where else in society is a radical reform needed more than in our educational systems. Inasmuch as the laws of the body lie at the foundation of all proper culture, they should receive the first consideration. But in educating the boy or girl, from the age of five to fifteen, how little attention is given to the growth and physical changes which necessarily occur at this most important period of life! The age of the child should be considered; the place of schooling, the hours of

confinement and recreation, the number and kinds of studies, together with the modes of teaching, should all harmonize with physical laws—especially those of the brain.

The system or mode of treating, in education, all children as though their *organizations were precisely alike*, is based upon a false and unnatural theory. Great injury, in a variety of ways, results from this wrong treatment; in fact, injuries are thus inflicted upon the sensitive organizations and susceptible minds of young children, from which they never recover. That many of our most independent and clear-headed educators themselves express so much dissatisfaction with the working and results of our schools, affords evidence that something is wrong in the present system. As we contemplate the great improvements made in education for the last thirty or forty years, and are surprised that educators were content to tolerate the state of things then existing, so will the next generation, when still greater and more radical changes shall have been introduced, look back with astonishment at this generation, and wonder that it was so well satisfied with its own methods. When our educators become thoroughly convinced that physical development as a part of education is an absolute necessity—that a strict observance of the laws of physiology and hygiene is indispensable to the highest mental culture, then we shall have vital and radical changes in our educational system; then the brain will not be cultivated so much

at the expense of the body, neither will the nervous temperament be so unduly developed in proportion to other parts of the system, now so often bringing on a train of neuralgic diseases which cannot easily be cured, and exposing the individual to the keenest and most intense suffering which all the advantages of mental culture fail, not unfrequently, to compensate.

The more this whole subject is investigated, the more reason we shall find for making allowances or some distinction in scholastic discipline with reference to the differences in organization of children, and for adapting the hours of confinement and recreation, the ventilation and temperature of school-rooms, the number and kinds of studies, the modes of teaching, &c., to the laws of the physical system. But another and still more important change must take place. Some time—may that time be not far distant—there will be a correct and established system of *mental science*, based upon physiological laws; and until this era arrives, the modes and methods of education must remain incomplete and unsatisfactory. The principles of this science, in the very nature of things, must rest upon a correct knowledge of the laws and functions of the brain; and until these are correctly understood and reduced to a general system, all education must be more or less *partial*, *imperfect* and *empirical*. While the old theories of metaphysicians are very generally discarded, they still have practically a powerful influence in directing and shaping our educational systems

and institutions. In the selection and arrangement of studies very little attention is paid to the peculiar nature or operations of the various faculties of the mind, or the distinct laws that govern their development and uses. For illustration—instead of educing, drawing out and training, all the mental faculties in their natural order and in harmony, each in proportion to its nature or importance, the memory is almost the only faculty appealed to in every stage of education; and this is so crammed and so stuffed that frequently but little of the knowledge obtained can be used advantageously. Instead of developing the observing faculties by "object teaching," appealing to the senses of sight and hearing, those two great avenues of knowledge, or giving much instruction *orally*, we require the scholar to spend most of his time in studying and poring over *books*, mere *books*. The mind is treated as a kind of general receptacle into which knowledge almost indiscriminately must be poured, yes, forced, without making that knowledge one's own, or creating that self-reliance which is indispensable to its proper use. In this way the brain does not work so naturally or healthily as it ought, and a vast amount of time, labor and expense is wasted—nay, worse than wasted. From this forced and unnatural process there often results not only a want of harmony and complete development of all parts of the brain, but an excessive development of the nervous temperament, and not unfrequently an irritability and morbidness which are

hard to bear and difficult to overcome. And not unfrequently it ends in a permanent disease of the brain, or confinement in a lunatic asylum.

When we take a careful survey of the various discussions and diverse theories on this subject, considered metaphysically, and then compare them with the great improvements and discoveries in the physical sciences for the last fifty years bearing upon the same subject, the change or progress looks mainly in one direction, viz., that all true mental science must ultimately be based upon physiology. Here is a great work to be performed, and when accomplished it will constitute one of the greatest, most valuable and most important achievements that was ever wrought in the history of science. A vast amount of positive knowledge has already been accumulated on this subject by various writers, but a great work, by way of analysis, observation and induction, and of further discoveries as to the functions of the brain, remains to be completed. This work must be performed in a great measure by persons profoundly versed in the physical sciences; and no small proportion of it must come from the observations, labors and contributions of medical men.*

There is another problem which for some time has agitated the public, and which intimately

* For illustration, such works may be mentioned as Dr. John Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers; Dr. Andrew Combe on Physical and Mental Culture; Dr. Henry Maudsley's Lectures on Body and Mind, and Dr. W. E. Carpenter's Principles of Mental Pathology.

concerns the members of our profession. We refer to

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

Probably there is no one subject agitating the public mind at the present day so important as that of temperance. Aside from its economical, political and moral bearings, it sustains a most vital relation to medicine. In some respects it is really a physiological question, the solution of which belongs to the experts in this science; but unfortunately there is not here a general agreement of opinion. Before this reform can be carried on very successfully, the exact relations of alcohol to health and disease must be better understood and positively settled. What is the physiological action of alcohol on the human system in health and disease? Does it increase or impart force in the process of digestion? Is alcohol in any of its forms absolutely necessary as a therapeutical agent? Is there such a love of stimulants implanted by nature among our instincts, that man cannot well resist temptation? Does health require as a common beverage, at meals, or other times, the use of a mild stimulant? These and kindred questions must be settled, not by mere authority, nor by individual opinions, but by such an accumulated amount of evidence derived from the study of physiology and pathology, that it cannot be disputed or resisted. How important that the members of the profession, who are the proper expounders of these sciences,

should become safe teachers and guides in settling these grave questions! But whatever differences of opinion may here exist, there are points of view in regard to this reform upon which there should and must be entire agreement, viz., its sanitary aspects. That intemperance is productive of a vast amount of disease, all will admit ; that it is one of the most powerful causes of physical degeneracy now in operation, no one will probably question. If to alcohol we add tobacco, opium and other stimulants and narcotics, no pen can describe the terrible injuries which they inflict upon the human race.

From a hygienic point of view, of what avail are the benefits of good air, pure water, wholesome food, healthy occupations and dwellings, when the laws of the physical system are being constantly violated by the poison of alcohol and tobacco? It is not alone the present or temporary effects of these agents, but the *permanent*, such as are incorporated into the organization itself and become a part and parcel of it—these are the seeds of evil tendencies and diseases, which are transmitted to successive generations. It is only when we take into account the power and extent of hereditary influences that we can fully appreciate the importance, the magnitude and the grandeur of the temperance reform.

This leads us to the consideration of another problem, namely, the laws of inheritance.

THE LAWS OF INHERITANCE.

In a hygienic point of view, no agency is so powerful in the prevention of disease as hereditary influences. To the experienced physician, it requires no array of facts or arguments to prove what a wonderful difference there is in the amount of disease in individuals and families, arising from the differences in original stamina or soundness of constitution. Then in the treatment of disease, it makes a surprising difference. In sound, healthy stock we have developed in a far higher degree the recuperative powers of nature, and generally one single disease at a time to combat; whereas, in case the original constitution is feeble, and the respective parts of the body are ill-balanced, diseases of almost every kind become far more complicated, and their treatment more difficult as well as doubtful in result.

Besides, there is a large class of diseases which may be strictly considered hereditary, as the seeds or predispositions are transmitted. If these innate predisposing causes of disease could be obviated or removed, it would undoubtedly diminish the actual amount of sickness and of early mortality. But to effect any great improvement in this direction would require a favorable operation of the laws of inheritance through several generations. There are, if we mistake not, special reasons why these laws should receive more attention at the present day; and who should take the lead

in their investigation if not the members of the medical profession? Within a few years several writers have discussed points or topics bearing directly on these laws, and others have made favorable references to them. Besides, the public at large are becoming more and more disposed to seek information and instruction on this subject. The increased attention to physiology and biology seems to prepare the way, and demand that such investigations should be more vigorously and thoroughly prosecuted. When we consider, too, that it is not the mere physical properties of the body alone that are transmitted, but the dispositions, the propensities, the mental capacity, the moral sentiments, &c., these laws assume an importance, a magnitude that can scarcely be over-estimated. In fact, the character of every individual, of every family and race depends very much upon the material or elements provided by these laws. For what can family training do, what can education accomplish, without favorable material for operation, or in other words the right developments of brain? We venture the assertion, that all permanent improvement or progress in the civilization of any people or nation is more dependent on these laws than upon any other agency whatever. If one fourth the attention or one tithe of the expense was given to the improvement of the human race in this direction, that is now expended on that of domestic animals, it would result in the most surprising changes.

It is impossible to estimate the value and im-

portance of the relation which these laws sustain to other improvements. Their application affords not only the most powerful assistance to all the improvements and advantages of civilization, but serves to render them more fixed and permanent. For unless the physical organization of a people or nation is kept good, or improved from generation to generation, there are bounds or limitations to all progress. In fact the whole structure of society, the advantages of education, the improvements in science, in arts, in literature — to say nothing of the foundations and advancement of morality and religion — are all powerfully affected by these laws. The subject is too vast, too complicated to be discussed in a brief essay, but it presents two or three phases to which I wish to call particular attention.

There are certain agencies operating at the present day, which in the course of time must produce marked effects upon the organization and character of our people. The removal of so large a proportion of the population from the country and rural life to cities and large towns ; the change of employment from farm work — from out-door exercise and the more laborious mechanical pursuits — to lighter kinds of business, with increased exercise of the brain ; add to this the greatly increased strife, excitement and competition in every department of business and society — all these changes must serve gradually to diminish muscular power and the general vitality of the system. No truth in vital statistics is better established than the

fact, that large cities and a dense population tend to diminish the physical energies of the body and shorten human life. Then, the increasing use of alcohol in its various forms, and especially of tobacco among young men, must have a most pernicious influence upon physical organization. But it is in the accumulated, the intensified effect produced by the law of inheritance, that the most striking and destructive results are to be witnessed. Could the evils of alcohol, tobacco and opium, as transmitted by hereditary influences, be fully realized, what more powerful motives could be presented for a reform in their use, or for their absolute prohibition? We believe the fact is generally admitted, that there is a constant increase in the use of stimulants and narcotics throughout the country; that this question is settled, beyond controversy, by the greatly increased manufacture and sale of these articles. No true physiologist, who understands the terrible effects of these poisons on the system and their transmission to the second, third and fourth generations, can look on such a state of things without apprehending the most serious results.

But there is another point of view whence these laws of inheritance may be considered, which sustains a most intimate and important relation to human welfare; we refer to the

POSITION OF WOMAN.

The question might naturally be asked, why discuss the position of woman more than that of

man? The answer is obvious: his rights and claims have not been agitated, or attracted the same attention as those of woman.

Within a short period new questions have sprung up for consideration in respect to the rights, the employments and position of woman. While her wrongs in the past are generally admitted, as well as the desirableness of some radical reform, there are certain physiological problems involved in the issue, which should not be overlooked or ignored. If we are not mistaken there are principles or laws involved, which underlie the very foundations of society. They are not the opinions of individuals or the resolves of public bodies, but the laws of the Almighty implanted in human beings for their highest welfare and happiness. Can these laws be understood—can they be correctly interpreted and properly applied? Most of the discussions upon this subject have been conducted with very little reference to physiological laws. A majority of the parties engaged in them do not seem to consider or realize what effect, if the points at issue are carried to the extent advocated, may be produced on the marriage institution, and the physical welfare of the race. Any changes or agencies that threaten in any way the security and permanency of the family, should be approached with all the care, intelligence and wisdom that are possible. That the marriage and parental relations constitute the groundwork, the main pillars of human society, requires here no argument to prove. The physiological law of *sex* is the corner-

stone of these relations, and has, we believe, a far more direct and powerful influence upon organization and character than is generally considered. Inasmuch as woman is so created that her own health is very much affected by this feature in her organization—inasmuch as the physical development of offspring is also very much dependent upon her constitution, these two considerations have an important bearing upon her education, employment and relations to the public. There is a normal and healthy standard for every organ in the human body; and whatever influences tend to change or violate the laws that govern any one of these should be carefully guarded against. Thus in the matter of education it has been very clearly demonstrated by a distinguished member* of our profession, that the boy and the girl cannot be educated just alike. No one but an experienced physician can realize or describe fully the powerful influences which the function of menstruation has upon the health of woman; and this effect, in extent and character, depends much upon the early stages of its development. For the period of some thirty years there is certainly a marked difference in the sexes, which must materially interfere with employments and public duties. Such is the relation, too, of this function to the nervous system, that any derangement or morbidness of action here may affect the disposition and character of the individual.

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* Dr. E. H. Clarke.

All writers on physiology agree that too much importance can scarcely be attached to the healthy action of the uterine functions; and when we present the testimony of one writer, it expresses, we believe, the opinion of all. Says Colombat: "The extreme sensibility of the uterus, its physiological importance, its peculiar irritability, and especially its more or less sympathetic connection with other parts of the body, render it a centre of action which in the sex seems in a measure *to domineer over the whole economy*, and form *the principal basis upon which the edifice of the whole organization rests.*"

In settling, then, the points involved in the question of "Woman's Rights," so called, the physiological bearings and tendencies should receive primary consideration. The immediate change produced, however, may not be so noticeable, but in the course of two or three generations its effects become very striking and powerful.

That in the present state of society there is need of some changes or reform looking to improvement in the health of woman, is evident. The very general ill-health of American women is often asserted. There should certainly be a reform in the fashion or style of dress; it should harmonize with the laws of the physical system. In the early training of girls the greatest care should be taken to secure the best possible development of the body; and in the whole course of their education, whatever interferes with healthy action or violates physiological laws, should be most scrupulously

avoided. As to the higher departments of education and a more extended range of employments, there are substantial reasons and arguments deduced from physiology itself why woman should have these advantages. Let her have the highest culture—physical and mental—consistent with her whole nature. But then, that she should share equally with man in all the strife and competition of business, in the excitement and rivalry connected with political and public life, including suffrage, is physiologically unnatural, abnormal, a violation of the laws of her physical system. In the language of the most distinguished writer on psychology in Great Britain, "she will then have lost her feminine attractions, and probably also her chief feminine functions." One of the cardinal points in attachment between the sexes is, that certain opposite qualities or traits of character attract each other and form the most happy unions. Now if the qualities and traits of character in woman are to be assimilated to those of man, what will be its effect upon matrimony and harmony in married life?

In all the situations and pursuits of life the Almighty has established bounds or limitations beyond which woman cannot go without defeating the primary objects of her creation. The reasons are obvious. It gradually changes her organization. By a physiological law of supply and demand, nature, in the case of woman, makes certain drafts monthly upon her constitution. That this law of periodicity be properly observed

is indispensable for good health and the highest development both of body and mind. Again, if the brain is relatively exercised too much, the body suffers; so of the brain alone, there cannot be a steady strain upon certain portions of it without impairing the functions of other parts. Maternity is a primary law in her creation. Physiology, pathology, records of health, disease and mortality establish the fact that this is her NORMAL state. In the observance of this law, certain physical conditions are indispensable; there must be a proper development of those portions of the body concerned in this function; neither can they answer the demands nature makes, if kept constantly impoverished.

For illustration: if that portion of the brain whose functions include attachment to the other sex, love of offspring and domestic life—those strong instincts that centre in the family and in the home—is not properly developed or trained, but other portions of the brain, embracing the selfish faculties, are continuously exercised, and strained to their utmost capacity, the result is that it changes organization and character. It tends to undermine the foundation of the marriage and maternal relation, which rests on the purest and most powerful instincts of nature, and transfer it to one of self-interest and convenience. The relation, in fact, is already coming to be viewed more and more in the light of a partnership, as a matter of business and necessity, or, in other words, to be based upon the supremely

selfish traits or elements of human nature. That such large numbers of our young married women should be so disinclined to assume the duties of maternity, indicates something wrong. However desirable or important may be the cultivation of any or all the mental faculties, the reason, the judgment, the imagination, and even the conscience and veneration, these alone never bind and cement society permanently in the home and in the family. In such cases children are a burden, confinement at home is irksome, domestic labors and relations are not the most agreeable. What is wanted, and what accords with the order of nature, is a *balance of organization—a harmony of action in all the functions of the brain*—not an excess of the mere animal, nor all intellect nor moral feeling. If a practical test of this law is demanded, what is the testimony of history and the experience of the present age? Let a careful investigation be made as to the productiveness in offspring, and the character of the family relation, of those who have been, or are, supremely devoted to intellectual and business pursuits. How often do we find difficulties and not unfrequently separations between married couples, where both are highly educated and strong-minded? And as for offspring, they certainly are not very abundant with this class of people. There may be found exceptions to the last remark, but the facts generally confirm it. It should be stated, that in order to make a fair trial, and witness its full effects, two or three generations must be taken

for the comparison. It is this *permanent* result in an intensified form, that makes these changes so important—so fundamental.

It may be said that the argument here employed, as to the position of woman in its relations to marriage and maternity, does not apply to that class who do not assume these relations. But this class composes only a small minority of the whole, and the course pursued by them is an exception to the general law of womanhood. Besides, they cannot change materially the physical functions of their nature without injury to their health, or without affecting, more or less, their character. The remark was made by one of the most distinguished female writers in this country, that the nature of woman was not fully developed without sustaining the relation of wife and mother. How then can the class alluded to, governed by their own consciousness, judge properly and correctly of all the relations referring to the family and domestic life? Can their teachings be safely followed?

Again, what effects would the reforms advocated by many have more directly upon the body itself? In some respects they would tend, undoubtedly, to improve the general health—to increase the muscular power, vigor and strength of the system. In some cases they would decidedly improve the organization, produce more harmony of action in all the organs—a better development of the great laws of life and health. But while they might increase the muscular power and strength, might

they not unduly develop the nervous temperament? If there is to be a constant strain upon the muscles and the brain, what will be the effect upon those organs connected with the functions of gestation and lactation? Would it not tend to prevent their proper development and healthy action, by withdrawing from them the nutrition which should go to their support? The better the laws of inheritance are understood, the more directly certain effects may be traced to the physical and mental state of the system at the time of conception and during the period of gestation. Now if all the energies of the body and brain of woman are to be incessantly taxed, what will be the effect upon offspring? It should be borne in mind that physical and mental habits, when fixed for many years, cannot be easily changed or modified. Then in the matter of furnishing proper nutrition to offspring — which can come from the human breast alone — it is vastly important that the organization should not be so exercised or changed that this provision cannot be counted upon. The community is suffering seriously from defects of this kind already, without having them increased or aggravated. This brings us to the consideration of another problem — intimately connected with the one under discussion, but far more important in its issues. It is what may be denominated a general law of increase or propagation, in discussing which the organization of woman will be further considered with reference to its bearing upon that law. It

will appear that there are certain physiological conditions in her constitution that are indispensable for the observance of this law in its highest or most healthy development.

THE LAW OF HUMAN INCREASE.*

The remark is frequently made that we live in an eventful period. Some events or occurrences make a great impression upon the public mind, and are being constantly discussed; others, far more important, are transpiring, that attract little attention, but will be noticed by the historian with intense interest, if not with surprise. In this latter class of events will be ranked the changes in our population, especially the decrease of numbers in our New England people, which, if continued another hundred years in the same proportion as in the past, will, in all probability, remove them from the stage. Their record will exist only in history. Here in this quiet, gradual decline of population is one of the gravest problems of this age. What is its solution? Must we lie supinely by, and leave that solution to the lapse of years, simply watching or aiding professionally the ebb and flow of life, as one generation after another rises and disappears? No persons can be more cognizant of the facts, or feel a deeper interest in

* Having been led to adopt some novel views upon the law of increase or population, and having published several papers upon the same in journals and pamphlet form, it seemed proper to present here a synopsis or summary of those views. If there is truth in them, they should certainly be made known; and no class in the community is better capable of judging of their correctness, or should be more interested in their diffusion, than the members of the medical profession.

their results, than medical men. Their professional duties are closely identified with the two greatest events in life — birth and death — that occur to any human being.

What, then, are the facts in the case, and what are the causes? On account of the rapid increase of a foreign element in our midst, this change going on in our population has not been so perceptible, nor created much interest. Had no such additions ever been made to our numbers, the change would have excited universal attention, and some explanation of the causes would certainly have been demanded. There are two methods of testing the character and extent of this change: first, by ascertaining the average number of children to each family in a community; second, by comparing the differences between the birth-rates and the death-rates of a people. Without attempting to solve these questions with mathematical accuracy, a task of difficulty, the facts stand very nearly as follows. The early parish and town records of New England show that the first settlers had large families, numbering on an average from seven to nine children; but soon after the first generation a slow decline commenced. For the last two or three generations this decrease has continued at a more rapid rate, so that from the best estimates that can be made, it is thought that the present average number of children to each married couple will certainly not exceed four, and may not be much over three. From statistics on mortality, it

is found that only about three-fifths of all infants born, live to adult age. After, then, making the necessary allowances for death, and the fraction who do not marry, it will be seen at once, that the original stock is scarcely kept good at the present time in numbers. It is safe, we believe, to state that the average number of children to each marriage has diminished nearly one-half since the present century commenced.

In respect to the birth-rate and death-rate of our New England people proper, it is difficult to obtain them exactly, inasmuch as all the foreign class born in this country are generally returned in the reports as *native* American. But in some places the reports of the two classes have been kept separate, while in others, by a careful analysis of the Registration Reports, and the nationality of the population, a very correct result can be reached of the birth-rate and death-rate of each. It is very evident that these two great points in vital statistics, viz., birth-rate and death-rate, have been approximating, with New Englanders, for the last half century, nearer and nearer each other. This statement is confirmed by the fact, that in towns peopled almost entirely by Americans, the deaths frequently exceed the births. This relative decrease in population is admitted by the highest authorities, the U. S. Census, the National Bureau of Vital Statistics, and the State Registration Reports.* Now,

* "The character of our population is undergoing a great change. Surely, and not very slowly, a mixed stock of Irish, German and

judging by the past, what are we to expect in the future? Should the same relative decrease continue two or three generations more, what will be the result? That there should be, in the course of two or three generations, so great a falling off in the birth-rate of our New England people, and that the Irish, English, Scotch, German and Canadian-French women living in our midst should have, to say the least, twice as many children, are curious facts which must in some way have a solution or explanation. That this wide difference arises wholly from violating the laws of nature in conception, and by abortion in pregnancy, we cannot believe; but other causes also exist in the peculiarities and changes in physical organization. All medical observation and experience teach that there is in women a wide difference in the matter of fertility, and that it must have its foundation in differences of constitution. That this difference exists in communities where, in order to prevent increase, the laws of nature are not in the least violated, all must admit. In what, then,

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Canadians is taking the place of the purely English stock which has possessed Massachusetts for more than two centuries. The tide of immigration flows the stronger with an increasing wealth and general prosperity. There is much hard work to be done, unskilled labor is in demand, and Americans are not ready or willing to supply it from their own ranks. These are facts for the statesman, the educator and the moralist."—*Massachusetts Registration Report*, 1870.

"No one can be familiar with life in the Eastern and Middle States generally, and in the Western cities, and not be aware that children are not born to American parents as they were in the early days of the country. Luxury, fashion, and the vice of 'boarding,' combine to limit the increase of families to a degree that in some sections has threatened the perpetuation of our native stock. This tendency is not one that requires to be brought out by statistical comparison. It is patent, palpable, and needs no proof."—*U. S. Census*, 1870.

does it consist? What is the peculiar type of organization most favorable to fertility? Is a particular temperament, or a predominance of a certain class of organs, requisite?

Some of the causes of this difference are very obvious in the ill health of women, particularly in the weaknesses and diseases connected with the reproductive organs. That these are very prevalent with American women, all will admit; but why should they exist to such an extent? What are their primary causes? Do not most of them arise from previous violations of law, from wrong habits and practices, from perverted and false notions? Besides, have not these agencies or primary causes prevailed so long and to such an extent as to change, in some measure, not only the form of body and type of organization, but to affect, in some degree, the disposition, the habits and the character of the individual.

Commencing medical practice more than thirty years ago, in a mixed population, embracing several distinct nationalities, my attention was early called to this difference in birth-rate. Careful comparisons were instituted in respect to the female organization of the Irish, the English, the Scotch, the German, the Canadian-French and the American, and then between those of each race who were prolific and those who were not. Then a thorough review of all books treating upon population was resorted to, together with investigation into all the principles of physiology that could throw any light upon this subject. In this inquiry

we were surprised to find, that among all the writers upon population, there was scarcely one who had been thoroughly educated in the science of physiology, or in the practical application of medicine to the laws of life. In all the discussions and theories of the early writers who attempted to account for the increase or decrease of population, the human body, the most important agent, received but little attention. The systems and theories they advocate are based upon causes or grounds entirely external to the body, and some of them sustain very slight relations to it. But within a few years new inquiries have started up as to physical agencies affecting different races and nations, and also in respect to origin of species, laws of life and health, &c. The principles of physiology, biology and anthropology are assuming every year greater and greater importance. In these new inquiries and discussions upon the laws of life, health and disease, and other changes that affect physical organization, the laws that govern its increase or decrease must ere long receive far more attention. For it stands to reason and common sense, that there must be, in the very nature of things, some great primary law of propagation, and that such a law must have its seat and foundation within the body itself.

After extensive observation and no small amount of reading and reflection, I became thoroughly convinced that there was a great primary law of propagation founded in nature. This conviction has been every year strengthened by new and

striking evidences from a variety of sources. This law, expressed in the fewest words possible, may be thus defined: It is based upon a perfect standard of organization, or consists in perfectionism of structure and harmony of function; or, in other words, that each organ in the human body should be perfect in structure, and that each should perform its legitimate functions in harmony with others. It presupposes that other conditions are favorable, such as the age, health, union and adaptation of the married parties — that no laws of nature are violated or interfered with — that there will be uniformly found, with such a standard of organization, not only the greatest number of births, but children endowed with the highest amount of physical vigor, strength and health. Taking this, then, as a standard, we have a general law or principle that furnishes a guide by which all deviations from this model, and the manifold changes that follow, may be explained and understood. While this law is subject to the influence of certain agencies, as those of food, climate, exercise, &c., all these act as secondary agents or factors. They may modify the operation of the law, but cannot change its nature or general character.

It is true we have no such perfect standards or models of human organization now existing, but only approximations towards them. Still the law may apply to such as we have, just as well as the general law of gravitation or attraction to the smallest sized bodies. We can readily conceive

of such standards, and how the same law that governs them may be applicable to their representatives of whatever grade or character. As the subject opens up so many new points of inquiry and observation — is so vast in extent and so complicated in all its parts — it would require a life-time to investigate and discuss it with any degree of justice or satisfaction. We can here only present a brief outline or synopsis of some of the evidences which may be adduced in the support of such a law, premising that it would take volumes to give the details. The facts and arguments in support of the theory must be derived mainly from physiology, pathology and psychology, while many proofs and illustrations may be obtained from history; still, these would be only the practical application of principles embraced in one or all of those sciences. From the past history of physiology and pathology, it is certainly reasonable to expect the discovery of new truths, or new applications of old ones.

The most distinguished writers on physiology speak of the science as being in its infancy, and of "the rich harvests that await the physiological laborer," and that "it is destined to attain proportions far more gigantic than it now presents." In taking a cursory survey of the subject, the first impression made upon the mind is, that there must be, in the very nature of things, some general law of propagation, of continuance, of existence; and that, whatever agencies or influences there are, extraneous to the body, which might in any way

affect its development, the most important law of all, the law that shapes its character, life and destiny, must have its seat and foundation in the body itself. Such would be the experience, or the common judgment, in case of other organic structures, as well as in science generally.

What, then, are the teachings of physiology and pathology? Unfortunately, in no medical books or journals have the principles of these sciences been very fully discussed, with any particular aim to account for the increase or changes in population. It is comparatively a new field of inquiry, and most difficult of investigation. The great object of the cultivators of these sciences has been to discover and point out the structure and functions, or the diseases and cure of every individual organ, rather than their normal and combined action in any one direction. Thus, in respect to the reproductive organs, the leading inquiry has been as to their particular diseases and treatment—not their healthy action, and the relations in a normal state which they sustain to all other parts of the body.

As far as any testimony from medical works can be gathered, it favors some such theory. The following expressions, quoting from Hippocrates downwards, may be given as a sample. "The want of fruitfulness arises from sedentary life, want of exercise, profuseness in living, fatness and muscular weakness." "The poorer and most laborious part of mankind are the fruitfullest, and the most voluptuous, idle, effeminate and luxurious are

the barrenest." "High refinement is an obstacle to propagation." "The condition most favorable to procreation is a habit of body inured to labor." "Low diet and moderate exercise are the best restorers of the breed." "The rate of increase of population is the slowest in the most opulent classes." "Repletion is an enemy to generation." Many more and longer testimonials, similar to the above, could be adduced, but these are a fair specimen. To the physiological inquirer, they are full of instruction. Each one has an application, and when analyzed physiologically, they all look towards some uniform type or general law of propagation.

One of the cardinal points in the theory of propagation here proposed is, that every organ in the system, in order to secure its proper development, as well as perform its appropriate functions, must receive its due proportion of nutrition and exercise. Dr. Carpenter, in his work on Physiology, says: "There is a certain antagonism between the nutritive and reproductive functions, the one being exercised at the expense of the other. The reproductive apparatus derives the materials of its operations through the nutritive system and its functions. If it is therefore in a state of excessive activity, it will necessarily draw off from the individual fabric some portion of the element destined for its maintenance. It may be universally observed that when the nutritive functions are particularly active in supporting the individual, the reproductive system is undeveloped, and *vice*

versa." Here is a strong argument from the highest physiological authority, and the principle set forth is susceptible of a wide application. Let any one organ or part of the body be unduly or excessively exercised, and it requires more nutrition to support it, thereby withdrawing what should naturally go to other organs. The general law which this principle goes to sustain is, that nature has established an equilibrium or balance of organization, wherein all the organs of the body should be harmoniously supported and exercised; and that such a standard is the most natural, most normal and perfect type which can be furnished by physiology. Such, we have good reason to believe, was the development of the human body at its creation, and in such a state it is found most exempt from disease, is capable of performing the greatest amount of labor, of receiving the greatest amount of enjoyment, as well as reaching the greatest longevity. The chief objects of existence are thus intended to be secured in the highest degree, and to the utmost extent.

Inasmuch as this theory of propagation is based upon a perfectly sound organization, all diseases, derangements and weaknesses of the system interfere more or less with its operation. Some diseases or certain weaknesses, such, for example, as sterility, impotence and barrenness, do this far more directly and effectively than others. All those diseases that have a decidedly hereditary tendency violate this law especially, as their transmission multiplies diseases, increases early mortality, and

shortens human life. If both the married parties possess this organization, the germs of disease are transmitted in an intensified form, and such families are sure to become extinct in the course of a few generations.

Closely allied to disease are unnatural structures and abnormal conditions of the body, which are found to become less and less productive the further they deviate from a perfect standard. A distinguished writer on Anthropology states, that giants and dwarfs are rarely prolific, and that persons of very large or small intellectual powers are generally deficient in fertility. The fact is pretty well established that the defective classes, such as the insane, the deaf and dumb, the feeble-minded, are not generally prolific, and if left to intermarry exclusively among themselves they would run out entirely. There may be apparent exceptions in these classes, but the general rule will, in the long course of events, hold good. It would seem as though infinite wisdom had intended that all such abnormal characters should not long or upon a large scale be propagated, and that they must, by the very conditions of their existence, tend to extinction.

The same general law holds good, too, when applied to the most vicious and abandoned, the notoriously intemperate and licentious, that, in the course of a few generations, their progeny become extinct. For a somewhat different illustration, upon a large scale, take a people or race whose native increase for many years has been

slight, or who, at times, have been declining in population, such as the French, the Spanish and the Italian nations; what is the present type of their physiology? Is there not a similarity of temperament, or are not their leading physical developments in some respects much alike? On the other hand, and in contrast, take a people or race, which, for several generations, has been rapidly increasing in numbers, such as the German, the English and the Irish. In certain features the physical organization of these nations is identical, and is certainly very different in its type from that of the three nations first mentioned.

In this same department of physiology is a class of facts which furnish most positive evidence in favor of some general law of increase, and cannot, we believe, be explained satisfactorily upon any other hypothesis. Some of these facts were noticed in the early history of the world, long before anything was known of this science. The sacred Scriptures clearly intimate that there is something wrong in the intermarrying of blood relations, and by the law of Moses it was forbidden "in the third degree." Both the Greeks and the Romans observed these facts, and proclaimed that such intermarriages were prejudicial to the healthy propagation of the species. The Catholic Church very early opposed it, and adopted a standing order or canon against all such alliances. The Mohammedans of the present day, and various other religious sects, have very positive opinions upon this subject. For several thousand years a

great store of facts has been accumulating, which go to show that there are some fixed laws in physical organization which should in some way receive a satisfactory solution. All the new discoveries and modern researches in physiology have only confirmed these phenomena, without explaining their rationale. But this fact has been discovered, and its truth is generally admitted, viz.: that there are exceptions in the intermarriage of relations where no evil effects have followed, as, for instance, in that of cousins. Why these exceptions occur, or why bad effects follow at all, are questions which cannot easily be explained upon any of the old theories of population.

Closely identified with this same topic, may be found a most fruitful field of inquiry, in which facts of the greatest interest and importance may be gathered bearing directly upon this subject. We refer to the laws of inheritance.

No truths in physiology are more patent or more generally admitted, than that certain physical and mental qualities are transmitted from parents to children. The fact that resemblance or likeness is thus communicated, is becoming more firmly established every year, not only in a general sense, but in its application to every organ and tissue in the body. All advances and new discoveries in physiology, pathology and psychology confirm and illustrate, more and more, this law of hereditary influences. It is true the operation or working of the law depends upon certain conditions, such as two distinct agents concerned in the union — their

adaptation, peculiarities, state of health, and other conditions of the system. If the organization of both parents were perfect, or very nearly alike, we should find the same or very similar qualities of organization exemplified in their offspring. On the other hand, if there are great differences or striking peculiarities in the parents, the same qualities, modified, perhaps, in some degree, will characterize their children. And the effects or qualities thus communicated will extend through successive generations, sometimes becoming more marked and significant.

Now, why this resemblance or relation between parent and child; why should certain sequences uniformly follow certain antecedents? The facts are admitted. We have certain effects traced directly to certain causes, implying that there are necessarily and invariably certain relations between them. The admission of one relation, the evidences to prove the existence of any laws here at all, go just so far to prove that there are more, and that there may be one general law covering the whole. In no other way can all these hereditary influences be explained or reconciled, as far as we can discover, except by a general law of propagation, and that, too, based upon a perfect organization.

Connected with hereditary influences, the question naturally arises as to man's free agency and responsibility. A very strong argument may be adduced from this source in favor of the theory here advocated. In a law of population, where

the agency and interests of man are so much concerned, the highest dictates of justice and wisdom would teach us to expect that, while he ought to act voluntarily and with perfect freedom, he should also be governed by a strong sense of responsibility, by high motives of improvement, and by regard for the increase of human happiness. If man is therefore a free moral agent, accountable for all his acts, the law providing for the propagation of the species should certainly be of such a character that he can clearly understand its nature and sanctions, a law which he can and should obey under the highest possible motives. Whereas, if the law of population is based upon food or climate, or upon outward circumstances over which the individual can have but little or no control, or if it is a law of which, in its character and application, he can have only vague and indefinite notions, what becomes of his responsibility in the matter? Where is any motive for improvement? It certainly could not have been the intention of the Almighty that man should be, morally, a mere passive agent in such a transaction, or should always remain ignorant of one of the most important laws relating to his being! But how different the theory or law of increase based upon physiology! Here the nature and character of this law are clearly made known, together with the conditions upon which its operation depends, as well as its effects, by hereditary influences. It explains how improvements may be made, not only in the family, but extended from generation to

generation, thus elevating and perfecting the race. Here in this law we have combined free agency, moral certainty of action, and the highest possible order of motives.

If there is a great law of human increase, what are the facts in the animal and vegetable kingdoms? The same general laws that govern all organic matter in these lower orders, it is believed, govern and control all the changes that take place in the human system. It is true, there are some points of variance, and some modifications that are not strictly analogous; but, in the main, the general principles operating in these several departments are the same. A little over one hundred years ago, the first systematic attempts were made in Great Britain to improve domestic animals, since which time, by a series of experiments and observations, the most surprising improvements and changes have been made. Certain results were uniformly found to follow certain conditions; and so sure have these relations been considered, that if there was any slight exception or variation in the result, some cause or explanation readily presented itself. To such an extent have these experiments been carried, that they have resulted in what may be considered as settled principles. Now, when these principles are all carefully analyzed and traced back to their primary sources, they will be found based upon the laws of physiology, and when summed up or reduced to a system, they all centre in one general law of propagation. Facts and arguments of the most positive char-

acter might here be adduced by way of proof and illustration, to show that it is the same law of increase which we have described as applying to the human race. And by such a law, and by no other theory, as we conceive, can these improvements and changes be satisfactorily explained.

Among vegetables and plants, similar principles prevail. All the improvements and changes here made are governed by the application of physiological laws; and these laws, when scientifically examined, will be found to be part and parcel of one general law.

The records of history strongly corroborate this theory in various ways; yet there is great difficulty in making here anything like a proper test or application of this law, inasmuch as history furnishes no formal account or description of what was the *physical organization* of any people where such changes were taking place. Even the various works treating expressly of population seldom make any reference to physical qualities or physiology, as though the great organic laws of the system had comparatively little agency in the matter. But let us gather up some facts from different points of view. As a general rule, families and communities have multiplied most where there was the greatest aggregate amount of health; and, on the other hand, the sickly and diseased, as a whole, have increased much less. It is an established fact that consanguineous marriages, if continued for some time, and also the intermarrying of certain orders, like that of the nobility or peer-

age, carried on through several generations, result in less and less offspring, and sometimes in entire extinction of families. Such unions, in fact, beget too much likeness or sameness of qualities in organization; and if there are weaknesses or predispositions to disease in the contracting parties, they are transmitted in a more serious and dangerous form. It is also an established fact, that all those families in which are found genius, great talents, and supreme devotion to intellectual pursuits, are not prolific; and if both the heads of such families are thus distinguished, the case is more marked, the offspring growing less in number, and the name soon becoming extinct. Such has been generally the family history of great scholars, authors, poets, of nearly all who have been eminent or distinguished in any department of science.

There are three points of view, referring to the present construction of society, as well as to its past history, from which important evidences bearing upon the subject may be obtained. It should be borne in mind that this law of increase, in its highest development, is based upon a perfectly well-balanced organization, sound in structure throughout, with every organ performing its appropriate function. If we take, then, this type of organization as a physiological standard, let us see what would be its practical application in the extreme deviations from this model. It is a fact no one will dispute, that there is a great difference in the number of children in different classes

and communities. It is found that just in proportion as we ascend the scale in refinement, education and all the higher elements of civilization, there will be, in about the same degree, a diminution of offspring. It is well known that the families in what are called the upper classes become, from generation to generation, less productive, and in the course of time extinct, unless replenished from the lower walks in life. Hence, in nations most highly civilized, those standing at the head of government, and occupying the highest positions in power and influence, have, in the course of time, few to represent them. If we admit the foregoing statement as a well-established historic fact, we naturally seek an explanation of it. The simple reason is, as we conceive, that their style of living taxes the brain altogether too much; it developes a great predominance of the nervous temperament at the sacrifice of other parts of the body, which by inheritance is increased from generation to generation. The balance of structure and harmony of function in organization is radically changed, and carried to an intense development of nervous tissue, which in its very nature is unfavorable to the procreation of offspring. It illustrates the principle of Fourier, that "just in proportion as individuals or a community become perfected in civilization, in the same proportion the race inclines to run out."

If now we pass to the other extreme of society and physical organization, what are the facts?

The first impression might be that the birth-rate here would be large, and that there might be from this source a steady and permanent increase of numbers. There may be individual cases of this character, and temporary increase of a race or community; but in the long run these are the exceptions. For nowhere do we find any account of a tribe or race, living in a purely savage, barbarous state, leading a coarse, low, sensual, animal life, that has been at all fruitful in children through several successive generations. It is true, such classes are always changing, and sometimes increasing in numbers by immigration; but seldom do they multiply extensively from their own resources. Such is the verdict, we believe, of all history, both ancient and modern. The laws of nature have wisely fixed limitations to the increase as well as to the prosperity of such a people. Illustrations of this may be found in certain portions of Asia and Africa, among the South Sea Islanders, and in the Indian tribes of our own country. It may, perhaps, be alleged, that the reason for this limitation is not in the birth-rate so much as in the manner of living. A careful examination of all the circumstances will show, we believe, that the primary and chief causes arise from violation of physiological laws. The nutrition here goes either to support the body of the individual alone, or is consumed in the mere gratification of the animal propensities. When the lower and grosser parts of the body become too predominant and active, they soon

become exhausted, and cannot propagate the healthy germs of life. It will be found, too, that where there is not a fair development of the nervous temperament, and a healthy exercise of the brain, such a people or race tend to die out.

The third point of view is that position in society and physiological standard half way between these two extremes—the golden mean; or, in other words, that type of organization the most healthy and best balanced that can be found. We may not find perfect specimens, but approximations in great numbers towards such standards. As history nowhere describes definitely the physiology of a people, and we cannot take an extensive view of that now existing, the facts cannot here be given with the precision and detail that are desirable.

According to the law of propagation proposed, the people included in this class will have the greatest number of children, combined with the highest degree of strength, vigor and health, provided the laws of nature are not interfered with. It will be found that classes or communities, possessing such an organization, increase the fastest in numbers, and so continue for several generations. As representatives of this class, may be mentioned the first settlers of New England, the better portion of the Irish race, whether living in Ireland or America, together with a middling class of the German, the Scotch and English, living either in Europe or in our country. And when any two of the races in

those classes are united, we find a more rapid multiplication of numbers; as, for instance, among what are called the Scotch-Irish or Canadian-French. A careful examination will, we believe, most conclusively confirm these statements. From a professional experience of over thirty years among some of these classes, with particular inquiries and observations in this direction, these facts have proved so clear and abundant, that we could arrive at no other conclusions. After making thorough investigation into particular cases and families, we never have found exceptions to this general statement without, at the same time, finding a satisfactory explanation of them. All doubts and questions can in this way, we believe, be decisively settled.

Closely connected with this point of view is another feature of the subject, challenging careful inquiry and investigation. This point must be of special interest to medical men. In the work of propagation, greater consideration is given to woman, inasmuch as her organization performs the more important agency, particularly in the matter of gestation and nursing. The physiology of woman, the history of her diseases and the rate of mortality, demonstrate that married life and the production of children are among the primary objects of her creation. Dr. James Stark, of Edinburgh, by a careful examination of over one hundred thousand cases in the Registration Reports of Scotland, for 1861 and

1862, showed most conclusively that the married women of that country, on an average, lived longer and enjoyed better health than the unmarried. The same fact has been confirmed by other writers, and by statistics in other countries. There can be no question that the fulfilment of this law is found necessary for the most complete development and perfection of woman's organization, for her longevity, and her greatest amount of health and happiness. Exceptions there may be to this general rule, but it is a law which God has made applicable to all races and nations; and whatever institutions, habits and practices interfere with its execution are abnormal, are deviations from the laws of nature and of God.

If the truth of these views as to the laws of life and health be admitted, or if their correctness should be deemed probable, the importance of their inculcation will be seen at once; for some moderns, in their teaching, insist upon widely different doctrines and practices. The physiological laws involved in the relations of marriage, of family, and of maternity, cannot very safely be trifled with or set aside. No permanent improvement or reform can be made in these relations, except as based upon and in harmony with the physical laws of the system.

If, then, this is a primary design in the organization of woman, upon what particular type of development, condition or feature of the system is this law found to operate best, or in its highest degree? That there is a difference, a wide differ-

ence, in the fecundity of women, must be admitted; a difference, physiologically, in the susceptibility to conception, in the effects of pregnancy, in the ease and safety of delivery, in the physical qualities for nursing, in the constitutional healthiness of offspring. In what, then, does this difference consist? To settle this question, we naturally seek some standard to which to appeal; and both nature and analogy would lead us to the conclusion, that such a standard or model exists somewhere, and that we shall not seek for it in vain. Reasoning *a priori*, we should naturally infer that it would be found in the highest type or most perfect organization in structure and function. For such is the nature, importance and complication of forces required in propagation, that for its successful results, it seems to demand the aid of every part of the system. This is certainly the first, the highest and most important law in the whole animal economy.

Again, we should infer from analogy that this law was based upon the most perfect development of the system. All primary laws or the fundamental principles of science take their start from, or are based upon, perfect standards or models. Nature in her primeval state is perfect, and all her laws must be tested by such standards. The laws that govern the human system cannot be an exception to this rule. If there is, then, such a general law of propagation, it is of the highest importance that it be known and understood. The knowledge of such a law would be fraught with

the greatest possible interest and benefit to the community at large, but especially to the medical profession it would prove of incalculable value. Let us, then, inquire briefly what are some of the evidences of the existence of such a law derived from this source, and what would be some of the advantages of understanding it. Our remarks will be confined to two or three points of view. As the field of inquiry is new, and nothing comparatively can be found in medical works bearing directly on the subject, we would bespeak the charitable consideration of our brethren.

Provided there is such a law (of which we ourselves entertain no doubt), what relation does it sustain to the pregnant state? Considering the change produced by pregnancy in the system, it might be expected to disturb somewhat the functions of certain organs; but the extent and danger attending this disturbance become sometimes very weighty considerations. If, in accordance with physiological laws and experience, parturition as a whole has proved favorable to the life and health of women, does not the existence of grave and dangerous diseases arising from the pregnant state indicate something wrong in those particular cases? In works treating of diseases of women, we have generally a long chapter under the head, "Diseases of Pregnancy," discussing from twenty to thirty distinct complaints. They are described as caused by, or incidental to, this state of the system, and occasionally some of them become very serious and dangerous. It is very evident that in certain

individuals, there is far greater liability or predisposition to some disturbance than in others, and that the type or character of the disease depends mainly upon the constitution and habits of the individual. It is well known that the health of some women is greatly benefited, too, by the pregnant state; and not unfrequently, after bearing several children, the constitution is actually strengthened, the general health is decidedly improved, and life prolonged. But in other instances the very first stage of this change operates unfavorably; it may induce a little nausea or a slight headache, or it may result in the most violent inflammation or convulsions. Sometimes the change may affect this organ, sometimes that, and again almost every organ in the system becomes more or less affected. The more nervous and sensitive the individual, the greater the effect. It would require a volume to describe in detail the multiplicity, the variety and the character of these changes. Now, why should there be this difference, why these disturbances? What are the causes, the constitutional weaknesses, the particular predispositions? What is there peculiar in structure, in function or in habit? Why should there be such sympathy between this change in the reproductive organs and other parts of the body? How can we account, physiologically or pathologically, for these changes? What laws have been violated? May there not be a great general law of propagation, whereby all these phenomena can receive a satisfactory explanation or solution ?

Let us admit the existence of such a law, based upon the perfectionism of structure and harmony of function—in other words, the perfect anatomy and physiology of the system—and it may throw new light on all these intricate changes. The ill effects of pregnancy, in kind and extent, may be traced directly, in every case, to deviations from this standard. The nearer the organization approaches it, the less it is disturbed; and the further any one organ or class of organs have diverged from this model, the more marked and generally serious may be the consequences.

In some cases, where pregnancy causes a change in the circulation and in the action of the stomach, certain diseases may be essentially relieved, or at least their progress for a time be arrested; while in others, certain weaknesses may be permanently cured. Here nature attempts to improve the organization by bringing about a better balance or harmony of functions, which proves favorable both to the woman and her offspring. In other cases this change so increases all the nutritive forces, that the woman in this state gains in flesh and becomes corpulent to such an extent, that it operates injuriously at confinement; it may be in the shock or in the resistance of the muscular tissue, or in the increased danger of inflammation.

Again, in case the nervous system becomes intensely sensitive and the brain morbidly active, thus removing the system farther away from a normal well-balanced state, it is found to operate unfavorably in a variety of ways both upon the

woman and upon her offspring. The state of the mind has also a great influence upon pregnancy, and *vice versa*. If the hereditary influences exerted in all the stages of pregnancy upon the physical and mental condition of offspring could be fully traced, they would be found, we believe, far more positive and powerful than have usually been considered. A general law of propagation aids us essentially in understanding those agencies.

In making an application of this law to the matter of delivery, time will not allow us to enter into detail. But there must be some standard of organization, not only of the pelvis and the internal viscera, but of the whole system, wherein or whereby to account for differences in pain, ease and safety in this process. May not that standard consist in perfectionism of structure and harmony of function? While in lectures and works on obstetrics, great stress has been laid very properly upon the construction of the pelvis and the position of the fœtus, has not the relation which other parts of the body, and the constitution generally, sustain to parturition in point of effect and result, been altogether too much overlooked?

After delivery, a different relation arises between the mother and the infant—that is, the dependence of the latter upon the former for sustenance. It was evidently intended by the laws of nature, that the child, for months, should be chiefly, if not wholly, supported from this source. No fact in vital statistics is more firmly established than that, in order to promote health and save life, the infant

must be nursed at the mother's breast. The ingenuity of nurses and physicians has been taxed to the utmost, the principles of chemistry and the results of experiments have here been brought into frequent requisition; but no substitutes have been, or can be, provided equal to pure breast-milk. Accordingly, we find that nature, in its normal state or highest development, has made ample provision in the structure of the organization of woman for nursing her offspring. But in order to furnish this nourishment, pure in quality and abundant in quantity, she must possess a good development of the lymphatic and sanguine temperaments, together with vigorous and healthy digestive organs. The mammary glands should be large, and the powers of lactation, assimilation and digestion should be strong, or equal to the demands which nature makes upon them in this direction. Whatever other qualities, physical or mental, the mother may possess, these physiological conditions are indispensable. A careful examination into the organization of women who best nurse their offspring will confirm this statement. And if we extend our observation to women of different races and nationalities, who thus rear their children, the same type of organization will be found to prevail. The same observations hold good in the lower families or genera of the animal creation, so far as they admit of comparison, especially among the mammalia.

Probably in no country and at no former period, have these differences in the qualities for nursing

appeared more marked or striking than among our women at the present day. Formerly our New-England mothers, as a body, found but little difficulty in nursing their offspring. It was only occasionally, in case of some radical defect in organization, or where sickness of some kind had overtaken the mother, that it became necessary to resort to the wet nurse or to feeding by hand. But how widely different is the condition at the present day! It has been supposed by some, that all or nearly all our American women can nurse their offspring just as well as not; that the disposition only is wanting; and that they do not care about having the trouble or confinement necessarily attending it. But this is a great mistake. While there may be cases here and there of this indisposition (which in itself shows something wrong), it is a fact that large numbers are anxious to nurse their offspring, and make the attempt. They persevere for awhile, perhaps for weeks or months, and then fail. They find that their milk does not satisfy the child, or that it does not thrive; and they conclude there must be deficiency in the quantity, or defects in the quality, of the nourishment. In many cases, after repeated trials, it is decided to give up nursing entirely; while others, depending partially upon nursing, resort also to artificial feeding. There is still another class that cannot nurse at all, having neither the organs nor nourishment requisite to make even a beginning. The proportion of American mothers that have an abundance of good milk, and

can thus support the child well till the time of weaning, is not large. The statement has been made that not more than one half of our New-England women, particularly in cities, can properly nurse their offspring. What a contrast does this condition present to that of the English, the German, the Irish, and the Canadian-French women!

Why should there be such a difference between the women of our times and their mothers or grandmothers? Why should there be such a difference between our New-England women at the present day, and those of foreign origin residing in the same localities, and surrounded by the same external circumstances? The explanation is simple: they have not the right kind of organization; there is a want of proper development of the lymphatic and sanguine temperaments; or, in other words, there is a marked deficiency in the organs of lactation, nutrition and secretion. The brain and nervous system have, for a long time, made relatively too large a demand on the organs of digestion and assimilation, while the exercise and development of certain other tissues in the body have been sadly neglected. There are also other causes to account for this change of organization; among these are found the fashions of the day or style of dress, the neglect of physical exercise, and the want of proper attention to the great laws of health and life.

We have here presented two classes of facts: first, that our New-England women of the pre-

sent day cannot nurse their offspring as their mothers and grandmothers did; and, secondly, that there is a marked difference in this respect between them and women of a foreign origin. It is evident, that this change or difference must be accounted for in the physical organization. And the natural inference is, that the organization which is found best adapted to afford proper nutriment to the infant must be the best for its production; or, in other words, must be regarded as the physiological standard upon which the law of propagation would be engrafted. The conditions found indispensable to support life should exist in the organization that produces it. Such, we believe, is the provision or law of nature in her highest state of development.

That there has been a decided change in female organization in New England within fifty or a hundred years, there can be no question. Formerly, there was more muscle, a larger frame, greater fulness of form, and a better development of all those organs that are classed under the sanguine and lymphatic temperaments. The brain and nervous system, relatively, were not especially predominant; neither were they taxed continuously or excessively above any other class of organs. The German, English and Irish women at the present day possess, as a body, an organization similar to the one here described. There are, of course, exceptions; our reference to them is simply as a class.

Nearly forty years ago, Sir Astley Cooper made

this statement: "It is melancholy to reflect that a life of high civilization and refinement renders the female less able to bear the shocks of parturition; it has a tendency to lessen her attention to her offspring, and really diminishes her power of affording it nourishment; so that she is often a worse mother in these respects than the female of the middle ranks of life or even the meanest cottager." This remark was made undoubtedly as the result of extended observation and long experience; and it implies not merely a change in disposition, but also a change in organization, from the fact that such mothers could not properly nurse their offspring. Sir Astley Cooper observes, that the proper development of the mammary glands is often prevented by a constant pressure. We might go further, and say that continual compression of the chest and abdomen by the fashions of the day is such as greatly to impair the development and healthy action of the lungs, the heart, and digestive organs, as well as those in the pelvis. If we consider that this compression commences with the girl or young woman, when the system is in a state of growth and most susceptible of change, that it is continued for a series of years, and, by the laws of inheritance, intensified, it shows very clearly how such effects upon the system disqualify women for some of the more important duties of maternity. It would seem as though fashion and self-love had both conspired together to defeat as far as possible the objects of reproduction, both in number and quality.

Now, with an organization like that possessed by our mothers and grandmothers, or by the German, English and Irish women, we have all the physical conditions requisite for good nursing. And when we carefully analyze all its constituent parts, we find that it is a close approximation to a perfectly sound and healthy standard; that it is the same type or standard upon which is based the great fundamental law of propagation. It furnishes a certain amount of evidence, that these physiological conditions harmonize with the laws of nature, and when traced back to their fountain head, they all centre in one perfect standard or model. As above intimated, if we pursue our inquiries into the character and condition of American women, we shall find that condition marked by an excessive activity and predominance of the nervous system; that, with less physical stamina, they possess more brilliancy and excitability. This is what the science of physiology would lead us to expect, because it shows that those parts which are most exercised require the greatest amount of nutrition, and become, in some respects, abnormally developed. It is a law of physiology, also, that the brain and nervous tissue demand, relatively, a much larger proportion of nutrition than other parts of the system. So then, when there is coupled with this abnormal state a general deficiency or an impaired condition of the organs of lactation, assimilation, &c., the reasons why our American women cannot properly nurse their offspring become very obvious.

There is still another point of observation closely allied to the one just described, from which a most forcible argument may be deduced in favor of the theory of propagation here advocated. In all medical works treating of nursing, we have very minute directions as to the physical qualities for a good wet-nurse. The first thing indispensable is good milk, pure in quality, plenty in quantity. But to secure this, certain physical qualities or conditions are insisted upon. A good nurse must have well developed mammary glands, strong digestive organs, an even, uniform disposition; she must have good health, freedom from all disease, no particular weakness nor excessive nervousness. In fact, the nervous temperament is described by several writers as particularly unfavorable. The secretion of an abundance of healthy, nutritious milk is laid down as one of the best tests or indices of a good physical constitution. If we should quote the various descriptions given for selecting a suitable wet-nurse, from different writers, in their own language, we should find that they correspond almost precisely with that standard of organization upon which, we believe, is based the great physiological law of increase. Such evidence is the more valuable, for two reasons: first, the writers on the subject have given their descriptions from their own experience and observation, without any theory of their own to maintain, or any design of contributing evidence to establish a general law or principle; and secondly, these descriptions of what constitutes a good

nurse come from a large number of medical writers, of diverse character, living in different countries, and writing at different periods. And what is particularly noteworthy, there is a remarkable agreement or uniformity in all their statements, showing that the great facts or truths in nature, wherever carefully studied or collected, all harmonize one with another.

The laws of nature, when correctly interpreted, do not only always harmonize, but are also found complete in design—never disjointed or fragmentary. Wherever nature has made a demand, a natural supply has been provided. There are, then, two logical inferences from these facts: first, that the physiological conditions or standard found best or necessary for furnishing the proper nutriment for its productions, must also constitute the same standard of organization upon which nature in her normal state, or highest development, has established the law of production; secondly, as there is found such a general deficiency among our New-England women in the natural provisions for properly nursing their offspring, there must exist some radical deviations in their present organization from that normal, perfect standard upon which nature has placed her laws.

That this marked change from natural nursing to artificial feeding of infants, greatly endangers the health and the life of the child, requires here no proof. A great amount of disease and mortality can be traced, by every physician, directly to this source. But the injury does not stop with

the immediate effect on the body, but frequently extends through life. The early start of the infant in vigorous, healthy growth, with good blood, exerts a powerful influence upon its whole future health and constitution.

The profession and the public have had their attention of late called especially to the great mortality of infant life. That in a civilized, christian community there should be such a waste of human life—that one-third or more of all children should die under five years of age—suggests the idea that there must be in it something *wrong* and *unnatural*. Where, then, is the blame? What is the cause of the evil? Is it not traceable, in a great measure, to human agency? We apprehend the principal causes, upon careful investigation, will be found to arise from these sources: 1st, Inherited weaknesses and diseases; 2d, Want of suitable nourishment, or plenty of healthy milk from the mother's breast; and 3d, Violation of hygiene, with respect to food, ventilation, clothing, &c. If this is admitted, it is very apparent where the responsibility rests, and that this infant mortality cannot be materially diminished till the laws of inheritance, maternity and hygiene are better understood and obeyed.

The question naturally arises, can these evils be corrected or checked? We answer, not easily in the present state of society. The chances are, we fear, that they are to increase more and more. Great organic evils cannot be cured, any more than diseases, till their causes are fully understood and

the sufferers are disposed to apply the right remedies.

DUTIES OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

This topic has so often been the theme of address upon similar occasions, that it has become hackneyed, and nothing new, perhaps, can be suggested. But here we need "line upon line, precept upon precept." Such is our position in the community, and such are our relations to it, that they impose upon us the most sacred duties and obligations. Inasmuch as our personal interests, as a profession, are so bound up and identified with those around us, it becomes us often to draw the line of demarcation, and look beyond and outside of ourselves.

Duties depend, both in nature and extent, upon the means or power possessed. The more valuable the possessions, and the more extensively they can be employed for human welfare, the greater the duty, and the more sacred the obligation. The medical profession are in possession of the most valuable knowledge and precious trusts with which human agency can be charged. Not only are the health and lives of individuals directly entrusted to their care, but the highest welfare of the public depends very much upon their agency and influence.

Once it was regarded as the chief duty of the physician to cure his patient, or to use the best means in his power for that purpose; and when that was done, his duty terminated. It was only

in relation to the sick, and while they were sick, that he was supposed to be charged with any responsibility. Very little interest was manifested for the *prevention of disease*, or the preservation of health. Nothing comparatively was then known of sanitary or hygienic laws. Seldom was any consideration given to the wide and practical application of the principles of physiology to every-day life. The fact that disease in all its diversified forms depended in a great measure upon human agency, was scarcely conceived or realized. But the more thoroughly we investigate the principles and laws which spring from physiology and hygiene, the more deeply are we impressed with the resources which God has placed in our hands for the prevention of disease, for the improvement of health and the increase of happiness. They permeate all the ramifications of society. They enter into the situation, the employment, and the circumstances of every individual and every family. Wherever there is food, or water, or air to be used, or exercise, or rest, or sleep required, their influence is felt. They should be a guide in all the social and domestic relations of life, as well as in the objects and modes of education. Upon certain departments of legislation they have a most important bearing; for in no other field or direction whatever can the legislator prove himself a greater benefactor to his constituents or the race, than in the enactment of wise sanitary laws.

These principles sustain, too, a most intimate

relation to sound morals and healthy religious development. In fact, till physical and mental laws are correctly expounded and observed, the teachings of divine revelation can never be fully carried out or properly applied. It is only when we take this broad and comprehensive view of the application of these sciences, that the duties and obligations of the members of our profession can be properly estimated. They should be the teachers of these sciences, the almoners of this knowledge, the guardians of public health. They are here emphatically the high priests of nature, having free access to all her inner shrines, and should prove themselves true to their calling, faithful to the trusts confided to them. To every individual and family that call upon them for advice and treatment in the *cure of disease*, they should give instructive hints as to the nature of their complaints. In all matters pertaining to hygiene and sanitary improvement, the members of our profession should make their influence felt in every village, town and city in the land. And wherever there are sources of disease in overcrowded tenements, in filthy localities, in badly ventilated dwellings and public buildings, in the use of poisoned food, water or air, the physician, of all others, should raise a warning voice. Whenever, too, the laws of life or health are violated by excessive labor or too close confinement, by false fashions, habits of dissipation, vice and crime, the physician should by all means prove himself a genuine reformer.

In the matter of education, great improvement is everywhere demanded in the proper development and culture of the body as well as of the mind; and no class of men can point out the way, or explain the principles whereby this can be accomplished so well as medical men. Then in the halls of legislation and in the management of public institutions, where the health and lives of multitudes are concerned, the voice and influence of our profession should always be recognized, and possess far greater power and authority than have been given them hitherto. Complaints have been made that unjust prejudices exist in some portions of the community against the regular profession of medicine, that it does not command the respect and influence in New-England that is found to exist in the West and South, and that in point of rank and character it falls much below the position assigned to it in Great Britain and other European nations. Whether there may be any just cause for this complaint or not, one thing is very certain—the time is approaching when the relations between the profession and the public must in some respects change. With the rapid increase of intelligence in the community, with a more general diffusion of physiological and sanitary knowledge, accompanied by a disposition on the part of the people to form their own opinions in all medical matters, a higher and broader education will be required. The demand will be for those means and qualifications, which can be applied directly for the prevention of disease as

well as for its cure; the physician must become the medical counsellor and teacher, as well as the adviser and administrator of drugs.

As a consequence, the services of men thus educated will be more highly appreciated and better compensated. The higher a people rise in true civilization, the greater the value attached to life; and the more clearly they understand that the means for preserving health and prolonging life depend upon human agency, the more readily will they seek, as well as appreciate, those means.

Is not the preservation of life as important and valuable as that of property? And can any reasons be given why services for protecting and saving the one should not be as well compensated as those for preserving the other?

Wherever in Great Britain the most interest has been awakened in reference to health and sanitary reform, such remedial services have been in demand. In 1872,* when certain new and important laws on sanitary reform were passed by Parliament, in which liberal provision was made for the employment of a large number of medical men to see that these laws were enforced in all parts of the kingdom, a singular fact became apparent that, in many localities, it was difficult to find physicians fully competent for the service. Should

* It seems, by recent intelligence, that some reaction is taking place in sanitary reform in Great Britain, in consequence of the Acts passed in 1872 undertaking to accomplish so much, together with changes of membership in the new Parliament. As the objects intended by this reform are so important, and have enlisted so many able advocates, this reaction can be only temporary.

our national or state government take similar steps in legislation, we fear the same fact would prove true in our own country.

Within a few years we have had very able and warm discussions upon the importance of a higher standard of education for admission into the profession. This is all well; but would not the influence and usefulness of men, who have been for a longer or shorter period engaged in medical practice, be more widely extended if they could generally take a still higher stand in all matters pertaining to education, to literature, to the sciences, to the arts, and in every department of culture and refinement? In an age and amidst a people very much devoted to worldliness and the accumulation of wealth, there is great danger of our prostituting the principles of a noble science to mere gain. Inasmuch as material interests and external display too often constitute at the present day the standard of influence and association, a strong temptation is presented to lower the aims and narrow the bounds of our professional duties. While following an avocation upon which we must depend for support, and in which there are powerful inducements to resort to such means and expedients as will afford the largest income, let us show that we can be governed by a nobler aim, a purer motive. In no way can this be so effectually exhibited as in diffusing such knowledge as is calculated to preserve health—to prevent disease. At no former period in the history of medicine has such a field for doing good been laid open to

the profession. The demand for useful knowledge, the increasing interest in science and the spirit of reform—all favor improvement in this direction. A review also of the past affords encouragement. For no class of men have ever done so much to promote the interests of humanity or of physical welfare as the medical profession. There is scarcely a practitioner of medicine any where, in city or country, who does not give, every day, more or less of his services to the poor. As a citizen, the physician is called upon to give his share of time and labor, either with others or alone, to promote in various ways the interests of the public—interests, perhaps, connected with some association, school or church. In cities, most valuable services are contributed gratuitously towards the support of dispensaries, infirmaries, hospitals, and other similar institutions. Besides, in all philanthropic and benevolent organizations, the profession has had its full share of representatives; and in the higher fields of education and literature, it has always had its earnest workers; while in the cultivation and advancement of the sciences generally, we may say, it has uniformly taken the lead. In fact, without disparagement to any other class or profession, we may safely state that our profession has been first and foremost in the promotion of every department of science, whether useful or ornamental. The public owe to it a debt of gratitude, which cannot be repaid or easily cancelled, for some of the most valuable discoveries and applications of science.

This work of discovery, of philanthropy and of benevolence, we trust, is not wholly done. If the happiness and welfare of man have thus been, to any extent, promoted, if the interests of civilization have been advanced by such discoveries and services in the past, richer and more inviting fields of usefulness await the profession in the future. Language cannot describe the value, the importance, the utility of the application of physiological, hygienic and sanitary laws. It is the special duty and privilege of the medical profession to expound these laws and take the lead in their promotion.

Mr. President and Fellows:

As we celebrate this Anniversary, we should not overlook the changes that death is making in our ranks. In the congratulations and festivities of the day, let us then call to mind the memories and services of our comrades, our brothers who have fallen! The names of twenty-five Fellows and three Honorary Members of the Society are reported as having deceased since our last annual meeting. That great Destroyer, whose power they had long and faithfully striven to avert from others, has at last triumphed in their own persons over all the art and skill which they or loving friends could command. In the case of several, death came suddenly, apparently without a moment's warning, while others were forewarned by pains so often repeated and long continued, that they prayed to be relieved from their sufferings.

Of the five who had passed their three score years and ten, one, an Honorary Member, Sir Henry Holland, reached the great age of eighty-five. He stood at the head of the profession in Great Britain for almost half a century, and was the author of many valuable papers on Medicine and other topics. Rarely is any one individual permitted to see so much of the world, and at the same time to possess so much of genius and learning, combined with the highest refinement and culture, as was Sir Henry Holland. Only four Fellows died under the age of forty, among whom was Dr. E. M. Johnson, the village physician of Williamsburg, who, being suddenly warned by the roar of the late freshet in that region, and while rushing with his children in his arms to a place of safety, was overtaken by the angry flood and found a watery grave with his whole family—his wife, his mother and his three children!

A majority of our departed brothers were called away in the meridian of life, with harness on, and at the height of their usefulness. Many of them were present at our last anniversary, buoyant with hope and flattered by success. So there may be those here to-day, full of life and bright anticipations, who, ere another revolution of the seasons, will in their turn have followed them! Let us be admonished by these providences! Thankful for whatever was bright and beautiful and honorable in the lives of those whose memories we revere, let us be incited to renewed zeal and efforts in the improvement of time, the cultivation of talent, and the discharge of duty.

Massachusetts Medical Society.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCILLORS.

October 3, 1866.

The Stated Meeting of the Councillors was held at their Hall in Temple Place, Boston, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

The President, Dr. Henry C. Perkins, in the Chair.

The following Councillors were present:—

Barnstable.
J. B. Everett.

Bristol North.
Thaddeus Phelps.

Bristol South.
Foster Hooper,
W. W. Comstock.

Essex North.
H. C. Perkins,
J. Crowell,
M. Root.

Essex South.
E. Hunt,
Aug. Torrey.

Middlesex East.
A. Chapin,
E. Cutter.

Middlesex South.
Enos Hoyt,
J. F. Wakefield.

Norfolk.
B. E. Cotting,
Stephen Salisbury,
C. C. Holmes,
Edward Jarvis,
Eben. Stone,
Ira Allen.

Plymouth.
Asa Millet.

Suffolk.
Jacob Bigelow,
John Homans,
A. A. Watson,
S. Morrill,
S. Cabot,
D. H. Storer,
W. W. Morland,
Geo. Hayward,
B. Brown,
F. Minot,
H. I. Bowditch,
C. G. Putnam,
John Flint,
S. L. Abbot,
J. Ayer,
J. Mason Warren,
H. J. Bigelow,
C. D. Homans,
C. E. Ware,
A. B. Hall,
G. H. Gay,
H. G. Clark,
J. B. S. Jackson,
J. Jeffries,
C. E. Buckingham,
H. W. Williams,
J. B. Forsyth,
W. G. Wheeler,
P. M. Crane.

Worcester.
F. Leland.

DELEGATES.—The following gentlemen were appointed by the President to attend the meetings of the following State Societies:—

Maine.

D. H. Storer, B. S. Shaw.

New Hampshire.

J. Ayer, J. B. Forsyth.

Vermont.

G. Hayward, A. Millet, S. Phelps.

Rhode Island.

S. Durkee, J. Sargent.

Connecticut.

B. E. Cotting, T. H. Gage.

New York.

J. L. Miller, C. C. Holmes, W. G. Wheeler.

New Jersey.

H. I. Bowditch, Edward Jarvis.

RETIRED MEMBERS.—Dr. J. Ayer having reported that Dr. Benj. F. Hayward, of Worcester, had reached the age of retirement and complied with the conditions of the by-laws, he was made a retired member.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS.—The President appointed the following members a Committee to secure the presentation of papers by Fellows of the Society at the next annual meeting.

Dr. J. Mason Warren, Dr. Edward Jarvis,
" H. I. Bowditch, " G. C. Shattuck.

Adjourned at 1, P.M.

DAVID W. CHEEVER,
Recording Secretary.

February Meeting, 1867.

The Stated Meeting of the Councillors was held at 11, A.M., Feb. 6th, at their Hall in Temple Place, Boston.

The President, Dr. Henry C. Perkins, in the Chair.

The following Councillors were present:—

Bristol North.
Thaddeus Phelps.

Bristol South.
W. W. Comstock.

Essex North.
Martin Root.

Essex South.
Augustus Torrey,
Ebenezer Hunt.

Middlesex East.
A. Chapin.
J. D. Mansfield.

Middlesex North.
Joel Spaulding,
D. Dana.

Middlesex South.
Enos Hoyt,
J. C. Harris,
L. B. Morse,
J. F. Wakefield.
J. C. Dorr.

Norfolk.
Edward Jarvis,
Ira Allen,
B. E. Cotting,
S. Salisbury.

Plymouth.
J. F. Richards,
Asa Millet.

Suffolk.
Jacob Bigelow,
Geo. C. Shattuck,
F. Minot,
C. E. Ware,
E. Palmer,
S. L. Abbot,
A. A. Watson,
C. G. Putnam,
S. Cabot,
S. Morrill,
A. B. Hall,
H. I. Bowditch,
H. W. Williams,
J. B. S. Jackson,
C. D. Homans,
J. Ayer,
G. H. Gay,
J. B. Forsyth.

Worcester.
Joseph Sargent,
Oramel Martin,
J. Porter.

Worcester North.
Thos. R. Boutelle,
Alfred Hitchcock.

In all, 44 Councillors.

Alteration of By-Laws.—On motion of Dr. Minot, it was voted that the officers of the Society be requested to report at the next meeting of the Councillors such alterations of the by-laws as may be required to make them conform to the recent votes of the Councillors, and to the customs of the Councillors and Society.

Committee on Library.—The Chair appointed Drs. Bowditch and Jackson a Committee on the Library and Cabinet.

Adjourned at 12½ o'clock.

DAVID W. CHEEVER,
Recording Secretary.

Annual Meeting of Councillors.

The Annual Meeting of the Councillors was held on Tuesday evening, June 4th, 1867, at 7½, P.M., at the Hall of the Society in Temple Place.

The President, Dr. Henry C. Perkins, in the Chair.

Councillors present:—

Barnstable.
S. H. Gould,
F. Dodge.

Berkshire.
C. T. Collins,
T. C. Lawton.

Bristol North.
Charles Howe,
T. Phelps.

Bristol South.
J. H. Mackie,
George Atwood.

Essex North.
G. W. Garland,
Enoch Cross.

Essex South.
Ebenezer Hunt.

Franklin.
Edward Barton.

Hampshire.
John Yale.

Middlesex East.
F. Winsor.

Middlesex North.
C. A. Savory.

Middlesex South,
H. Holmes.
Enos Hoyt,
J. C. Dorr,
J. F. Wakefield,
J. C. Harris,
W. W. Wellington,
A. Hooker,
A. C. Webber.

Norfolk.
B. E. Cotting,
Ira Allen,
Edward Jarvis,
C. C. Holmes,
A. LeB. Munroe,

Plymouth.
James F. Richards.

Suffolk.
C. E. Buckingham,
H. I. Bowditch,
S. L. Abbot,
Geo. S. Jones,
C. Ellis,
H. J. Bigelow,
G. H. Lyman,
R. M. Hodges,
John Homans,
C. D. Homans,
D. H. Storer,
A. A. Watson,
Geo. Hayward,
P. M. Crane,
Geo. H. Gay,
H. W. Williams,
C. E. Ware,
J. B. Forsyth,
W. W. Morland,
G. C. Shattuck,
A. B. Hall,
J. Jeffries,
B. Brown,
S. Morrill,
F. Minot,
J. M. Warren,
C. G. Putnam,
S. Cabot,
J. Ayer.

Worcester.
O. Martin,
J. Porter,
B. H. Tripp,
W. H. Lincoln.

Worcester North.
A. Hitchcock,
C. C. Field.

In all, 64 Councillors.

The Secretary read the records of the October and February meetings, also the names of 84 new members, and of 20 deceased members.

The communication of Drs. A. L. and A. B. Weymouth to the Secretary, requesting to be allowed to resign membership, was referred to the Committee on Resignations.

The Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer presented their annual reports.

The President appointed a Nominating Committee of one from each district represented.

Dr. Cheever declined re-election as Recording Secretary.

The report of the Auditing Committee was read.

The Committee on the Library and Cabinet made a report, which was referred back to them with full powers.

The Committee on Resignations reported that Dr. Nahum Washburn, of Bridgewater, and Dr. Kendall Flint, of Haverhill, be made retired members, and Drs. A. L. and A. B. Weymouth's resignations be accepted. The report was accepted.

The Committee on Publication reported and advised, and it was voted, that Dr. Toner's paper on the Early History of Inoculation in this State be printed by the Society.

Change in the By-Laws.—The Committee on a change in the by-laws, appointed at the February meeting, reported and recommended the passage of the following vote:

That Article III. of the By-Laws be amended by striking out the words "one dollar," and inserting in their place the words "such sum as the Councillors shall from time to time determine."

That Article X. of the By-Laws be amended by striking out the words "three dollars," and adding, after the word "annually," "such amount as the Councillors shall from time to time determine."

The report was accepted, and the amendments adopted on the part of the Councillors.

Prize Essay on Expectant Medicine.—The Prize Committee on the subject of Expectant Medicine, reported that no essay had been offered worthy of a prize.

DELEGATES TO EUROPEAN MEDICAL CONGRESS.—Drs. Calvin Ellis, J. Jeffries and C. D. Homans were appointed a Committee, with full powers, to appoint delegates to the International Medical Congress, to be held in Europe this summer.

The Nominating Committee having reported, Drs. Crane and Hooker were appointed a Committee to collect and count the ballots for officers for the ensuing year. They reported the following list as unanimously elected, being the same returned by the Nominating Committee:

For *President*, Dr. HENRY C. PERKINS, of Newburyport.
" *Vice President*, Dr. FOSTER HOOPER, of Fall River.
" *Corresponding Secretary*, Dr. C. D. HOMANS, of Boston.
" *Recording Secretary*, Dr. CALVIN G. PAGE, of Boston.
" *Treasurer*, Dr. FRANCIS MINOT, of Boston.
" *Librarian*, Dr. J. C. WHITE, of Boston.
" *Orator*, Dr. H. G. CLARK, of Boston.
" *Anniversary Chairman*, Dr. J. N. BORLAND, of Boston.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.—The Committee of Arrangements were re-elected, with power to fill their own vacancies.

ANNUAL MEETING, 1868.—It was voted that the time and place of the next annual meeting be the same as this year.

The President announced the following Standing Committees:

On Publications.

Drs. G. C. Shattuck, F. Minot, B. E. Cotting.

On Finance.

Drs. J. Homans, S. Durkee, P. M. Crane.

On Membership and Resignations.

Drs. J. Ayer, F. Minot, C. Ellis.

Auditing Committee.

Drs. C. E. Ware, Ezra Palmer.

Female Medical Students.—The President read a letter from S. Eliot, Esq., on the part of the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, requesting an expression of opinion from the Council as to the expediency of admitting females, as students, to visit the wards of the hospital. After a full debate, participated in by Drs. H. J. Bigelow, Shattuck, D. H. Storer, O. Martin, Collins, Root, Hunt, Jarvis, and Hooper, on motion of Dr. A. B. Hall, it was

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Councillors of the Massachusetts Medical Society, it is inexpedient to admit females as students to our State medical schools and hospitals.

Forty-nine (49) yeas, seven (7) nays.

At 10 o'clock the Councillors adjourned. The members then, by invitation, repaired to the house of Dr. H. W. Williams, Anniversary Chairman, where they were hospitably entertained.

DAVID W. CHEEVER,
Recording Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

First Day's Meeting.

The Annual Meeting was begun June 4th, 1867, at the Hall of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association, corner of Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston, at 12, M.

The President, Dr. Perkins, in the Chair.

Papers were read as follows:

I.—The Lessons of the War to the Medical Profession, by Dr. George Derby.

II.—The Question of the Contagiousness of Cholera, by Dr. Henry G. Clark.

III.—On Syphilis, by Dr. James C. White.

IV.—On the Anatomy and Physiology of the Ciliary Muscle in Man, by Dr. B. Joy Jeffries.

Adjourned at 2, P.M.

Afternoon Session.

At 4 o'clock the meeting re-assembled, when the following papers were read:

V.—On the Pathology and Treatment of Vaginal Cystocele, by Dr. John Homans.

VI.—On the Effect of the Condensation of Population on Life, by Dr. EDWARD JARVIS.

Adjourned at 6, P.M.

DAVID W. CHEEVER,
Recording Secretary.

SECOND DAY'S MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Society was held in the Mechanics Building, corner of Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston, on Wednesday, June 5, at 10, A.M.

The President, Dr. HENRY C. PERKINS, in the Chair.

The Secretary read the records of the last Annual Meeting, and of the meetings of the Councillors, the names of the officers elect for the ensuing year, and also the names of New and Deceased Members.

Fellows Admitted since May 30, 1866.

Cornelius A. Ahearne	Lynn.
Jacob Franklin Appell	Boston.
Robert Amory	Brookline.
George T. Ballard	South Wilbraham.
William Mosely Bass	Boston.
Joseph C. Batchelder	Templeton.
Joseph B. Baxter	Provincetown.
O. F. Bigelow	Amherst.
Joshua M. Blood	Ashby.
Elijah P. Burton	Gill.
Winthrop Butler	Groveland.
Horace Chase	Boston.
Augustus P. Clark	Cambridgeport.
J. Lang Clark	New Bedford
Ellery C. Clark	Arlington.
James Briann Cochrane	Chelsea.
John T. Cole	Newburyport.
William D. Collins	Fall River.
John M. Crocker	Provincetown.
Samuel Alonzo Davis	Boston.

Albert Day	Binghamton, N. Y.
James N. Dickson	Sheffield.
Robert Disbrow	Boston.
Simon Walker Dodd	Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Hugh Doherty	South Boston.
Edgar Leroy Draper	Holyoke.
George S. Eddy	Roxbury.
Ptolemy O. Edson	"
John S. Emerson	Lynn.
Edward S. Eveleth	Beverly.
David Farrar	Leominster.
Henry M. Field	Newton Corner.
Thomas William Flatley	Boston.
Archibald C. Fowler	Brighton.
D. M. Fulton	New England Village.
John B. Fulton	East Boston.
Charles F. George	Centreville.
Reed Bartlett Granger	Boston.
George W. Grover	Great Barrington.
Thomas Hall, Jr.	Boston.
E. B. Harvey	Westboro'.
Charles C. Hayes	Hyde Park.
Alfred T. Holt	Cambridgeport.
George C. Howard	North Attleboro'.
L. F. Humeston	Holyoke.
Henry Johnson	New Bedford.
Daniel W. Jones	Lynn.
Robert Dwyer Joyce	Boston.
Charles Parke Kemp	"
Frederick Irving Knight	"
Granville Knight	Enfield.
Walter H. Leighton	Lowell.
Alonzo Lewis	Hatfield.
Edward B. Lewis	Amherst.
J. Russell Little	Jamaica Plain.
John D. Lovering	Essex.
John Paterson Lynam	Chelsea.
Charles McAllister	Stockbridge.
Henry J. Millard	North Adams.
William Francis Monroe	Boston.
George A. Munroe	Billerica.
Franklin Nickerson	Lowell.
George H. Noyes	Fall River.
James J. O'Connor	Holyoke.
John G. Park	Worcester.
A. E. Payne	East Taunton.
Charles D. Prescott	New Bedford.

Benjamin T. Prescott	Boston.
Henry Parker Quincy	"
William Lambert Richardson	"
Oscar S. Roberts	Belchertown.
James C. Ryan	East Abington.
Oscar F. Seavey	West Amesbury.
W. Henry H. Shepard	Sturbridge.
Isaac Smith, Jr.	Fall River.
Henry Elmer Townsend	Boston.
Henry Tuck	"
A. C. Walker	Greenfield.
Robert White, Jr.	Boston.
John B. Whitaker	Fall River.
Thomas R. Whittemore	Grafton.
Jerome Wilmarth	Upton.
Arthur Hervey Wilson	South Boston.
Joseph A. Winkler	Jamaica Plain.

Total, 84.

List of Deceased Fellows.

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Decease.	Age.
1813	Bates, George	Boston	April 30, 1867	84
1852	Brewster, Oliver E.	Pittsfield	1867	51
1864	Bullard, Alfred R.	Dedham	May 5, 1867	34
1817	Clark, Atherton	Guilford, Ct.	Sept. 21, 1866	77
1834	Fales, Joseph J.	East Boston	Dec. 15, 1866	69
1832	Gould, Augustus A.	Boston	Sept. 15, 1866	61
1837	Hastings, Charles,* Sir	Worcester, Eng.	July 30, 1866	73
1857	Hayward, Nathan	St. Louis, Mo.	Aug. 17, 1866	35
1838	Hoyt, George	Athol	June 24, 1866	65
1830	Kittredge, Ingalls	Beverly	Feb. 14, 1867	69
1844	McCallum, H. E.	Marston's Mills	Jan. 1867	60
1830	Mussey, Reuben D.*	Boston	June 21, 1866	86
1865	Page, John T.	Winchendon	Dec. 26, 1866	
1839	Skilton, Benjamin	Lowell	1867	70
1846	Snow, George W.	Middleboro'	May 7, 1867	58
1832	Stedman, Charles H.	Boston	June 6, 1866	61
1844	Townsend, William E.	Boston	Nov. 17, 1866	46
1863	Warren, Dewey Kellog	Boston	Oct. 10, 1866	46
1860	White, Samuel E.	Springfield	1867	36
1833	Whiting, Augustus	Charlestown	May 4, 1867	72

* Honorary Fellows.

On motion, it was voted that when the Society adjourn, it adjourn to meet to-morrow at 11 o'clock, at No. 12 Temple Place, to consider amendments to the By-Laws, which have been already adopted by the Council.

The Treasurer read his Annual Report.

The following Delegates from other States were presented by the President, and addressed the Society:

Dr. John P. Gerrish,
" Joseph Bates,
" Samuel Shumway,
} *New York State Medical Society.*

Dr. G. B. Bullard,
" E. F. Upham,
} *Vermont.*

Dr. William D. Anderson,
" H. M. Knight,
} *Connecticut.*

Dr. Josiah Crosby, of New Hampshire, exhibited his Fracture Bed.

Drs. Savory, of Lowell, and Garrish, of New York, made some commendatory remarks on it.

Dr. Calkins, of Springfield, presented through Dr. Wm. W. Gardner, a report on Cases of Trichiniasis, occurring in Springfield.

Dr. H. K. Oliver read a paper on some Functions of the Larynx, and on Paralysis of the Glottis.

The President called attention to a New Atomizer, exhibited by Mr. Hudson.

Dr. Garrish, of New York, made some remarks on a Malformed Fœtus and on Embolism.

Dr. Cutter, of Woburn, read a paper on Retroversion of the Womb, and on a New Pessary.

At 1, P.M., the Orator, Dr. H. B. Wakefield, delivered his Address, on the Duties of the Profession.

On motion of Dr. J. Homans, the thanks of the Society were voted to Dr. Wakefield for his able, eloquent and learned address.

At 2 o'clock the Society adjourned to the Music Hall, where the annual dinner was served to upwards of five hundred Fellows, and where several hours were passed in social intercourse under the efficient direction of the Anniversary Chairman and the Committee of Arrangements.

DAVID W. CHEEVER,
Recording Secretary.

The adjourned Annual Meeting was held at the Hall in Temple Place, June 6th, at 11, A.M., when the amendments to Articles III. and X. of the By-Laws, as proposed at the Annual Meeting of the Councillors, June 4th, 1867, were adopted.

DAVID W. CHEEVER,
Recording Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer would respectfully report that he has received for the Society, during the past year, including a balance of $1,846 76 from the preceding account, eight thousand and eighty-three dollars and ninety-four cents ($8,083 94). The amount expended was six thousand three hundred and forty-three dollars and seventy-five cents ($6,343 75), leaving a balance in his hands of one thousand seven hundred and forty dollars and nineteen cents ($1,740 19).

The principal items of receipt and expenditure will be found in the analysis account, herewith annexed.

The balance on hand includes, (1) $503 34 belonging to the Shattuck Fund, which, by the terms of the bequest, can only be appropriated "to the collection and publication annually, by some suitable person or persons, of historical or other essays on the climate of said Commonwealth [Massachusetts], on the diseases of its inhabitants, and on such other subjects as the said Society or its government may select;" (2), $100 given as a prize—leaving $1,136 65 available for the general expenses of the Society.

The Debt of the Society amounts to one thousand dollars, on which we are paying interest at the rate of $7\frac{3}{10}$ per cent. per annum.

The property of the Society is as follows:

Permanent Fund	$11,253 30
Shattuck Fund	9,166 87
Phillips Fund	10,000 00
	$30,420 17

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS MINOT, *Treasurer.*

Boston, June 4, 1867.

Dr. Francis Minot, Treasurer, in Account with Massachusetts Medical Society. Cr.

To Balance on hand, May 26, 1866,			$1846 76
Received at Annual Meeting (exclusive of Suffolk District),			477 00
Sundry Assessments (exclusive of Suffolk District),			199 00
From Districts.	Barnstable,	$33 00	
	Bristol North,	48 00	
	Bristol South,	90 00	
	Essex North,	131 00	
	Essex South,	196 80	
	Franklin,	64 00	
	Hampden,	111 00	
	Hampshire,	138 00	
	Middlesex East,	112 00	
	Middlesex North,	144 00	
	Middlesex South,	224 00	
	Norfolk,	118 00	
	Plymouth,	57 00	
	Suffolk,	738 00	
	Worcester,	213 00	
	Worcester North,	80 00	2498 05
Interest — General Fund,		$787 72	
Shattuck Fund,		641 68	
Phillips Fund,		704 90	
			2134 30
Rents,			852 78
Diplomas,			67 00
Sundries,			9 05
			$8083 94

[E. & O. E.]

Refunded to Districts.	Barnstable,	$17 70	
	Bristol North,	21 90	
	Bristol South,	30 00	
	Essex North,	42 55	
	Essex South,	81 75	
	Franklin,	34 05	
	Hampden,	48 65	
	Hampshire,	45 15	
	Middlesex North,	49 47	
	Middlesex East,	35 85	
	Middlesex South,	98 70	
	Norfolk,	67 65	
	Plymouth,	25 65	
	Suffolk,	179 22	
	Worcester,	72 90	
	Worcester North,	30 50	881 69
Publications,			2310 44
Rents, Taxes, Care of Room, Gas and Water,			1010 87
Interest,			73 00
Expenses of Annual Meeting.	Music Hall and Organ,	$205 00	
	Dinner,	1500 00	
	Sundries,	33 00	1738 00
Treasurer's Salary,			300 00
Collecting,			13 56
Sundries			16 19
Balance on hand, June 1, 1867,			1740 19
			$8083 94

FRANCIS MINOT, Treasurer.

Officers of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

1867—68.

Chosen June 4, 1867.

HENRY C. PERKINS, . . Newburyport, . President.
FOSTER HOOPER, ... Fall River, . . . Vice-President.
CHARLES D. HOMANS, Boston, ... Cor. Secretary.
CALVIN G. PAGE, ... Boston, ... Rec. Secretary.
JAMES C. WHITE, . . . Boston, ... Librarian.
FRANCIS MINOT, ... Boston, ... Treasurer.

Vice-Presidents (Ex-Officiis).

[Arranged according to Seniority.]

Paul L. Nichols.
Benjamin Cox, Jr.
Henry I. Bowditch.
Benjamin E. Cotting.
David Parker.
Samuel Richardson.
Jonathan Brown.
Moses Parker.
Moses D. Southwick.
John H. Mackie.
Elijah Stratton.
William G. Breck.
Abner M. Smith.
Austin W. Thompson.
William G. Allen.
James B. Everett.

Councillors.

Barnstable.—Drs. Franklin Dodge, Harwich; Samuel H. Gould, Brewster; Jonathan Leonard, Sandwich; John M. Smith, Barnstable.

Berkshire.—Drs. Clarkson T. Collins, Great Barrington; George C. Lawrence, Adams; T. C. Lawton, Hinsdale; Charles McAllister, Stockbridge; Henry Pratt, Lanesboro'.

Bristol North.—Drs. William G. Allen, Mansfield; Joseph B. Fobes, Bridgewater; Charles Howe, Taunton; Thaddeus Phelps, Attleboro'.

Bristol South.—Drs. George Atwood, Fairhaven; Francis D. Bartlett, South Dartmouth; William W. Comstock, Middleborough; Jerome Dwelley, Fall River; John H. Mackie, New Bedford; John Pierce, Edgartown.

Essex North.—Drs. Enoch Cross, Newburyport; Walter H. Kimball, Andover; George W. Sargent, Lawrence; Thomas Sparhawk, Amesbury; Samuel K. Towle, Haverhill.

Essex South.—Drs. David Choate, Benjamin Cox, Jr., Salem; Benjamin Haskell, Rockport; Ebenezer Hunt, Danversport; Edward B. Peirson, Salem; Augustus Torrey, Beverly.

Franklin.—Drs. Edward Barton, South Orange; Humphrey Gould, Rowe; David Rice, Leverett; Nathaniel G. Trow, Sunderland.

Hampden.—Drs. William Holbrook, Palmer Depot; Alfred Lambert, Springfield; Joseph W. Rockwell, Southwick; Daniel P. Smith, Springfield.

Hampshire.—Drs. John Dole, Amherst; William M. Trow, Haydenville; John Yale, Ware.

Middlesex East.—Drs. A. Chapin, Winchester; Moses Parker, Melrose (*ex-officio*); William F. Stevens, Stoneham; Samuel A. Toothaker, Wilmington.

Middlesex North.—Drs. John C. Bartlett, North Chelmsford; Walter Burnham, Lowell; Isaiah Hutchins, West Acton; Charles A. Savory, Joel Spaulding, Lowell.

Middlesex South.—Drs. Edward F. Barnes, Marlboro'; James C. Dorr, Medford; Levi Goodnough, Sudbury; Jonas C. Harris, Arlington; Howland Holmes, Lexington; Anson Hooker, East Cambridge; Enos Hoyt, Framingham; Abel C. Livermore, Stow; Thaddeus P. Robinson, Newton Centre; Jonas F. Wakefield, South Malden; A. Carter Webber, W. W. Wellington, Cambridgeport.

Norfolk.—Drs. Ira Allen, Roxbury; Eben. P. Burgess, Dedham; Benjamin E. Cotting, Roxbury; Benjamin Cushing, Dorchester; Joseph G. S. Hitchcock, Foxboro'; Christopher C. Holmes, Milton; Edward Jarvis, Dorchester; Alexander LeB. Munroe, Medway; Stephen Salisbury, Brookline; Ebenezer Stone, Walpole.

Plymouth.—Drs. Henry N. Jones, Kingston; Asa Millet, Bridgewater; James F. Richards, North Bridgewater; James Wilde, Duxbury.

Suffolk.—Drs. S. L. Abbot, J. Ayer, J. Bigelow, H. J. Bigelow, H. I. Bowditch, B. Brown, C. E. Buckingham, S. Cabot, H. G. Clark, Boston; P. M. Crane, East Boston; C. Ellis, J. Flint, Boston; J. B. Forsyth, Chelsea; G. H. Gay, A. B. Hall, G. Hayward, R. M. Hodges, C. D. Homans, *Corresponding Secretary*, J. Homans, J. B. S. Jackson, J. Jeffries, G. S. Jones, G. H. Lyman, F. Minot, *Treasurer*, W. W. Morland, S. Morrill, E. Palmer, C. G. Putnam, G. C. Shattuck, D. H. Storer, J. B. Upham, C. E. Ware, J. M. Warren, A. A. Watson, H. W. Williams, Boston; W. G. Wheeler, Chelsea.

Worcester.—Drs. Frederick D. Brown, Webster; Nelson Carpenter, Warren; Rowse R. Clarke, Whitinsville; Francis Leland, Milford; W. H. Lincoln, Millbury; Oramel Martin, Worcester; M. D. Southwick, Blackstone; B. B. Tripp, Rutland.

Worcester North.—Drs. Thomas R. Boutelle, Fitchburg; C. C. Field, Leominster; Alfred Hitchcock, Fitchburg; Jas. C. Parker, Shirley.

Censors.

Barnstable.—Drs. George W. Doane, Hyannis; Chauncy M. Hulbert, South Dennis; Peter Pineo, Hyannis; Marshall E. Simmons, Chatham; Thomas N. Stone, Wellfleet.

Berkshire.—Drs. George E. Frothingham, North Becket; C. C. Holcomb, Lee; Charles McAllister, Stockbridge; Andrew M. Smith, Williamstown.

Bristol North.—Drs. George C. Howard, No. Attleboro'; Joseph Murphy, Silas D. Presbrey, Taunton.

Bristol South.—Drs. Perez F. Doggett, Wareham; Joseph Haskell, Rochester; Frederick H. Hooper, New Bedford; Isaac Smith, Jr., Fall River; John Spare, New Bedford.

Essex North.—Drs. William Cogswell, Bradford; G. W. Garland, Lawrence; James C. How, Haverhill; George W. Snow, Newburyport; Ebenezer F. Spaulding, Georgetown.

Essex South.—Drs. James M. Nye, Lynn; H. Osgood Stone, Salem; Henry H. F. Whittemore, Marblehead.

Franklin.—Drs. Eben. A. Dean, Montague; Charles L. Knowlton, Ashfield; Chenery Puffer, Shelburne Falls.

Hampden.—Drs. Alvan Smith, Monson; P. B. L. Stickney, Chicopee; James H. Waterman, Westfield.

Hampshire.—Drs. Oscar C. DeWolf, Northampton; A. H. Daniels, Amherst; E. M. Johnson, Williamsburgh.

Middlesex East.—Drs. Samuel W. Abbott, Woburn, *ex officio;* Charles Jordan, South Reading; Frederick Winsor, Winchester.

Middlesex North.—Drs. John C. Bartlett, Chelmsford; Hanover Dickey, Lowell; Nathaniel B. Edwards, North Chelmsford; Levi Howard, Chelmsford; Jeremiah P. Jewett, Charles A. Savory, Lowell.

Middlesex South.—Drs. Charles H. Allen, Cambridgeport; Luther B. Morse, Watertown; John L. Sullivan, Malden; Royal S. Warren, Waltham; Morrill Wyman, Cambridge.

Norfolk.—Drs. George Faulkner, Jamaica Plain; William C. B. Fifield, Dorchester; James S. Greene, Milton; Joel Seaverns, Roxbury; Charles C. Tower, South Weymouth.

Plymouth.—Drs. Josiah S. Hammond, Plympton; Woodbridge R. Howe, Hanover; Benjamin Hubbard, Plymouth.

Suffolk.—Drs. H. F. Damon, B. J. Jeffries, G. H. Lyman, C. G. Page, A. D. Sinclair, Boston.

Worcester.—Drs. Henry Clark, George E. Francis, Thomas H. Gage, John G. Park, Worcester; Benjamin H. Tripp, Rutland.

Worcester North.—Drs. James Coolidge, Athol Depot; Joshua B. Gould, Templeton; George Jewett, Fitchburg; Asahel A. Plympton, Shirley Village; Clinton Warner, Westminster.

Commissioners of Trials.

Barnstable	John Stetson	West Harwich.
Berkshire	Henry Pratt	Lanesborough.
Bristol North . . .	John B. Bronson . . .	East Attleboro'.
Bristol South . . .	Andrew Mackie	New Bedford.
Essex North . . .	Jeremiah Spofford . . .	Groveland.
Essex South	George Choate	Salem.

Franklin	David Bradford	Montague.
Hampden	Calvin C. Chaffee . . .	Springfield.
Hampshire	Franklin Bonney . . .	Hadley.
Middlesex East . .	Ephraim Cutter	Woburn.
Middlesex North .	John O. Greene	Lowell.
Middlesex South .	Theodore Kittredge . .	Waltham.
Norfolk	Ebenezer Alden	Randolph.
Plymouth	Josiah S. Hammond . .	Plympton.
Suffolk	Silas Durkee	Boston.
Worcester		
Worcester North .	James O. Parker . . .	Shirley.

Officers of the District Medical Societies.

Barnstable.—Dr. James B. Everett, Falmouth, *President;* Dr. George N. Munsell, Harwich, *Vice-President;* Dr. Marshall E. Simmons, Chatham, *Secretary;* Dr. Samuel H. Gould, Brewster, *Treasurer and Librarian.*

Berkshire.—Dr. Abner M. Smith, Pittsfield, *President;* Dr. H. H. Holmes, South Adams, *Vice-President;* Dr. Frank K. Paddock, Pittsfield, *Secretary;* Dr. Henry J. Millard, North Adams, *Treasurer.*

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CATALOGUE OF FELLOWS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SOCIETY.

☞ *The list is intended to contain the Active and Retired Members now residing in the State, and such as have retained membership after removal.*

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1854	Abbé, Edward P.....	New Bedford.....	
1855	Abbot, Ezra.....	Canton.....	
1851	Abbot, Oscar D.....	Rockport.....	
1841	Abbot, Samuel L.....	Boston.....	
1840	†Abbott, Jehiel.....	Westfield.....	1859
1862	Abbott, Samuel Warren..	Woburn.....	
1838	Adams, Abel B.....	Waltham.....	
1865	Adams, B. F. D.....	Waltham.....	
1828	†Adams, Edwin.....	Boston.....	1865
1866	Adams, Jas. Foster Alleyne	Boston.....	
1851	Adams, Lucius S.....	Stockbridge.....	
1847	Adams, Nathan.....	Springfield.....	
1847	Adams, Zabdiel B.....	Roxbury.....	
1867	Ahearne, Cornelius Aug..	Lynn.....	
1865	Aiken, Elisha W.....	Boston.....	
1847	Ainsworth, F. S.....	Boston.....	
1818	Alden, Ebenezer.....	Randolph.....	
1835	Alexander, Andrew.....	Harrison Square....	
1860	Allen, A. N.....	Pittsfield.....	
1864	Allen, Charles Gilbert....	Barre.....	
1843	Allen, Charles H.....	Cambridgeport.....	
1866	Allen, George Otis.....	Boston.....	
1852	Allen, Ira.....	Roxbury.....	
1859	Allen, Justin.....	Topsfield.....	
1842	Allen, Nathan.....	Lowell.....	
1862	Allen, William George...	Mansfield.....	
1830	*Almon, William*.....	Halifax, N. S.....	
1860	Ames, Joseph S.....	Holden.....	
1866	Amory, Robert.....	Brookline.....	
1864	Anderson, Alexander.....	River John, N. S...	
1822	†Andrews, John.....	Boylston.....	1855
1860	Andrews, Robert.....	Orange.....	
1867	Appell, Jacob Franklin...	Boston.....	
1833	Appleton, John.....	Cambridge.....	
1861	Arnold, George J.....	Roxbury.....	
1850	Arnold, J. S.....	Dedham.....	
1861	*Arnold, S. A*.....	Providence, R. I....	
1837	Atwood, George.....	Fairhaven.....	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1841	Ayer, James	Boston	
1837	Babbitt, Nathan S	North Adams	
1864	Bachelder, John	Marion	
1846	Bachelder, Samuel F	South Boston	
1842	Bacon, Amasa D	Sharon	
1841	Bacon, John	Boston	
1835	Ball, Stephen	Boston	
1867	Ballard, George T	South Wilbraham	
1837	Bancroft, Amos B	Charlestown	
1864	Bancroft, Kirk A	Duxbury	
1854	†Barker, Bowen	South Hanson	1860
1864	Barnes, Charles W	Grafton	
1860	Barnes, Edward F	Marlborough	
1855	Barns, John	Milford	
1828	†Barrett, Benjamin	Northampton	1856
1846	Barrett, Henry A	Concord	
1852	Barrett, William M	Ashland	
1863	Barrows, Nathan	Sandwich	
1861	Barstow, Noyes	Chicopee	
1852	Bartlett, Cyrus K	Northampton	
1839	†Bartlett, Francis D	South Dartmouth	1862
1831	Bartlett, Henry	Roxbury	
1833	Bartlett, John C	Chelmsford	
1823	Bartlett, Josiah	Concord	
1841	Barton, Edward	South Orange	
1842	*Barton, John Rhea*	Philadelphia	
1864	Bass, William	Lowell	
1867	Bass, William F	Boston	
1838	Batchelder, Joseph C	Templeton	
1861	Bates, Joseph N	Worcester	
1852	†Bates, Stephen	Charlemont	1864
1866	Baxter, Joseph B	Provincetown	
1842	Bell, Artemas	Southampton	
1846	Bell, Cyrus	West Springfield	
1853	*Bell, Theodore S*	Louisville, Ky.	
1839	Bemis, Charles V	Medford	
1834	Bemis, Jonathan W	Charlestown	
1857	Bemis, Merrick	Worcester	
1847	Bennett, A. W	Uxbridge	
1836	Bethune, George A	Boston	
1853	Bickford, Hezekiah C	Charlestown	
1847	Bigelow, George F	Boston	
1844	Bigelow, Henry J	Boston	
1813	Bigelow, Jacob	Boston	
1866	Bigelow, O. F	Amherst	
1864	Billings, Lucius F	Barre	
1861	Blake, John G	Boston	
1852	Blanchard, Albert H	Sherborn	
1840	Blanchard, Henry	Neponset	
1865	Bliss, Charles	Willimantic, Conn.	
1866	Blood, Joseph C	Templeton	
1866	Blood, Josiah M	Ashby	
1850	Bonney, Franklin	Hadley	
1853	Borland, John N	Boston	
1827	†Boutelle, Thomas R	Fitchburg	1860
1835	Bowditch, Henry I	Boston	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1863	Bowles, Stephen Wallace.	Boston	
1828	†Boyden, Wyatt C	Beverly	1857
1839	†Boylston, Ward N	Princeton	1849
1852	Bradford, David	Montague	
1866	Braman, Chandler B	Brighton	
1839	Braman, Isaac G	Brighton	
1861	Bradt, James G	Lowell	
1866	Breck, Theodore F	Springfield	
1854	Breck, William G	Springfield	
1860	Breed, B. B	Augusta, Me	
1866	Brewster, James Bartlett	Plymouth	
1825	†Brewster, John M	Pittsfield	1853
1858	Brewster, John M., Jr	Palmer Depot	
1866	Brigham, Franklin W	Shrewsbury	
1852	Bronson, John R	East Attleboro'	
1836	†Brown, Artemas Z	Cambridgeport	1853
1844	Brown, Buckminster	Boston	
1864	Brown, Francis F	Reading	
1861	Brown, Francis H	Boston	
1863	Brown, Frederick D	Webster	
1866	Brown, George	Barre	
1846	Brown, Jonathan	Tewksbury	
1832	†Brown, Sylvanus	Lynn	1835
1862	Brown, Wm. Symington	Stoneham	
1839	Browne, Charles H	Boston	
1866	Browne, Wm. Andrews	Boston	
1844	Buckingham, C. E	Boston	
1865	Bundy, Frank E	Boston	
1846	Burdett, George W	Clinton	
1854	Burgess, E. P	Dedham	
1859	Burleigh, W. H	Lawrence	
1830	Burnap, Sewall G	Holliston	
1866	Burnham, Chas. Abraham	Boston	
1863	Burnham, Walter	Lowell	
1866	Burton, Elijah P	Gill	
1856	†Bushnell, William	Boston	1866
1867	Butler, Winthrop	Groveland	
1843	Cabot, Samuel	Boston	
1848	Cady, Franklin A	Pittsfield	
1862	Calkins, Marshall	Springfield	
1855	Callaghan, M. J	Boston	
1858	Campbell, Benj. F	East Boston	
1865	Campbell, W. H	Roxbury	
1862	Carney, Sydney H	Boston	
1848	†Carpenter, Benoni	Pawtucket	1864
1863	Carpenter, Marcus S	Norton	
1832	†Carpenter, Nelson	Warren	1860
1867	Chace, Horace	Boston	
1858	Chace, John B	Taunton	
1845	*Chadbourne, Thomas*	Concord, N. H	
1852	Chamberlain, Cyrus N	Lawrence	
1812	†Campion, Reuben	West Springfield	1853
1814	†Channing, Walter	Harrison Square	1854
1836	†Chapin, Alonzo	Winchester	1866
1860	Chapin, Horace	Somerville	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1846	Chapman, Thomas L.....	Longmeadow.....	
1846	Chase, Hiram L.....	Cambridge.....	
1856	Chase, Ira E.....	Haverhill.....	
1858	Chase, Preston M.....	Danvers.....	
1836	*Cheeseman, John*.....	New York.....	
1858	Cheever, David W.....	Boston.....	
1830	*Chervin, Nicholas*.....	Paris, France.....	
1811	Childs, Henry H.....	Pittsfield.....	
1853	Choate, David.....	Salem.....	
1826	†Choate, George.....	Salem.....	1857
1850	Choate, George C. S.....	Taunton.....	
1817	†Clark, Atherton.....	East Hampton.....	1850
1855	Clark, Henry.....	Worcester.....	
1835	Clark, Henry G.....	Boston.....	
1867	Clark, J. Loring.....	New Bedford.....	
1836	Clark, Luther.....	Boston.....	
1833	*Clark, Sir James*.....	London.....	
1867	Clarke, Augustus P.....	Cambridgeport.....	
1847	Clarke, Edward H.....	Boston.....	
1867	Clarke, Ellery C.....	Arlington.....	
1851	Clarke, Rowse R.....	Whitinsville.....	
1865	Cleaveland, Daniel A.....	West Tisbury.....	
1846	Cleveland, Charles D.....	Boston.....	
1843	Clough, John.....	Woburn.....	
1840	†Clough, Willard, jun.....	Pittsfield.....	1854
1865	Cobb, John E.....	Taunton.....	
1867	Cochrane, James Briann..	Chelsea.....	
1850	Codman, Benjamin S.....	Boston.....	
1843	Codman, Willard W.....	Boston.....	
1858	Coggswell, George B.....	North Easton.....	
1832	Cogswell, George.....	Bradford.....	
1846	Cogswell, William.....	Georgetown.....	
1835	Coit, Daniel T.....	Boston.....	
1867	Cole, John T.....	Newburyport.....	
1866	Coleman, Cornelius Francis	Springfield.....	
1847	Collamore, Francis.....	No. Pembroke.....	
1855	Collins, T. Clarkson.....	Great Barrington...	
1866	Collins, William D.....	Fall River.....	
1854	Colony, George D.....	Fitchburg.....	
1846	Comstock, W. W.....	Middleborough.....	
1865	Cool, Daniel M.....	Lynn.....	
1854	Coolidge, Algernon.....	Boston.....	
1856	Coolidge, James.....	Athol Depot.....	
1837	Cotting, Benjamin E.....	Roxbury.....	
1831	Cox, Benjamin, jun.....	Salem.....	
1862	Corey, Charles G.....	Royalston.....	
1865	Cornish, Aaron.....	New Bedford.....	
1852	*Copland, James*.....	London.....	
1866	Cowdrey, Arthur Harris..	Stoneham.....	
1857	Cowdrey, Harris.....	Acton.....	
1856	Cowles, H.....	Saxonville.....	
1839	Crane, Phineas M.....	East Boston.....	
1866	Creaghe, John O'Duyer..	Boston.....	
1859	Crehore, C. F.....	Newton.....	
1866	Crocker, John M.....	Provincetown.....	
1864	*Crosby, Dixi*.....	Hanover, N. H.....	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1848	*Crosby, Josiah*	Manchester, N. H.	
1850	Cross, Enoch	Newburyport	
1856	Crowell, John, jun.	Haverhill	
1840	Cummings, J. A.	Boston	
1832	†Cunningham, E. L.	Boston	1846
1861	Curtis, Hall	Boston	
1849	Cushing, Benjamin	Dorchester	
1862	Cushing, Jos. Whitney	Boston	
1866	Cushing, Stephen	Boston	
1856	Cutter, Ephraim	Woburn	
1839	†Cutler, William	Reading	1849
1840	Dale, William J.	Andover	
1865	Dalton, George Osgood	Albany, Ga.	
1862	Damon, Howard Franklin	Boston	
1866	Damon, Orison B.	Illinois	
1850	Dana, David	Lawrence	
1836	†Dana, Francis	Boston	1854
1866	Daniels, A. H.	Amherst	
1845	Davidson, Herman E.	Gloucester	
1842	†Davis, Amasa	Palmer	
1867	Davis, Kendall	Athol	
1864	Davis, Orvis O.	No. Andover	
1867	Davis, Samuel Alonzo	Boston	
1866	Day, Albert	Binghamton, N. Y.	
1862	Dean, Eben. A.	Montague	
1813	†Dean, Oliver	Framingham	1844
1844	Dean, James B.	North Easton	
1860	Dean, John	Boston	
1852	Deane, A. C.	Greenfield	
1866	Deane, A. Sumner	Wrentham	
1839	†Dearborn, Abraham D.	Cliftondale	1861
1862	Dearing, Thos. H.	Braintree	
1832	*De Ferman, M.*	Paris	
1836	*Delafield, Edward*	New York	
1866	Delano, Barna Ladd	Boston	
1863	Denny, James Henry	Somerville	
1846	Dennison, George W.	Chicopee	
1834	†Denniston, Edward E.	Northampton	1865
1844	Derby, George	Boston	
1862	Derby, Hasket	Boston	
1860	De Wolf, Oscar C.	Northampton	
1841	De Wolf, T. K.	Chester Centre	
1866	De Wolfe, James E.	Georgetown	
1847	Dickerman, Lemuel	Foxborough	
1846	Dickey, Hanover	Lowell	
1866	Dickson, James N.	Sheffield	
1867	Disbrow, Robert	Boston	
1837	Dix, John H.	Boston	
1846	Doane, George W.	Hyannis	
1867	Dodd, Vernon Walker	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	
1841	Dodge, Franklin	Harwich	
1839	Doggett, Perez F.	Wareham	
1867	Doherty, Hugh	South Boston	
1864	Dole, John	Amherst	
1861	Dole, Francis F.	North Andover	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1852	Dorr, James C	Medford	
1865	Douglass, John A	Amesbury	
1846	Downes, Nathaniel	Hanover	
1850	Dow, Darius A	Shirley	
1860	Dow, John O	Harvard	
1852	Draper, Abijah W	W. Roxbury	
1867	Draper, Edgar Leroy	Holyoke	
1858	Draper, Joseph	Worcester	
1865	Draper, Joseph R	South Boston	
1857	Drew, David F	Lynn	
1844	Drew, S. Watson	Woburn	
1865	Driver, Stephen W	Cambridge	
1811	†Drury, Benjamin	Spencer	1832
1865	Drowne, H. W	Richmond	
1862	Drummond, Thos. Menzies	Boston	
1836	*Dudley, Benjamin W*	Lexington, Ky	
1866	Dudley, Henry W	Abington	
1841	Duncan, Charles M	Shelburne	
1838	Duncan, Samuel	Williamstown	
1836	*Dunglison, Robley*	Philadelphia	
1852	Dunlap, James	Northampton	
1837	Dupee, Horace	Boston	
1866	Durgin, Samuel Holmes	Boston	
1842	Durkee, Silas	Boston	
1866	Dutton, Samuel Lane	Boston	
1851	Dwelly, Jerome	Fall River	
1862	Dwight, William	Bernardston	
1830	†Dyer, Henry	Boston	1865
1849	Dyer, Jonah Franklin	Gloucester	
1847	Eastham, Charles	Boston	
1851	Eastman, Edmund T	Boston	
1865	Eaton, William W	Danvers	
1861	Eayres, Chas. G. A	Tyngsborough	
1866	Eddy, George I	Roxbury	
1867	Edson, Ptolemy O	Roxbury	
1847	Edwards, Nathan B	N. Chelmsford	
1850	Ellis, Calvin	Boston	
1867	Emerson, John S	Lynn	
1867	Eveleth, Edward S	East Gloucester	
1862	Everett, James B	Falmouth	
1865	Everett, Willard S	Fairmount	
1855	Fabyan, George	Boston	
1866	Fairchild, George E	Worcester	
1835	Farnum, Joseph, jun	Salem	
1867	Farrar, David	Leominster	
1848	Faulkner, George	Jamaica Plain	
1837	Fay, Allen C	Milford	
1866	Fay, George W	East Weymouth	
1861	Fearing, Benjamin, jun	Wareham	
1829	†Fearing, Elisha P	Nantucket	1861
1838	†Ferre, Henry	Dalton	1865
1866	Fellathes, F	New Bedford	
1863	Fenn, Artemas Ira	Boston	
1858	Ferguson, Hugh	South Boston	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1839	Field, Caleb C.....	Leominster.....	
1867	Field, Henry M.....	Newton Corner.....	
1807	†Fifield, Noah.....	Weymouth Landing.	
1858	Fifield, W. C. B.....	Harrison Square....	
1866	Fish, D. B. N.....	North Amherst.....	
1862	Fisher, Theodore Willis..	South Boston.....	
1847	†Fiske, Calvin P.....	Fiskedale.....	1866
1865	Fiske, Daniel S.....	East Brookfield.....	
1852	Fisk, Samuel A.....	Northampton.....	
1837	†Fitch, Worham L.....	Springfield.....	186
1867	Flatley, Thomas William..	Boston.....	
1861	Fletcher, Samuel W.....	Pepperell.....	
1863	Fletcher, Wm. K.....	Fitchburg.....	
1829	Flint, John.....	Boston.....	
1847	Flint, John Sydenham...	Roxbury.....	
1841	Flint, Kendall.....	Haverhill.....	
1856	Fobes, Joseph B.....	Bridgewater.....	
1847	Fogg, David S.....	Dedham.....	
1851	Fogg, John S. H.....	South Boston.....	
1846	Folts, Daniel V.....	East Boston.....	
1856	Forsaith, Francis F.....	Weymouth.....	
1835	Forsyth, James B.....	Chelsea.....	
1844	Foster, Fordyce.....	Cohasset.....	
1840	Foster, James W.....	No. Attleborough...	
1857	Foster, James M.....	Wilbraham.....	
1867	Fowler, Archibald C.....	Brighton.....	
1865	Fox, Lorenzo S.....	Lowell.....	
1848	Francis, Tappan E.....	Brookline.....	
1866	Francis, George E.....	Worcester.....	
1866	Franks, Louis Edward...	Boston.....	
1839	French, Nathan.....	Malden.....	
1860	French, John O.....	Hanover.....	
1865	Frisbie, Jesse F.....	Woburn.....	
1863	Frothingham, Geo. E....	North Becket.....	
1860	Fuller, H. H.....	Charlestown.....	
1842	†Fuller, Milton.....	Boston.....	
1867	Fulton, D. M.....	New Eng. Village..	
1867	Fulton, John B.....	East Boston.....	
1856	Gage, Daniel Parker.....	Lowell.....	
1851	Gage, Edward.....	Woburn.....	
1854	Gage, Thomas H.....	Worcester.....	
1839	Gale, Stephen M.....	Newburyport.....	
1852	Galloupe, Isaac F.....	Lynn.....	
1866	Gamwell, Harlow.....	Huntington.....	
1843	†Gardner, Johnson.....	Pawtucket.....	
1866	Gardner Wm. Wallace...	Springfield.....	
1866	*Garnier, Pierre*.....	Paris, France.....	
1863	Garceau, Treffle.....	Roxbury.....	
1858	Garland, G. W.....	Lawrence.....	
1854	Garland, Joseph.....	Gloucester.....	
1849	Garratt, Alfred C.....	Boston.....	
1864	Gavin, Michael F.....	Boston.....	
1848	Gay, George H.....	Boston.....	
1836	*Giddings, E*.....	Charleston, S. C....	
1867	George, Charles F.....	Centreville.....	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1854	Gifford, Silas S.....	East Stoughton....	
1854	Gilbert, John Henry....	Quincy.....	
1840	Gile, Daniel.....	Marblehead.....	
1865	Gilman, J. H.....	Lowell.....	
1866	Goddard, J. A.....	Huntington.....	
1849	†Godding, Alvah.....	Winchendon.....	1862
1858	Godding, W. W.....	Washington, D. C..	
1847	†Gooch, William B.....	Truro.....	1861
1859	Goodell, Jonathan W....	Lynn.....	
1847	Goodnough, Levi.....	Sudbury.....	
1822	†Goodman, Otis.....	South Hadley.....	1830
1834	Gordon, Charles.....	Boston.....	
1841	†Gordon, Timothy.....	Plymouth.....	1859
1835	Gordon, William A.....	New Bedford.....	
1851	†Gould, Humphrey.....	Rowe.....	1858
1858	Gould, Joshua B.....	Templeton.....	
1859	Gould, Joseph F.....	South Boston.....	
1846	Gould, Samuel H.....	Brewster.....	
1867	Granger, Reed Bartlett...	Boston.....	
1832	Graves, John W.....	Chelsea.....	
1861	Gray, Adoniram J.....	Minneapolis, Min..	
1834	Gray, Francis H.....	Boston.....	
1861	Gray, William.....	Tewksbury.....	
1858	Green, John.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	
1827	Green, John O.....	Lowell.....	
1826	†Green, Joshua.....	Groton.....	1857
1856	Green, Samuel A.....	Boston.....	
1854	Greene, F. C.....	Easthampton.....	
1864	Greene, James Sumner...	Milton.....	
1846	Greene, Moses C.....	Boston.....	
1864	Greene, Nath'l, jun.....	Boston.....	
1841	†Greene, William.....	North Falmouth....	1853
1863	Greene, W. W.....	Pittsfield.....	
1831	†Gregg, Samuel.....	Boston.....	1860
1858	Griggs, Thomas T.....	Grafton.....	
1820	†Grosvenor, David A.....	Reading.....	1853
1840	Grosvenor, D. A., jun...	Danvers.....	
1830	†Grosvenor, John M.....	Woburn.	1856
1864	Grosvenor, John Milton..	Woburn.....	
1867	Grover, George W.....	Great Barrington..	
1840	†Guilford, Jonas.....	Spencer.....	1853
1848	Hadduck, Charles.....	Beverly.....	
1846	Hagar, Joseph S.....	East Marshfield....	
1846	Hall, Adino B.....	Boston.....	
1866	Hall, Marquis.....	Spencer.....	
1867	Hall, Thomas, jun.....	Boston.....	
1836	*Hall, William*.....	Baltimore.....	
1835	Hamilton, Erastus D....	Conway.....	
1840	Hammond, Josiah S.....	Plympton.....	
1863	Hammond, L. H.....	Oakham.....	
1864	Hanks, H. T.....	Royalston.....	
1846	Harlow, E. A. W.....	Boston.....	
1847	Harlow, James F.....	Boston.....	
1861	Harlow, John M.....	Woburn.....	
1842	Harris, Jonas C.....	Arlington.....	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1863	Hart, John	Boston	
1859	Hartley, James W	Fall River	
1867	Harvey, Edwin Bayard	Westborough	
1832	†Harwood, Daniel	Boston	1862
1861	Hartnett, Maurice K	Boston	
1837	Haskell, Benjamin	Rockport	
1839	Haskell, Joseph	Rochester	
1866	Hastings, Benjamin F	South Abington	
1851	†Hawks, Elihu S	North Adams	1866
1829	†Hayden, John C	Cambridge	1862
1859	Hay, Gustavus	Boston	
1851	*Hayes, Augustus A*	Boston	
1867	Hayes, Charles C	Hyde Park	
1858	Hayward, John McLean	Boston	
1843	Hayward, George	Boston	
1859	Heard, J. Theodore	Boston	
1844	Heard, John	Townsend	
1867	Heaton, Charles W	Boston	
1842	Heaton, George	Boston	
1842	†Hedge, Josiah D	Cambridge	1846
1862	Herrick, G. H. W	Charlestown	
1836	*Hewson, Thomas T*	Philadelphia	
1822	†Heywood, Benjamin F	Worcester	1866
1853	Hildreth, Charles H	Williamsburg	
1858	Hill, Gardner C	Warwick	
1854	Hill, John B	Boston	
1839	Hitchcock, Alfred	Fitchburg	
1853	Hitchcock, Joseph G. S	Foxborough	
1864	Hitchcock, Thomas B	Boston	
1852	Hobbs, Alvah	Boston	
1825	†Hodges, Isaac	North Adams	1846
1853	Hodges, Richard M	Boston	
1854	Hodgdon, Richard L	Arlington	
1836	*Hodgkin, Thomas*	London	
1854	Hoffendahl, H. L. H	Boston	
1836	*Holbrook, John E*	Charleston, S. C	
1862	Holbrook, Silas P	East Douglass	
1854	Holbrook, William	Palmer Depot	
1855	Holcomb, C. C	Lee	
1846	*Holland, Sir Henry*	London	
1834	†Holman, Eliakim A	Harvard	1860
1855	Holman, Silas A	Taunton	
1859	Holmes, A. R	New Bedford	
1841	Holmes, Christopher C	Milton	
1848	Holmes, Howland	Lexington	
1858	Holmes, H. M	South Adams	
1836	Holmes, Oliver W	Boston	
1867	Holt, Alfred F	Cambridgeport	
1846	Holt, Daniel	Lowell	
1850	Homans, Charles D	Boston	
1820	Homans, John	Boston	
1862	Homans, John, jun	Boston	
1865	Homer, John	Bucksport, Me	
1826	Hooker, Anson	East Cambridge	
1855	Hooker, Anson P	East Cambridge	
1821	†Hooker, George	Longmeadow	1853

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1839	Hooper, Foster	Fall River	
1859	Hooper, Frederick H.	New Bedford	
1836	Hooper, Robert W.	Boston	
1866	Hope, George Henry.	Seaforth, Eng.	
1840	†Hopkins, Lewis S.	Northampton	1842
1856	Hosmer, Alfred	Watertown	
1852	†Hovey, Daniel	Greenfield	1856
1856	How, James C.	Haverhill	
1843	Howard, Frederick	Randolph	
1866	Howard, J. C.	Fall River	
1866	Howard, George C.	No. Attleborough	
1849	Howard, Levi	Chelmsford	
1851	Howarth, James	Andover	
1823	†Howe, Appleton	South Weymouth	1859
1848	Howe, Charles	Taunton	
1840	Howe, Estes	Cambridge	
1854	Howe, Francis A.	Newburyport	
1857	Howe, George M.	Framingham	
1832	†Howe, Samuel G.	Boston	1850
1866	Howes, Woodbridge R.	Hanover	
1854	Hoyt, Ahira B.	Gloucester	
1848	Hoyt, Enos	Framingham	
1844	Hubbard, Benjamin	Plymouth	
1865	Hubbard, Charles T.	Taunton	
1837	Hubbard, George	Boston	
1861	Hubbard, Henry B.	Taunton	
1860	Hubon, Peter E.	Worcester	
1848	Huckins, David T.	Watertown	
1854	Hulbert, Chauncy M.	South Dennis	
1866	Hull, William Henry.	Essex	
1867	Humeston, L. F.	Holyoke	
1862	Humphrey, Otis M.	Boston	
1830	†Hunt, Ebenezer	Danvers Port	1860
1848	Hunt, Otis E.	Waltham	
1859	Hurd, Samuel H.	Charlestown	
1856	Hurd, Yorick G.	Ipswich	
1863	Hurley, John F.	Boston	
1866	Huse, Ralph C., jun.	Georgetown	
1864	Hutchins, Isaiah	West Acton	
1858	Hutchins, John W.	So. Framingham	
1856	Hyde, George S.	Boston	
1840	Hyndman, James	Boston	
1865	Inches, Charles Edward.	Boston	
1836	Inches, Herman B.	Boston	
1863	Ingalls, Paschal P.	South Boston	
1866	Ingalls, Richard Maybery.	East Boston	
1836	Ingalls, William	Boston	
1863	Ireland, Edward Dillon.	Lowell	
1843	Jackson, Alexander	Plymouth	
1833	Jackson, Charles T.	Boston	
1802	Jackson, James	Boston	
1832	Jackson, J. B. S.	Boston	
1836	*Jackson, Samuel*	Philadelphia	
1812	†James, Benjamin	Weston	1844

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1863	Jameson, Robert Edwin..	Woburn.....	
1833	Jarvis, Edward.....	Dorchester.....	
1854	Jarvis, John F.....	Boston.....	
1858	Jeffries, B. J.....	Boston.....	
1826	Jeffries, John.....	Boston.....	
1864	Jenkins, Alvan.....	Great Falls, N. H..	
1854	Jenks, Thomas L.....	Boston.....	
1849	Jennings, John Henry...	New Bedford.....	
1856	Jewett, Charles C.....	Holliston.....	
1850	Jewett, Frederic A.....	Shrewsbury.....	
1848	Jewett, George.....	Fitchburg.....	
1849	Jewett, Henry A.....	Northborough.....	
1839	Jewett, Jeremiah P.....	Lowell.....	
1866	Johnson, Amos H.....	Salem.....	
1866	Johnson, E. M.....	Williamsburg.....	
1867	Johnson, Henry.....	New Bedford.....	
1840	Johnson, Henry F	Southborough.....	
1865	Johnson, Geo. Whitefield	Southborough.....	
1818	†Johnson, Jonathan G....	Newburyport.....	1861
1866	Johnson, Joseph Taber...	Washington, D. C..	
1840	Johnson, Joshua J.....	Northborough.....	
1845	Johnson, Othello O.....	Framingham.....	
1866	Johnson, Otis H.....	Haverhill.....	
1817	†Johnson, Samuel.....	Salem	
1849	Johnson, William O.....	Boston.....	
1856	Jones, D. Wayland.....	Newtonville.....	
1867	Jones, Daniel Wentworth	Lynn.....	
1865	Jones, George Howard...	Boston.....	
1846	Jones, George S.....	Boston.....	
1849	Jones, Henry N.....	Kingston.....	
1843	Jones, Joseph S.....	Boston.....	
1862	Jones, Maurice E.....	Chelsea.....	
1835	†Jones, Nathan.....	Wenham.....	1857
1859	Jordan, Charles.....	South Reading.....	
1867	Joyce, Robert Dwyer....	Boston.....	
1830	Keep, Nathan C.....	Boston.....	
1846	Kelley, Elbridge G.....	Newburyport.....	
1863	Kemble, Arthur.....	Salem.....	
1861	Kemp, Alba Enoch.....	North Prescott.....	
1866	Kemp, Charles Purke....	Boston.....	
1800	Kidder, Moses W.....	Lowell.....	
1838	Kimball, Gilman.....	Lowell.....	
1846	Kimball, Walter H.....	Andover.....	
1848	King, George.....	Franklin.....	
1842	King, John B.....	Nantucket.....	
1838	†Kinniston, Timothy.....	Haverhill.....	1857
1845	Kittredge, Floyer G.....	South Danvers.....	
1861	Kittredge, F. R. C.....	Waltham.....	
1834	†Kittredge, Theodore.....	Waltham.....	1862
1845	Kneeland, Samuel.....	Boston.....	
1867	Knight, Frederick Irving.	Boston.....	
1867	Knight, Granville.....	Enfield.....	
1852	Knight, Nathaniel J.....	East Somerville....	
1851	Knowlton, Charles L....	Ashfield.....	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1816	†Lamb, Dan	Charlton	1820
1847	Lamb, William Dan	Lawrence	
1848	Lambert, Alfred	Springfield	
1856	Lamson, John A	Boston	
1837	†Lamson, Josiah	Essex	1852
1865	Langmaid, Samuel W	Boston	
1865	Lawton, T. C	Hinsdale	
1851	Lawrence, George C	Adams	
1856	Leach, William	Holmes's Hole	
1839	Learned, E. T	Fall River	
1865	Leavitt, W. W	West Stockbridge	
1843	†Lee, Henry S	Boston	1864
1867	Leighton, Walter H	Lowell	
1844	Leland, Francis	Milford	
1851	†Leland, Phinehas W	Fall River	1861
1819	†Leonard, George	Taunton	1852
1831	Leonard, Jonathan	Sandwich	
1850	Leonard, Marcus B	East Boston	
1851	Lester, William	South Hadley	
1867	Lewis, Alonzo	Hatfield	
1867	Lewis, Edward B	Amherst	
1827	†Lewis, Winslow	Boston	1860
1865	Lincoln, David F	Boston	
1855	Lincoln, Francis M	Boston	
1859	Lincoln, George Cooke	Natick	
1864	Lincoln, W. H	Millbury	
1867	Little, J. Russell	Jamaica Plain	
1859	Livermore, Abel C	Stow	
1862	Livingston, Alfred	Lowell	
1866	Logan, Samuel Moore	East Boston	
1864	Lombard, Jos. Stickney	Boston	
1862	Lord, Friend Drake	Stirling	
1864	Loring, Edw. Greeley, jun.	New York	
1844	†Loring, George B	Salem	1854
1840	Lothrop, John L	Somerville	
1833	*Louis, P. Ch. A*	Paris	
1856	Lovejoy, Oliver S	Haverhill	
1866	Lovering, John D	Essex	
1838	Lovell, Ephraim	West Boylston	
1866	Lucas, H. S	Chester	
1836	*Luzemburgh, Henry*	New Orleans	
1846	Lyman, George H	Boston	
1867	Lynam, John Paterson	Chelsea	
1855	Lynde, James P	Athol	
1858	Lyons, Charles T	Waverly, N. Y.	
1863	Mack, David, jun	Belmont	
1840	Mack, William	Salem	
1863	MacGregor, Murdoch	Boston	
1824	†Mackie, Andrew	New Bedford	1860
1850	Mackie, John H	New Bedford	
1864	Mackie, Wm. Basilio	Boston	
1840	Mann, Benjamin	Roxbury	
1843	Mann, Cyrus S	Newton Corner	
1852	Mann, Jonathan	South Boston	
1862	Manley, Edwin	North Easton	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1854	Manning, Joseph	Rockport	
1841	Mansfield, Joseph D.	South Reading	
1863	Marcy, Henry Orlando	Cambridgeport	
1839	Marsh, Austin	Carlisle	
1858	Marsh, Lebbeus Eaton	Wales	
1831	†Marshall, Jonas A.	Fitchburg	1864
1825	†Marshall, Silas	Templeton	1832
1840	Marston, Ephraim	Fitchburg	
1852	Martin, Alex. D. W.	Boston	
1846	Martin, Henry Austin	Roxbury	
1838	†Martin, Henry J.	Boston	1856
1852	Martin, Oramel	Worcester	
1863	Martin, Saxton P.	North Brookfield	
1844	Mason, Augustus	Brighton	
1855	Mason, William	Charlestown	
1850	Matthes, Gustavus F.	New Bedford	
1848	Mattson, Morris	New York	
1834	*Maunoir, J. P.*	Geneva, Switz.	
1849	*Mauran, Joseph*	Providence	
1849	Maynard, John P.	Dedham	
1867	McAllister, Charles	Stockbridge	
1865	McDonald, A. E.	Boston	
1865	McDonald, James	Boston	
1865	McDonald, Wm. Lewis	Boston	
1867	McDonough, Jacob A.	Boston	
1864	McDougall, Samuel J.	Boston	
1864	McLaughlin, Jas. Augustin	Boston	
1855	McLean, A. S.	Springfield	
1864	McSheehy, John J.	Boston	
1860	Mead, M. S.	Northfield	
1867	Mercer, William Marcelline	Boston	
1863	Merriam, Jos. Waite	Boston	
1831	Metcalf, John G.	Mendon	
1842	Mifflin, Charles	Boston	
1854	Mighill, Stephen	Boston	
1846	Mignault, Pierre B.	Worcester	
1867	Millard, Henry J.	North Adams	
1851	Miller, Alfred	Fitchburg	
1838	Miller, Erasmus D.	Dorchester	
1851	Miller, J. Leland	Pittsfield	
1848	*Miller, Lewis L.*	Providence, R. I.	
1845	Millet, Asa	Bridgewater	
1860	Mills, C. D.	Pittsfield	
1855	Miner, David W.	Ware	
1845	Minot, Francis	Boston	
1862	Mitchell, H. Hedge	E. Bridgewater	
1844	†Mitchell, Jacob	Chelsea	1865
1861	Moffatt, Geo. T.	Boston	
1864	Montville, Alfred	Hatfield	
1866	Monroe, William Francis.	Boston	
1848	†Moore, Edward B.	Boston	1862
1851	Moore, Ira L.	Boston	
1861	Moore, Jas. M.	South Groton	
1842	Morland, William W.	Boston	
1854	Morong, Edward P.	Boston	
1830	Morrill, Samuel	Boston	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1854	Morris, W. B.	Charlestown	
1843	Morse, Horatio G.	Roxbury	
1854	Morse, J. R.	North Cambridge	
1846	Morse, Luther B.	Watertown	
1853	Morton, Lloyd.	Pawtucket	
1828	†Mulliken, Isaac W.	Stow	1834
1860	Munsell, G. N.	Harwich Centre	
1867	Munroe, George A.	Billerica	
1834	†Munroe, A. Le Baron	Medway	1867
1867	Munroe, William F.	Boston	
1859	Murphy, Joseph	Taunton	
1856	Neilson, William	Salem	
1862	Nelson, Abiel W.	Mystic, Ct.	
1865	Nelson, Daniel Thurber	Chicago, Ill.	
1830	*Nelson, J.*	Montreal	
1813	†Newell, Jonathan	Harvard	1846
1845	Newell, Robert W.	Boston	
1838	Newhall, Asa T.	Lynn	
1854	Newhall, Edward	Lynn	
1860	Nichols, Geo. H.	Boston	
1865	Nichols, Geo. Merrick	Boston	
1859	Nichols, John T. G.	Cambridge	
1841	†Nichols, Joseph D.	Palmer	1862
1820	†Nichols, Paul L.	Kingston	1857
1848	Nichols, Thomas G.	Freetown	
1867	Nickerson, Franklin.	Lowell	
1847	Nihill, John L.	South Boston	
1865	Norris, Albert L.	Boston	
1866	Noyes, George H.	Fall River	
1832	Noyes, Josiah	Needham	
1842	Nye, James M.	Lynn	
1861	O'Connell, Patrick A.	Boston	
1867	O'Connor, James J.	Holyoke	
1866	Ogden, Wm. Martyn	Boston	
1843	Oliver, Fitch Edward	Boston	
1855	Oliver, Henry Kemble	Boston	
1837	†Orcutt, Harvey	Westhampton	1866
1858	Orcutt, Almon M.	Hardwick	
1862	Ordway, John P.	Boston	
1841	Orr, Samuel A.	East Bridgewater	
1833	Osborn, George	Danvers	
1836	*Osgood, Daniel*	Havana, Cuba	
1866	Osgood, George Cowles	Lowell	
1830	Osgood, Joseph.	Danvers	
1842	Osgood, J. W. D.	Greenfield	
1856	Osgood, William	Boston	
1826	†Otis, George W.	Chelsea	1860
1862	Owen, Varillus Linus	Springfield	
1865	Paddock, F. K.	Pittsfield	
1855	Page, Calvin G.	Boston	
1854	Page, William H.	Boston	
1864	Paige, Nomus	Taunton	
1854	†Paine, Isaac	Marshfield	1860

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1840	Paine, Stephen A.....	Provincetown.....	
1845	Palmer, Edward D. G....	Boston.....	
1832	Palmer, Ezra.....	Boston.....	
1829	†Palmer, Joseph.....	Boston.....	1863
1854	Palmer, John K.....	Cambridgeport.....	
1847	Parcher, Sewell F.....	East Boston.....	
1867	Park, John G.....	Worcester.....	
1837	†Parker, Daniel.....	Billerica.....	1846
1839	Parker, David.....	Gardner.....	
1840	Parker, David M.....	Boston.....	
1864	Parker, Edgar.....	Saxonville.....	
1838	Parker, Hiram.....	Lowell.....	
1841	Parker, James O.....	Shirley.....	
1847	Parker, Moses.....	Melrose.....	
1861	*Parker, Peter*.....	Washington, D. C..	
1866	Parker, W. M.....	Milford.....	
1848	Parks, Luther.....	Boston.....	
1863	Parks, W. H.....	Great Barrington...	
1865	Parsons, John E.....	Charlestown.....	
1837	*Parsons, Usher*.....	Providence, R. I....	
1856	Patridge, Louis E.....	Natick.....	
1860	Pattee, Asa F.....	Boston.....	
1852	Pattee, William S.....	Quincy.....	
1850	Patch, Franklin F.....	Boston.....	
1867	Payne, A. E.....	East Taunton.....	
1837	Peck, William D.....	Sterling.....	
1863	Peirce, Arthur G.....	Hinsdale.....	
1844	Peirson, Edward B.....	Salem.....	
1854	Perkins, Edward A.....	Boston.....	
1851	Perkins, George A.....	Salem.....	
1830	Perkins, Henry C.....	Newburyport.....	
1839	†Perkins, John.....	Middleborough.....	1854
1863	Perkins, George Thos....	Newton Lower Falls	
1832	†Perley, Daniel.....	Lynn.....	1864
1866	Perry, C. H.....	Webster.....	
1851	Perry, Ira	West Medway.....	
1823	†Perry, Nathan.....	Cambridgeport.....	1830
1835	Perry, William F.....	Mansfield.....	
1860	Person, John W.....	Lowell.....	
1818	†Phelps, Abner.....	Boston.....	1847
1844	Phelps, Charles A.....	Boston.....	
1837	†Phelps, Eben. S.....	Middleton.....	1852
1841	Phelps, Thaddeus.....	No. Attleborough...	
1837	†Phillips, Henry P.....	North Adams.....	1852
1841	Phinney, Erastus O.....	Melrose.....	
1845	†Pickett, Noble B.....	Great Barrington...	1862
1836	*Picton, J. M. W*.....	New Orleans.....	
1865	Pierce, Charles L.....	Ashburnham.....	
1839	†Pierce, Delano.....	Grafton.....	1847
1850	Pierce, George W.....	Leominster.....	
1840	Pierce, John.....	Edgartown.....	
1822	†Pierce, Nathaniel.....	Ashburnham.....	1839
1866	Pillsbury, Edward Liston.	Fitchburg.....	
1839	Pillsbury, Harlin.....	Lowell.....	
1859	Pillsbury, Harlin H.....	Medford.....	
1861	Pillsbury, John M.....	Lawrence.....	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1850	Pineo, Peter	Hyannis	
1863	Pinkham, Geo. Edwin	Lowell	
1861	Plimpton, Ashael A.	Shirley	
1848	†Plimpton, Daniel B.	North Oxford	1857
1865	Plunkett, F. C.	Lowell	
1837	†Poole, Alexander	Chelsea	1865
1866	Porter, Albert Augustin	Wrentham	
1865	Porter, Charles Burnam	Boston	
1834	Porter, Joshua	North Brookfield	
1858	Porter, Royal N.	Deerfield	
1865	Powers, Geo. Herman	Boston	
1861	Pratt, Henry	Lanesborough	
1839	Pratt, Jefferson	Hopkinton	
1858	Prentiss, H. Conant	Worcester	
1865	Presbury, Silas D.	Taunton	
1867	Prescott, Charles D.	New Bedford	
1866	Priest, George A.	Manchester	
1841	Prince, William H.	Northampton	
1859	Proctor, William B.	New Sharon, Me.	
1860	Provan, Robert	South Boston	
1851	Puffer, Chenery	Shelburne Falls	
1830	Putnam, Charles G.	Boston	
1863	Quimby, Elisha Hervey	Salem	
1867	Quincy, Henry Parker	Boston	
1853	Randall, George H.	N. Rehoboth	
1832	†Randall, Menzies R.	Rehoboth	1854
1857	Ranney, Mark	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa	
1863	Ransom, N. M.	Chatham, N. Y.	
1843	Read, William	Boston	
1852	Renton, George	Boston	
1849	Renton, John	Auburndale	
1823	Reynolds, Edward	Boston	
1853	Reynolds, John P.	Boston	
1865	Rice, A. B.	Hatfield	
1866	Rice, A. R.	Springfield	
1866	Rice, Charles H.	Fitchburg	
1853	Rice, David	Leverett	
1864	Rice, Frank H.	Worcester	
1855	Rice, J. Marcus	Worcester	
1855	Richards, James F.	Campello	
1839	Richardson, Aaron P.	Boston	
1845	Richardson, Eben. C.	Ware	
1855	Richardson, Horace	Boston	
1856	Richardson, John H.	Medfield	
1839	†Richardson, Samuel	Watertown	1862
1867	Richardson, William L.	Boston	
1840	Rising, Henry H.	Westborough	
1836	†Robbins, James W.	Uxbridge	1866
1863	Roberts, Michael	Lawrence	
1867	Roberts, Oscar S.	Belchertown	
1858	Robinson, Albert B.	Roxbury	
1838	Robinson, Erastus	Northbridge	
1859	Robinson, J. Henry	Southborough	
1859	Robinson, John L.	Wenham	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1862	Robinson, Thad. Pulaski..	Newton Corner.....	
1858	Rockwood, Henry.....	Westford.....	
1866	Rockwell, Joseph W.....	Southwick.....	
1861	*Roeser, Bernhard*.....	Athens, Greece.....	
1855	Rogers, Seth.....	Pomfret, Ct.....	
1852	Rolfe, Enoch C.....	Boston.....	
1864	Rood, James T.....	Brookfield.....	
1834	†Root, Martin.....	Byfield.....	1862
1865	Ropes, Francis C.....	Boston.....	
1862	Roy, Joseph.....	Boston.....	
1836	Ruggles, Nathaniel.....	Marston's Mills	
1825	†Russell, George.....	Boston.....	1856
1844	†Russell, Henry.....	New Bedford.....	1848
1862	Russell, Henry.....	New Bedford.....	
1854	Russell, Ira.....	Winchendon.....	
1844	Russell, Le Baron.....	Boston.....	
1867	Ryan, James C.....	East Abington.....	
1860	Ryan, John.....	Charlestown.....	
1837	Sabin, Henry L.....	Williamstown.....	
1837	†Sabin, Mellen.....	Lenox.....	1849
1837	Salisbury, Stephen.....	Brookline.....	
1836	Salter, Richard H.....	Boston.....	
1843	Sampson, Ira.....	Taunton.....	
1858	Sargent, George W	Lawrence.....	
1850	Sargent, Howard.....	Boston.....	
1840	Sargent, Joseph.....	Worcester.....	
1851	†Sargent, Seneca.....	Lawrence.....	1863
1858	Saville, Henry M.....	Boston.....	
1850	Savory, Charles A.....	Lowell.....	
1866	Sawin, William W.....	Chicopee Falls.....	
1865	Sawyer, Benjamin A.....	Haverhill.....	
1866	Sawyer, Edward.....	Bridgewater.....	
1859	Sawyer, Edward J.....	Gardner.....	
1856	Sawyer, Frederick A.....	Wareham.....	
1854	Sawyer, Jeremiah H.....	Newburyport.....	
1860	Sawyer, John W	Providence, R. I....	
1842	Scammell, Lucius L.....	Hopkinton	
1839	Scribner, Isaac W.....	Lowell.....	
1867	Scott, Anderson L.....	Boston.....	
1833	Seabury, Benjamin F.....	Orleans	
1854	Seaverns, Joel.....	W. Roxbury.....	
1867	Seavey, Oscar F.....	West Amesbury....	
1861	Seyffarth, Edmund.....	Lawrence.....	
1852	Sharp, J. Caldwell.....	Boston.....	
1836	Shattuck, George C.....	Boston.....	
1863	Shattuck, George Francis.	Pepperell.....	
1863	Shattuck, Jon. Chamberlin	Pepperell.....	
1852	Shaw, Benjamin S.....	Boston.....	
1860	Shaw, Henry Lyman.....	Boston.....	
1827	†Shaw, Samuel.....	Plainfield.....	1852
1860	Sheldon, L. R.....	Boston.....	
1866	Shepard, W. Henry H....	Sturbridge.....	
1846	Shove, George.....	Yarmouth Port.....	
1852	Shurtleff, Augustine	Brookline.....	
1834	Shurtleff, Nathaniel B....	Boston.....	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1857	Sinclair, Alexander D....	Boston.....	
1864	Sinclair, David F.....		
1836	*Simons, Benjamin B*.....	Charleston, S. C....	
1864	Simmons, Marshall E.....	Chatham.....	
1863	Skinner, Edward M.....	Boston.....	
1864	Skinner, John.....	Boston.....	
1848	Slade, Daniel D.....	Boston.	
1854	Smith, Abner M.....	Pittsfield.....	
1842	†Smith, Alvan.....	Monson.....	1854
1840	†Smith, Alvah C.....	Hamilton.....	1844
1856	Smith, Andrew M.....	Williamstown.....	
1854	Smith, D. P	Springfield..... ..	
1866	Smith, Isaac, jun	Fall River.....	
1824	†Smith, Jerome V. C.....	New York.....	1862
1841	†Smith, John.....	Wales.....	1846
1853	Smith, John M.....	Barnstable.....	
1836	*Smith, Nathan R*.....	Baltimore.....	
1865	Smith, Norman.....	Groton.....	
1859	Smythe, James.....	Boston.....	
1863	Snow, Jesse W.....	Danvers.....	
1856	Soule, H. S.....	Winthrop.....	
1850	Southwick, M. D.....	Millville.....	
1843	Sparhawk, Thomas.....	Amesbury.....	
1848	Sparrow, William E.....	Mattapoisett.....	
1851	Spare, John.....	New Bedford.....	
1866	Spaulding, Ebenezer F...	Georgetown.....	
1846	Spaulding, Joel.....	Lowell.....	
1849	Spaulding, Leonard.....	Millbury	
1844	Spaulding, Miles.....	Groton.....	
1825	†Spaulding, Stephen H....	Reading.....	1853
1817	†Spofford, Jeremiah.....	Groveland.....	1847
1863	Spofford, Morris.....	Groveland.....	
1820	†Spofford, Richard S.....	Newburyport.....	1857
1824	Spooner, John P.....	Milton	
1864	Sprague, F. P.	Boston.....	
1853	Sprague, Seth L.....	Boston.....	
1857	Spring, C. H.....	Boston.....	
1865	Sproat, H. H.....	Taunton.....	
1840	†Stacey, Philemon.....	Hatfield.....	1849
1846	Stacy, Horace.....	Boston.....	
1836	*Stanley, James*.....	London.....	
1836	†Stearns, George.....	Groton.....	1862
1852	†Stearns, Samuel.....	Greenfield.....	1838
1860	Stearns, John.....	Boston.....	
1855	Stedman, Charles E.....	Dorchester.....	
1864	Stedman, Joseph.....	Jamaica Plain.....	
1835	Stephenson, Ezra.....	Hingham.....	
1836	Stetson, James A.....	Quincy.....	
1853	Stetson, John	West Harwich.....	
1845	Stevens, Calvin.....	Boston.....	
1859	Stevens, Francis J.....	Haverhill.....	
1837	Stevens, John A.....	Boston.....	
1851	Stevens, N. C.....	West Newton.....	
1832	Stevens, William F.....	Stoneham..... ..	
1866	Stickney, A. L.....	Sutton.....	
1852	Stickney, Charles D.....	New Bedford.....	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1864	Stickney, Horatio G.....	Springfield.....	
1854	Stickney, James M.....	Pepperell.....	
1847	Stickney, P. L. B.....	Chicopee.....	
1818	†Stimson, Jeremy.....	Dedham.....	1857
1827	Stone, Ebenezer.....	Walpole.....	
1840	Stone, H. Osgood	Salem.....	
1831	†Stone, Jeremiah.....	Provincetown.....	1859
1854	Stone, Lincoln R.....	Newton Corner.....	
1861	Stone, Silas E.....	Walpole.....	
1862	Stone, Thomas N.....	Wellfleet	
1829	Storer, D. Humphreys ...	Boston.....	
1853	Storer, Horatio R.....	Boston.....	
1852	Stratton, Elijah.....	Northfield.....	
1862	Street, Charles Carroll....	Boston.....	
1847	Streeter, Joseph H.....	Roxbury.....	
1865	Sturgess, Fred. Newton..	Kempt, N. S.....	
1862	Sturtevant, Charles.....	Rochester	
1851	Sullivan, John L.....	Malden.....	
1865	Swan, Charles W.....	Boston.....	
1857	Swasey, Charles L.....	New Bedford.....	
1863	Swasey, Oscar F.....	Beverly.....	
1846	Sweat, William W.....	Mattapoisett	
1854	†Swift, Alfred.....	South Dennis.....	1858
1854	Talbot, Israel T.....	Boston.....	
1854	Tanner, Nelson B.....	Abington.....	
1863	Tanner, Nelson B., Jun...	North Abington....	
1866	Tarbell, George Grosvenor	Lincoln.....	
1851	Taylor, Ashmun C.....	Shelburne Falls....	
1843	Taylor, Israel H.....	Amherst.....	
1849	Taylor, John B.....	East Cambridge....	
1858	Temple, Cyrus.....	Heath.....	
1857	Temple, Theron.	No. Amherst.....	
1852	Thaxter, Duncan McB...	South Boston.....	
1845	Thayer, David.....	Boston.....	
1830	Thomas, Alexander.....	Dorchester.....	
1833	Thomas, Francis.....	Scituate Harbor....	
1857	Thompson, Austin W....	Northampton.....	
1840	†Thompson, Daniel.....	Northampton.....	1861
1861	Thompson, George F.....	Belchertown.....	
1839	Thompson, John L. S....	Lancaster.....	
1845	Thomson, George N	Boston.....	
1858	Thorndike, William.....	Beverly.....	
1849	Thorndike, William H. ..	East Boston.....	
1857	Tinker, Martin A.....	So. Brooklyn, N. Y.	
1842	Tirrell, N. Quincy.....	East Weymouth....	
1847	Tobie, Ira W.....	Boston.....	
1837	Toothaker, Samuel A....	Wilmington	
1830	†Torrey, Augustus.....	Beverly.....	1866
1862	Tourtelot, Aug. Valentine	Boston.....	
1862	Tower, Chas. C	So. Weymouth.....	
1840	Tower, George.....	Boston.....	
1859	Towle, Samuel K.....	Haverhill.....	
1849	Townsend, George J.....	Natick.....	
1867	Townsend, H. E.....	Boston.....	
1820	Townsend, Solomon D....	Boston.....	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1857	Tracy, Stephen	Andover	
1864	Treadwell, Josh. Bracket	Boston	
1863	Tripp, B. H	Rutland	
1851	Trow, Josiah	Buckland	
1855	Trow, Nathaniel G	Sunderland	
1854	Trow, William M	Haydenville	
1867	Tuck, Henry	Boston	
1843	Tucker, Elisha G	Boston	
1855	Tucker, George G	Westfield	
1838	†Tucker, Joshua	Boston	1862
1838	†Tucker, Simeon I	Stoughton	1863
1865	Turner, O. C	Attleborough	
1859	Tuttle, Chas. M	Littleton, N. H	
1859	Tyler, John E	Somerville	
1855	Tyler, Warren	North Brookfield	
1820	†Tyler, William H	North Adams	1838
1839	†Ufford, Edward G	West Springfield	1862
1858	Underwood, Geo. L	Boston	
1848	Upham, J. Baxter	Boston	
1861	*Valerj, Geitano*	Rome, Italy	
1845	Vaille, Henry R	Springfield	
1865	Vaughan, Charles E	Cambridge	
1866	Wadsworth, Oliver F	Boston	
1846	Wakefield, Horace P	Tewksbury	
1856	Wakefield, Jonas F	South Malden	
1863	Walcott, Henry Pickering	Cambridge	
1854	Waldock, James	Roxbury	
1866	Walker, A. C	Greenfield	
1855	Walker, Clement A	South Boston	
1864	Walker, J. Edwin	Boston	
1858	Walsh, Peter D	Boston	
1862	Ward, Edwin Fletcher	East Hampton	
1863	Ward, George A	New Haven, Ct	
1863	Ward, Geo. Whitefield	Upton	
1832	Ward, Henry A	Boston	
1837	Ware, Charles E	Boston	
1829	†Ware, Jonathan	Milton	1860
1854	Warner, Clinton	Westminster	
1863	Warner, Emerson	Worcester	
1832	Warren, Edward	Newton L. Falls	
1846	Warren, George A	Hopkinton	
1851	Warren, George W	West Boylston	
1866	Warren, John Collins	Boston	
1836	Warren, J. Mason	Boston	
1836	Warren, John W	Boston	
1820	†Warren, Joseph	Middlefield	1853
1854	Warren, Joseph H	Boston	
1861	Warren, Orin	West Newbury	
1846	Warren, Royal S	Waltham	
1833	†Warren, Winslow	Plymouth	1857
1835	†Washburn, Nahum	Bridgewater	1867
1866	Waterman, James H	Westfield	
1831	Watson, Abraham A	Boston	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1849	Webber, A. Carter	Cambridgeport	
1865	Webber, Samuel G	Boston	
1865	Webster, Joseph	Oregon	
1859	Webster, Joseph R.	Boston	
1837	Weld, C. Minot	New York	
1843	Weld, Moses W.	Boston	
1846	Wellington, J. Lloyd	Swansey	
1839	Wellington, W. W	Cambridgeport	
1839	Wells, David	Lowell	
1849	West, Joseph O.	Princeton	
1837	Wheatland, Henry	Salem	
1863	Wheeler, Charles Aug.	Leominster	
1841	Wheeler, Edward M.	Spencer	
1862	Wheeler, Elbridge G.	North Becket	
1848	Wheeler, William G.	Chelsea	
1865	Whiston, Edward A.	Boston	
1867	Whitaker, John B.	Fall River	
1851	Whitcomb, Charles W.	Barre	
1864	White, Charles Henry	Watertown	
1856	White, James C.	Boston	
1845	White, Robert	Boston	
1867	White, Robert, jun.	Boston	
1846	Whitmore, George H.	Lowell	
1852	Whitney, Allston B.	West Newton	
1835	Whitney, Warren J.	Boston	
1856	Whittemore, H. H. F.	Marblehead	
1865	Whittemore, Jacob P.	Haverhill	
1867	Whittemore, Thomas R.	Grafton	
1865	Wigglesworth, Edward	Boston	
1834	†Wight, Danforth P.	Dedham	
1865	Wilbur, J. G.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1863
1845	Wilbur, John R.	Chicopee Falls	
1854	Wilcox, Chauncy A.	Uxbridge	
1838	Wilde, James	Duxbury	
1863	Wilder, Burt G.	Boston	
1843	Willard, Francis A	Boston	
1861	Willard, Josiah N.	Boston	
1864	Willard, Robert	Boston	
1864	Williams, Alfred G.	Athol	
1854	Williams, Elisha	Hinsdale Depot	
1849	Williams, Henry W.	Boston	
1849	Williams, Jacob L.	Boston	
1866	Williams, James Long.	Boston	
1822	†Williams, Leonard	Chester	1827
1864	Willis, John Warren	Waltham	
1867	Wilmarth, Jerome	Upton	
1866	Wilson, Arthur Hervey	South Boston	
1864	Wilson, Benjamin F.	New Bedford	
1852	Willson, Milo	Shelburne Falls	
1860	Wilter, John	Brimfield	
1831	Wing, Benjamin F.	Jamaica Plain	
1858	Windship, George B	Boston	
1867	Winkler, Joseph A.	Jamaica Plain	
1863	Winslow, Joseph W.	East Hampton	
1855	Winsor, Frederic	Winchester	
1866	Wood, Albert	Worcester	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1834	†Wood, Alfred	Taunton	1857
1863	Wood, Alexander M.	Boston	
1856	Wood, Franklin A.	Cambridgeport	
1865	Wood, George F.	North Carver	
1839	Wood, Theophilus E.	East Randolph	
1860	*Wood, James R.*	New York	
1855	Woodbury, Elwell	Medford	
1832	Woodward, Ebenezer	Quincy	
1855	Woodward, Rufus	Worcester	
1833	†Worcester, Jonathan F.	Salem	1857
1831	Workman, William	Worcester	
1861	Wright, Eliphalet	Lee	
1821	†Wright, Lucius	Westfield	1853
1865	*Wucherer, Otho Edward*	Bahia, Brazil	
1837	Wyman, Jeffries	Cambridge	
1837	Wyman, Morrill	Cambridge	
1855	Yale, John	Ware	
1844	York, Jasper H.	Dover, N. H.	
1848	Youngman, David	Boston	

Massachusetts Medical Society.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCILLORS.

October 2, 1867.

The Stated Meeting of the Councillors was held at 11, A.M., October 2, 1867, at the Society's Hall, in Temple Place, Boston.

The President, Dr. Henry C. Perkins, in the Chair.

The following Councillors were present:—

Essex North.
Ebenezer Hunt.

Essex South.
Enoch Hoyt,
E. Cross.

Middlesex East.
J. C. Harris,
A. Chapin.

Middlesex North.
Howland Holmes,
M. Parker,
Charles A. Savory,
Joel Spaulding,
W. Burnham.

Middlesex South.
J. F. Wakefield.

Norfolk.
E. Stone,
E. Jarvis,
I. Allen,
B. E. Cotting.

Plymouth.
H. N. Jones,
A. Millet.

Suffolk.
F. Minot,
D. H. Storer,
G. H. Lyman,
W. W. Morland,
Geo. Hayward,
J. Bigelow,
B. Brown,
J. B. Forsyth,
J. Flint,
S. Cabot,
P. M. Crane,
H. W. Williams,
S. Morrill,
J. B. S. Jackson,
G. H. Gay,
R. M. Hodges,
C. D. Homans,
S. L. Abbot,
E. Palmer,
Geo. S. Jones,
H. G. Clark,
H. J. Bigelow,
C. E. Ware.

Worcester.
W. H. Lincoln,
R. R. Clarke.

Retired Members.—Dr. Minot having reported that Drs. Josiah Bartlett of Concord, and J. P. Spooner of Milton, had reached the age of retirement, and complied with the conditions of the by-laws, they were made retired members.

Expulsion of Dr. Hobbs.—The Secretary read the record of the Board of Trial appointed in the case of Dr. Alvah Hobbs, the latter having noted an appeal to the Councillors at the conclusion of the trial before the Commissioners.

After considering the testimony and hearing the remarks of Dr. Hobbs, and after full discussion participated in by many members, the Councillors decided not to re-open the case and voted that the decision of the Commissioners should stand. By that decision Dr. Alvah Hobbs was expelled from the Massachusetts Medical Seciety for illegally attempting to procure an abortion.

Prize Dissertation.—A communication was received from a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, continuing in the hands of the Treasurer the sum of one hundred dollars to be offered as a prize for the best dissertation "On the part performed by nature and time in the cure of diseases."

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on the prize dissertations:—

Drs. B. E. Cotting, H. J. Bigelow, C. E. Buckingham, D. W. Cheever, Calvin Ellis.

Committee on Papers.—The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to secure essays to be read at the Annual Meeting in 1868.

Drs. Edward Jarvis, G. C. Shattuck, H. I. Bowditch, H. W. Williams.

Adjourned.

CALVIN G. PAGE,
Recording Secretary.

February Meeting, 1868.

The Stated Meeting of the Councillors was held at their rooms in Temple Place, Boston, on February 5, 1868, at 11, A.M.

The President, Dr. Henry C. Perkins, in the Chair.

The following Councillors were present:—

Essex South.
Ebenezer Hunt.

Middlesex East.
A Chapin.

Middlesex North.
Walter Burnham,
C. A. Savory,
Joel Spaulding.

Middlesex South.
J. C. Harris,
A. Hooker,
E. Hoyt,
H. Holmes,
J. F. Wakefield.

Norfolk.
B. E. Cotting,
C. C. Holmes,
E. Jarvis,
S. Salisbury,
E. Stone.

Plymouth.
A. Millet.

Suffolk.
S. L. Abbot,
J. Ayer,
S. Cabot,
P. M. Crane,
J. Flint,
G. H. Gay,
A. B. Hall,
R. M. Hodges,
C. D. Homans,
J. Homans,
J. B. S. Jackson,
John Jeffries.
G. S. Jones,
G. H. Lyman,
F. Minot,
W. W. Morland,
S. Morrill,
E. Palmer,
G. C. Shattuck,
D. H. Storer,
C. E. Ware,
A. A. Watson,
H. W. Williams,
W. G. Wheeler.

Worcester.
N. Carpenter.

Committee on Library and Cabinet.—The President appointed Drs. J. B. S. Jackson and H. I. Bowditch, of Boston, the Committee to examine the Library and Cabinet.

Coroners to be Medical Men.—Dr. Chapin, of Winchester, offered the following resolution, which he said was done in accordance with a vote of the Middlesex East District Society; viz.:—

"*Resolved*, That a Committee of three be appointed by the chair, who shall request of the Governor and Council the appointment, when practicable, of medical men to the office of Coroner in the different Districts of this State."

The resolution was adopted, and the Committee appointed by the President as follows:—

Drs. E. Jarvis, of Dorchester,
M. Wyman, of Cambridge,
J. B. S. Jackson, of Boston.

Retired Member.—Dr. Ayer, from the Committee on Resignations, made a report recommending that Dr. W. F. Stevens, of Stoneham, having reached the age of 60, and paid all his dues, be placed on the retired list. Adopted.

Mortality of Infants in Almshouses.—Dr. Jarvis, of Dorchester, offered the following preamble and resolution:—

"*Whereas*, it has been stated by high authority in the State Government, the Secretary of the Board of State Charities, that 80 or 90 per cent. of all the deserted or foundling children that are sent to the almshouses die in their first year, and whereas this is a mortality of infants greater than that which caused the reformation of some of the foundling and lying-in hospitals of Europe in the last century, and greater than that which induced the British Parliament, nearly a hundred years ago, to ordain by law that all the Parish children of London should be sent out of the city to be brought up,

"Therefore, *Resolved*,—That this Board request the Legislature to order the Committee of Charitable Institutions to inquire whether this statement be correct, and if so, to make such arrangements for the management of the State Almshouses as will give the infants born in or confided to them as good a chance of life as modern science offers and as humanity demands."

Dr. Millet, of Bridgewater, said statistics were often untrustworthy; for instance, no death by strangulation had ever been reported as occurring in Almshouses; but nevertheless, every year infants were purposely overlaid by their mothers and suffocated. He said there was gross mismanagement of the inmates of the State Institutions.

Dr. Jarvis said the great end sought was to manage them as cheaply as possible, and no great regard was paid to their health.

Dr. Williams said that the worst cases were sent to Tewksbury Almshouse, which might partly account for the great mortality at that place.

On motion, the Resolution was then passed, and the following gentlemen appointed as a Committee to bring the subject before the Legislature:—

Drs. Jarvis, of Dorchester,
A. Millet, of Bridgewater,
D. H. Storer, of Boston.

Adjourned at 1¼, P.M.

C. D. HOMANS,
Acting Recording Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF COUNCILLORS.

The Annual Meeting of the Councillors was held at the Rooms of the Society, No. 12 Temple Place, on Tuesday Evening, June 2d, at 7½, P.M.

The President, Dr. H. C. PERKINS, in the Chair.

Councillors present:—

Barnstable.
Samuel H. Gould,
Franklin Dodge,
Peter Pineo.

Berkshire.
H. L. Sabin,
C. T. Collins,
A. M. Smith.

Bristol North.
J. B. Bronson.

Bristol South.
C. L. Swasey,
F. Hooper.

Essex North.
E. Cross,
J. Spofford,
H. C. Perkins.

Essex South.
Ebenezer Hunt.

Franklin.
E. A. Deane.

Hampden.
A. Smith,
E. Barton,
C. Bell.

Hampshire.
John Yale.

Middlesex North.
N. Allen,
C. A. Savory.

Middlesex East.
J. M. Harlow.

Middlesex South.
Enos Hoyt,
S. G. Burnap,
R. L. Hodgdon,
J. T. G. Nichols,
A. Hosmer,
T. P. Robinson,

C. J. Townsend,
W. W. Wellington,
A. Hooker.

Norfolk.

E. Jarvis,
B. E. Cotting,
B. Cushing,
E. Stone,
Ira Allen.

Suffolk.

B. Brown,
C. E. Buckingham,
P. M. Crane,
H. I. Bowditch,
G. S. Jones,
J. Jeffries,
S. L. Abbot,
G. H. Lyman,
F. Minot,
E. Palmer,
S. Cabot,
W. G. Wheeler,
J. Ayer,
C. E. Ware,
R. M. Hodges,
C. G. Putnam,
Geo. Hayward,
A. A. Watson,
J. B. Upham,
D. H. Storer,
G. H. Gay,
W. W. Morland,
B. Brown,
A. B. Hall,
H. J. Bigelow,
J. Flint,
J. B. Forsyth,
C. D. Homans,
S. Morrill,
J. B. S. Jackson.

Worcester.

R. Clarke,
B. H. Tripp,
O. Martin,
W. H. Lincoln.

Worcester North.

A. Hithcock.

The Secretary read the names of 68 new members and of 12 deceased members.

The Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer presented their annnal reports.

The Auditing Committee made their report.

The Librarian's report was read.

The Committee on Resignations reported that the following Fellows had complied with the By-laws, and recommended that they be placed on the retired list, viz. :—E. Marston, of Bricksbury, N. J., B. F. Seabury, of Orleans, J. G. Metcalf, of Mendon, S. A. Paine, of Provincetown, A. D. Bacon, of Sharon, Josiah Noyes, of Needham—and it was so ordered.

Annual Meeting, 1869.—It was voted that the next meeting be held in Boston on the first Tuesday and Wednesday in June, 1869.

Committee of Arrangements.—The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Arrangements :

Drs. C. D. Homans, ... A. P. Hooker,
R. M. Hodges, ... A. Coolidge.
J. N. Borland.

Standing Committees.

Committee on Publications.

Drs. George C. Shattuck, F. Minot, B. E. Cotting.

On Resignations.

Drs. J. Ayer, F. Minot, Calvin Ellis.

On Finance.

Drs. C. E. Ware, Silas Durkee, P. M. Crane.

The Committe on Nominations reported the following list of Officers for 1868–9:—

For President, ... Dr. C. G. Putnam.
Vice President, ... Dr. H. L. Sabin.
Corresponding Secretary, . . Dr. C. D. Homans.
Recording Secretary, ... Dr. C. W. Swan.
Librarian, ... Dr. J. C. White.
Treasurer, ... Dr. F. Minot.
Orator, ... Dr. A. Hitchcock.
Anniversary Chairman, . . . Dr. J. B. Upham.

The above list was unanimously elected.

Alteration in By-laws relating to Censors.—Dr. Lyman, Chairman of the Board of Censors for Suffolk District, proposed the following amendment of the By-laws, viz.:

Strike out of the 20th Section, 5th line, "and on the last Wednesday in January and July," and insert in place thereof, "on the day succeeding the examinations of the Medical Department of Harvard University and on the day of the annual meeting of the Society."

The amendment was put to vote and adopted by the Councillors.

Report of Committee on Mortality of Infants in Almshouses.—Dr. Jarvis, Chairman of the Committee on the mortality of infants in almshouses in Massachusetts, made

a verbal report, accompanied by the printed report of the Committee on Charitable Institutions of the State of Massachusetts, founded on the representations made by this Committee of the Councillors. In this report it is stated that the average mortality of infants at Tewksbury almshouse is 85 per cent.; and the report closes with an act to establish a foundling hospital at Bridgewater.

At 9½ o'clock the Councillors adjourned.

C. D. HOMANS,
Acting Recording Secretary.

Massachusetts Medical Society.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

First Day's Meeting.

The Society was called to order by the President at 12 o'clock, noon, June 2d, 1868, in the new amphitheatre of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

The following papers were read:

I.—Characteristics of Modern Surgery, by Dr. Richard M. Hodges, Boston.

II.—Pathology of Malignant Growths, by Dr. Algernon Coolidge, Boston.

III.—Some Improvements in Midwifery, by Dr. William H. Garland, of Lawrence.

At 2 o'clock, the Society adjourned, and re-assembled at 4, P.M., when the following papers were read:

IV.—Prospective Provision for the Insane, by Dr. Pliny Earle, of Northampton.

V.—Enucleation of the Eye-ball, by Dr. B. Joy Jeffries, of Boston.

VI.—Extra Digits, by Dr. Burt G. Wilder, of Boston.

At 6 o'clock the Society adjourned.

C. D. HOMANS,
Acting Recording Secretary.

Second Day.

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held in the new Operating Theatre of the Massachusetts General Hospital, on Wednesday, June 3d, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

The President, Dr. Henry C. Perkins, in the Chair.

The Secretary read the records of the last Annual Meeting, and of the Annual Meeting of the Councillors. He also read the names of 68 members who had joined the Society during the past year, and of 12 members who had deceased, as follows:—

Fellows admitted since June 5, 1867.

Charles Barber	Warwick.
Walter Channing Blaisdell	Roxbury.
Charles Blodgett	Holyoke.
James Henry Bodge	Boston.
S. W. Bowen	Fall River.
Marcus F. Bridgman	Brighton.
Paul R. Brown	Lenox.
Joseph A. Bubier	Boston.
Charles G. Carleton	Lawrence.
Albert Carroll	Boston.
Marcus F. Chamberlain	Marlboro'.
Nathan Savery Chamberlain	East Stoughton.
John Winslow Chase	Dedham.
Edward R. Coggswell	Cambridgeport.
John W. Crawford	Lawrence.
Charles H. Davis	Milton.
D. M. Dill	Becket.
Sydney Drinkwater	Haverhill.
O. M. Drury	Athol Depot.
Charles Dutton	Tyngsboro'.
Henry Eastman	Pittsfield.
Robert Thaxter Edes	Hingham.
Charles L. Edwards	Hyde Park.
Joseph Allen Fay	Milford.
Charles L. Fiske	Greenfield.
John Wilson Foye	Boston.
Edward A. L. Francois	Saugus Centre.
John T. Goddard	Cambridgeport.

George Preston Greeley	Boston.
J. Orne Green	"
Francis B. Greenough	"
Alfred L. Haskins	"
J. L. Hildreth	West Townsend.
A. E. Hoyt	Natick.
Moses N. Hunt	Danversport.
Edwin A. Kemp	Enfield.
Joseph Edward Langlois	Lowell.
John G. McAllister	Lawrence.
Benj. H. Mann	Roxbury.
James Gardner Maxfield	Ruby, Mich.
Simon G. Minassian	Chelsea.
Samuel Lawrence Moore	"
James R. Nicholls	Haverhill.
George S. Osborn	Peabody.
Harris O. Palmer	Worcester.
Moses G. Parker	Lowell.
Calvin Pratt	Duxbury.
Gustavus Percival Pratt	Cohasset.
Raphael Provencher	Nicolet, C. E.
Samuel M. Reynolds	Richmond.
Richmond B. Root	Georgetown.
Wm. Henderson Ruddick	South Boston.
Abraham Salomons	Boston.
A. F. Scruton	Lawrence.
Henry Y. Simpson	Worcester.
Joseph H. Smith	Lowell.
T. Delap Smith	East Hampton.
Wm. O. G. Springer	South Yarmouth.
Charles F. Starkweather	Middlefield.
George S. Stebbins	Springfield.
Edmund Horace Stevens	Boston.
Henry B. Stoddard	Northampton.
Alexander Johnston Stone	Boston.
Washington B. Trull	"
James J. Tucker, Jr.	"
John B. Tyler	Northampton.
Jan Joseph B. Vermyne	Tutphen, Holland.
Edward H. Weston	East Cambridge.

List of Deceased Fellows.

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Decease.	Age.
1826	Adams, Edwin	Boston	Oct. 22, 1867	66
1861	Bradt, James Gerritt	Lowell	Jan. 22, 1868	30
1846	Brown, Jonathan	Tewksbury	Aug. 20, 1867	46
1811	Childs, Henry H.	Pittsfield	Mar. 22, 1868	84
1807	Fifield, Noah	Weymouth Landing	Oct. 21, 1867	85
1820	Homans, John	Boston	April 17, 1868	74
1802	Jackson, James	Boston	Aug. 27, 1867	89
1844	Leland, Francis	Milford	Oct. 5, 1867	50
1855	Llncoln, Francis M.	Wareham	May 3, 1868	38
1862	Osgood, John W.	Framingham	July 1, 1867	49
1847	Tobie, Ira W.	Boston	Oct. 29, 1867	48
1836	Warren, J. Mason	Boston	Aug. 19, 1867	56

The President stated that an amendment to the By-Laws, relating to the Censors of the Suffolk District, had been offered to the Councillors and passed by them, but in order to make it valid it must be approved by the Society at an adjourned anniversary meeting.

On motion of Dr. Foster Hooper, of Fall River, the meeting was adjourned for one minute.

C. D. HOMANS,
Acting Recording Secretary.

Adjourned Annual Meeting.

The minute having expired, the Society came to order and the amendment was read and unanimously adopted. (See page 55.)

The report of the Treasurer was read, accepted, and ordered to be placed on file.

The names of the following Delegates from other States and local Societies who were present, were read by the Secretary:

Dr. A. J. Fuller,	*Maine Medical Association.*
" A. W. Nelson,	*Connecticut Medical Society.*
" John Carwen,	*Pennsylvania Medical Society.*
" John J. Caldwell,	*King's Co. (N. Y.) Medical Society.*
" J. G. Wilbur,	

Dr. C. A. Lee, of New York, was also present and addressed the meeting.

Dr. Upham read a report as Delegate from this Society to the International Medical Congress at Paris, in 1867.

Dr. Hitchcock's report as Delegate to the New York State Medical Society, was read by the Secretary.

A letter from Dr. Kirkbride, President of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, was read by the Secretary. This letter was to the effect that a committee of the Association had been appointed to attend the meetings and annual dinner of the Mass. Medical Society, in accordance with an invitation from the President.

Dr. Echeveria, of New York, made some remarks upon a case of epilepsy, and showed photographs of the pathological appearances in the spinal cord. He had prepared an elaborate paper, which could not be read on account of the want of time.

Dr. J. B. S. Jackson showed a specimen of complete bony union of fracture of the neck of the femur within the capsule.

Dr. J. M. Harlow, of Woburn, reported a case of remarkable injury to the head. A "tamping-iron" was driven through the skull, recovery followed, and the man lived more than twelve years afterwards. The skull of the patient was also exhibited.

Dr. Harlow's paper was specially referred to the Committee on Publication.

Dr. H. J. Bigelow, of Boston, after some remarks on Dr. Harlow's case, introduced Dr. Jewett, of Ohio, who exhibited a patient through whose head a piece of gas-pipe was driven by an explosion, entering above the right eye and coming out behind and above the left ear.

Dr. B. E. Cotting, of Boston, made a report from the Prize Committee, from which it appeared that three disser-

tations had been selected from those handed to the Committee, each of which was deserving of a prize, and with the concurrence of the donor,* three prizes of $100 each had been awarded. The envelopes accompanying the successful dissertations were then opened by the Secretary of the Society, and the names of the writers announced, as follows:

Dr. Robert T. Edes, of Hingham, Mass.
Dr. James F. Hibbard, of Richmond, Indiana.
Dr. John Spare, of New Bedford, Mass.

On motion, these dissertations were referred to the Committee on Publications.

Dr. Buckminster Brown, of Boston, read an account of cases in Orthopœdic Surgery. He also exhibited some patients upon whom he had operated, and showed many casts of feet, &c.

Dr. D. W. Cheever, of Boston, exhibited two patients to the Society, on one of whom, a little girl, he had performed the operation of resection of the head of the femur in coxalgia; from the other he had removed a naso-pharyngeal polypus, by a partial removal of the upper jaw and replacing it after the operation was completed.

On motion of Dr. Millet, of Bridgewater, the thanks of the Society were voted to the Trustees and Superintendent of the Mass. General Hospital for their courtesy in granting the use of the new amphitheatre for the meetings of the Society, and for the very efficient arrangements made for their accommodation.

At one o'clock the Society listened to the annual address by Dr. H. G. Clark, of Boston.

On motion, the thanks of the Society were voted to Dr. Clark for his able and interesting address.

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* Subsequently, at the dinner, the donor was announced to be Dr. Jacob Bigelow, of Boston.

At 2 1-2 o'clock the Society adjourned, and proceeded to the Music Hall, where several hours were passed in intellectual intercourse and in listening to the music of the Great Organ, a sumptuous dinner having been previously served to more than five hundred Fellows.

Adjourned, at 5 1-2, P.M.

C. D. HOMANS,
Acting Recording Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

MAY 31st, 1867.

THE Treasurer begs to report that the amount of money received by him during the past year is $8,533.94. The amount expended is $6,511.74, leaving a balance in his hands of $2,022.20.

The Society's Property is as follows:—

Permanent Fund, . . .	$11,253.30
Shattuck Fund, ...	9,166.87
Phillips Fund, . . .	10,000.00
	$30,420.17

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS MINOT, *Treasurer.*

Dr. Francis Minot, Treasurer, in Account with Massachusetts Medical Society. Cr.

To Balance on hand, May 31, 1867,			$1740 19
Received at Annual Meeting (exclusive of Suffolk District),			583 00
Sundry Assessments (exclusive of Suffolk District),			261 00
From Districts.	Barnstable,	$55 00	
	Berkshire,	133 00	
	Bristol North,	71 00	
	Bristol South,	127 00	
	Essex North,	198 00	
	Essex South,	124 00	
	Franklin,	63 00	
	Hampshire,	115 00	
	Middlesex East,	90 00	
	Middlesex North,	158 00	
	Middlesex South,	270 00	
	Norfolk,	145 00	
	Plymouth	75 00	
	Suffolk,	1161 00	
	Worcester,	183 00	
	Worcester North,	51 00	3019 00
Interest — General Fund,		$731 46	
Shattuck Fund,		595 85	
Phillips Fund,		704 36	
Compound Interest Notes,		61 20	2092 87
Rents,			806 88
Diplomas,			20 00
Sundries,			11 00
			$8533 94

[E. & O. E.]

Refunded to Districts.	Barnstable,	$22 75	
	Berkshire,	42 15	
	Bristol North,	29 05	
	Bristol South,	64 35	
	Essex North,	67 40	
	Essex South,	42 20	
	Franklin,	18 00	
	Hampshire,	38 10	
	Middlesex East,	27 00	
	Middlesex North,	58 78	
	Middlesex South,	130 25	
	Norfolk,	87 00	
	Plymouth,	28 50	
	Suffolk,	297 25	
	Worcester,	66 15	
	Worcester North,	25 25	1044 18
Publications,			2031 20
Rents, Taxes, Care of Room, Gas and Water,			1194 52
Interest,			73 00
Expenses of Annual Meeting.	Music Hall and Organ,	$200 00	
	Dinner,	1500 00	
	Rent of Mechanics' Hall,	30 00	
	Sundries,	17 75	1747 75
Collecting,			16 78
Trials of Alvah Hobbs and Albert B. Robinson,			60 20
Treasurer's Salary,			300 00
Sundries			44 11
Balance on hand, May 31, 1867,			2022 20
			$8533 94

FRANCIS MINOT, Treasurer.

Officers of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

1868—9.

Chosen June 3, 1868.

CHARLES G. PUTNAM, . . Boston, ... President.
HENRY L. SABIN, ... Williamstown, Vice-President.
CHARLES D. HOMANS, . . Boston, ... Cor. Secretary.
CHARLES W. SWAN, . . . Boston, ... Rec. Secretary.
JAMES C. WHITE, ... Boston, ... Librarian.
FRANCIS MINOT, ... Boston, ... Treasurer.

Vice-Presidents (Ex-Officiis).

[Arranged according to Seniority.]

George C. Shattuck.
Benjamin E. Cotting.
Alfred Hitchcock.
Jeremiah P. Jewett.
Samuel Richardson.
Artemas Bell.
Asa Millet,
William D. Lamb.
John H. Mackie.
George A. Perkins.
Elijah Stratton.
Abner M. Smith.
Frederic Winsor.
Rufus Woodward.
George N. Munsell.
William G. Allen.

Councillors.

Barnstable.—Drs. Franklin Dodge, Harwich; Samuel H. Gould, Brewster; Jonathan Leonard, Sandwich; Peter Pineo, Hyannis.

Berkshire.—Drs. Clarkson T. Collins, Great Barrington; Henry Ferre, Dalton; T. C. Lawton, Hinsdale; Henry L. Sabin, Andrew M. Smith, Williamstown.

Bristol North.—Drs. John B. Bronson, East Attleborough; Henry B. Hubbard, Joseph Murphy, Silas D. Presbrey, Taunton.

Bristol South.—Drs. Joseph Haskell, Rochester; Foster Hooper, Fall River; Andrew Mackie, Charles L. Swasey, New Bedford; Francis D. Bartlett, South Dartmouth; Wm. W. Comstock, Middleborough.

Essex North.—Drs. Enoch Cross, Newburyport; Walter H. Kimball, Andover; George W. Sargent, Lawrence; Samuel K. Towle, Haverhill; Jeremiah Spofford, Groveland.

Essex South.—Drs. David Choate, Salem; J. W. Goodell, Lynn; Benjamin Haskell, Rockport; Ebenezer Hunt, Danvers-port; Edward B. Peirson, Salem; Augustus Torrey, Beverly.

Franklin.—Drs. Edward Barton, South Orange; Eben A. Deane, Montague; M. S. Mead, Northfield; J. W. D. Osgood, Greenfield.

Hampden.—Drs. Cyrus Bell, Feeding Hills; Thomas L. Chapman, Longmeadow; Alvan Smith, Monson; David P. Smith, Springfield; George G. Tucker, Westfield.

Hampshire.—Drs. Henry B. Stoddard, John B. Tyler, Northampton; John Yale, Ware.

Middlesex East.—Drs. Arthur H. Cowdrey, Stoneham; John M. Harlow, Woburn; Charles Jordan, South Reading; Frederic Winsor, Winchester.

Middlesex North.—Drs. Nathan Allen, Lowell; John C. Bartlett, North Chelmsford; Walter Burnham, Francis C. Plunkett, Charles A. Savory, Joel Spaulding, Lowell.

Middlesex South.—Drs. S. G. Burnap, Holliston; R. L. Hodgdon, Arlington; Anson Hooker, East Cambridge; Alfred Hosmer, Watertown; Enos Hoyt, Framingham; J. T. G. Nichols, Cambridge; Thaddeus P. Robinson, Newton Centre; John L. Sullivan, Malden; George I. Townsend, South Natick; John E. Tyler, Somerville; W. W. Wellington, Cambridgeport; Jeffries Wyman, Morril Wyman, Cambridge.

Norfolk.—Drs. Ezra Abbot, Canton; Ira Allen, Roxbury; Eben. P. Burgess, Dedham; Benjamin E. Cotting, Roxbury; Benjamin Cushing, Dorchester; William B. Fifield, Harrison Square; Edward Jarvis, Dorchester; Alexander LeB. Munroe, Medway; Ebenezer Stone, Walpole; Theophilus E. Wood, East Randolph.

Plymouth.—Drs. Francis Collamore, Pembroke; Benjamin Hubbard, Plymouth; Henry N. Jones, Kingston; James F. Richards, North Bridgewater.

Suffolk.—Drs. S. L. Abbot, J. Ayer, J. Bigelow, H. J. Bigelow, H. I. Bowditch, B. Brown, C. E. Buckingham, S. Cabot, H. G. Clark, Boston; P. M. Crane, East Boston; C. Ellis, J. Flint, Boston; J. B. Forsyth, Chelsea; G. H. Gay, A. B. Hall, G. Hayward, R. M. Hodges, C. D. Homans, *Corresponding Secretary*, J. B. S. Jackson, J. Jeffries, G. S. Jones, G. H. Lyman, F. Minot, *Treasurer*, W. W. Morland, S. Morrill, E. Palmer, C. G. Putnam, G. C. Shattuck, D. H. Storer, J. B. Upham, C. E. Ware, A. A. Watson, H. W. Williams, Boston; W. G. Wheeler, Chelsea.

Worcester.—Drs. Frederick D. Brown, Webster; Nelson Carpenter, Warren; Rowse R. Clarke, Whitinsville; W. H. Lincoln, Millbury; Oramel Martin, Worcester; M. D. Southwick, Blackstone; B. B. Tripp, Rutland; Rufus Woodward, Worcester.

Worcester North.—Drs. Thomas R. Boutelle, Fitchburg; C. C. Field, Leominster; Alfred Hitchcock, Fitchburg; David Parker, Gardner.

Censors.

Barnstable.—Drs. George W. Doane, Hyannis; Chauncy M. Hulbert, South Dennis; Peter Pineo, Hyannis; John M. Smith, Barnstable; Thomas N. Stone, Wellfleet.

Berkshire.—Drs. J. F. Alleyne Adams, Pittsfield; George E. Frothingham, Chester; C. C. Holcomb, Lee; Charles McAllister, Stockbridge; Frank K. Paddock, Pittsfield; Andrew M. Smith, Williamstown.

Bristol North.—Drs. John B. Chase, Silas D. Presbrey, Taunton; Thaddeus Phelps, North Attleboro'; O. C. Turner, Attleboro'.

Bristol South.—Drs. Perez F. Doggett, Wareham; Frederick H. Hooper, New Bedford; William E. Spooner, Mattapoisett; Isaac Smith, Jr., Fall River; Charles D. Stickney, New Bedford.

Essex North.—Drs. William Cogswell, Bradford; G. W. Garland, Lawrence; James C. How, Haverhill; George W. Snow, Newburyport; Ebenezer F. Spaulding, Georgetown.

Essex South.—Drs. James M. Nye, Lynn; H. Osgood Stone, Salem; Henry H. F. Whittemore, Marblehead.

Franklin.—Drs. Charles Duncan, Shelburne; Josiah Trow, Buckland; A. C. Walker, Greenfield.

Hampden.—Drs. William O. Bell, Westfield; Calvin C. Chaffee, A. S. McLean, Springfield; William J. Sawin, Chicopee Falls; Henry R. Vaille, Springfield.

Hampshire.—Drs. John Dole, Amherst; William M. Trow, Haydenville; Edwin Fletcher Ward, East Hampton.

Middlesex East.—Drs. Samuel W. Abbott, Woburn, *ex officio*; Francis F. Brown, Reading; Joseph D. Mansfield, South Reading.

Middlesex North.—Drs. Nathan Allen, Hanover Dickey, Lowell; Nathaniel B. Edwards, North Chelmsford; Levi Howard, Chelmsford; Charles A. Savory, Lowell.

Middlesex South.—Drs. Charles H. Allen, Cambridgeport; Stephen W. Driver, Cambridge; A. E. Hoyt, Natick; Lincoln R. Stone, Newton Corner; Royal S. Warren, Waltham.

Norfolk.—Drs. George Faulkner, Jamaica Plain; James S. Greene, Milton; Joel Seaverns, Roxbury; Charles E. Stedman, Dorchester; Charles C. Tower, South Weymouth.

Plymouth.—Drs. Henry W. Dudley, Abington; Josiah S. Hammond, Plympton; Woodbridge R. Howes, Hanover.

Suffolk.—Drs. G. H. Lyman, H. F. Damon, B. J. Jeffries, C. G. Page, A. D. Sinclair, Boston.

Worcester.—Drs. Henry Clark, George E. Francis, John G. Park, Worcester; Benjamin H. Tripp, Rutland; Emerson Warner, Worcester.

Worcester North.—Drs. James Coolidge, Athol Depot; John O. Dow, Harvard; Joshua B. Gould, Templeton; Asahel A. Plimpton, Shirley Village; Clinton Warner, Westminster.

Commissioners of Trials.

Barnstable	George W. Doane . . .	Hyannis.
Berkshire	Henry Pratt	Lanesborough.
Bristol North . . .	Charles Howe	Taunton.
Bristol South . . .	John Spare	New Bedford.
Essex North . . .	Jeremiah Spofford . . .	Groveland.
Essex South		

Franklin	Chenery Puffer.	Shelburne Falls.
Hampden	P. Le Breton Stickney .	Chicopee.
Hampshire	Samuel A. Fiske	Northampton.
Middlesex East . .	Moses Parker	Melrose.
Middlesex North .	John O. Greene	Lowell.
Middlesex South .	Henry Cowles	Saxonville.
Norfolk	Ebenezer Alden	Randolph.
Plymouth	Josiah S. Hammond . .	Plympton.
Suffolk	Silas Durkee	Boston.
Worcester		
Worcester North .	James O. Parker . . .	Shirley.

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Barnstable.—Dr. George N. Munsell, Harwich, *President;* Dr. Charles F. George, Centreville, *Vice-President;* Dr. Marshall E. Simmons, Chatham, *Secretary;* Dr. Samuel H. Gould, Brewster, *Treasurer and Librarian.*

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Bristol North.—Dr. William G. Allen, Mansfield, *President;* Dr. Silas D. Presbrey, Taunton, *Vice-President;* Dr. Nomus Paige, Taunton, *Secretary and Treasurer;* Dr. Edwin Manley, Taunton, *Librarian.*

Bristol South.—Dr. John H. Mackie, New Bedford, *President;* Dr. Jerome Dwelley, Fall River, *Vice-President;* Dr. Frederick H. Hooper, New Bedford, *Secretary, Treasurer and Librarian.*

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Middlesex South.—Dr. Samuel Richardson, Watertown, *President;* Dr. Howland Holmes, Lexington, *Vice-President;* Dr. Charles E. Vaughan, Cambridge, *Secretary;* Dr. B. F. D. Adams, Waltham, *Treasurer.*

NORFOLK.—Dr. Benjamin E. Cotting, Roxbury, *President;* Christopher C. Holmes, Milton, *Vice-President;* Dr. Edward Jarvis, Dorchester, *Secretary;* Dr. Ebenezer P. Burgess, Dedham, *Treasurer;* Dr. David S. Fogg, South Dedham, *Librarian.*

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WORCESTER.—Dr. Rufus Woodward, Worcester, *President;* Dr. Nelson Carpenter, Warren, *Vice-President;* Dr. George E. Francis, Worcester, *Secretary and Librarian;* Dr. Thomas H. Gage, Worcester, *Treasurer.*

WORCESTER NORTH.—Dr. Alfred Hitchcock, Fitchburg, *President;* Dr. Caleb C. Field, Leominster, *Vice-President;* Dr. George D. Colony, Fitchburg, *Secretary and Librarian;* Dr. Thomas R. Boutelle, Fitchburg, *Treasurer.*

CATALOGUE OF FELLOWS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SOCIETY.

☞ *The list is intended to contain the Active and Retired Members now residing in the State, and such as have retained membership after removal.*

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1854	Abbé, Edward P	New Bedford	
1855	Abbot, Ezra	Canton	
1851	Abbot, Oscar D	Rockport	
1841	Abbot, Samuel L	Boston	
1840	†Abbott, Jehiel	Westfield	1859
1862	Abbott, Samuel Warren	Woburn	
1838	Adams, Abel B	Waltham	
1865	Adams, B. F. D	Waltham	
1866	Adams, Jas. Foster Alleyne	Pittsfield	
1851	Adams, Lucius S	Stockbridge	
1847	Adams, Nathan	New Haven, Conn.	
1847	Adams, Zabdiel B	Framingham	
1867	Ahearne, Cornelius Aug	Lynn	
1865	Aiken, Elisha W	Boston	
1847	Ainsworth, F. S	Boston	
1818	Alden, Ebenezer	Randolph	
1835	Alexander, Andrew	Harrison Square	
1860	Allen, A. N	Pittsfield	
1864	Allen, Charles Gilbert	Barre	
1843	Allen, Charles H	Cambridgeport	
1866	Allen, George Otis	East Jaffrey, N. H.	
1852	Allen, Ira	Roxbury	
1859	Allen, Justin	Topsfield	
1842	Allen, Nathan	Duxbury	
1862	Allen, William George	Mansfield	
1830	*Almon, William*	Halifax, N. S.	
1860	Ames, Joseph S	Holden	
1866	Amory, Robert	Brookline	
1864	Anderson, Alexander	Vallejo, Cal	
1822	†Andrews, John	Boylston	1855
1860	Andrews, Robert	Orange	
1867	Appell, Jacob Franklin	Boston	
1833	Appleton, John	Cambridgeport	
1861	Arnold, George J	Roxbury	
1850	Arnold, J. S	Dedham	
1861	*Arnold, S. A*	Providence, R. I.	
1837	Atwood, George	Fairhaven	
1841	Ayer, James	Boston	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1837	Babbitt, Nathan S.	North Adams.	
1864	Bachelder, John.	Marion.	
1846	Bachelder, Samuel F.	South Boston.	
1842	Bacon, Amasa D.	Sharon.	
1841	Bacon, John.	Boston.	
1835	Ball, Stephen.	Boston.	
1867	Ballard, George T.	South Wilbraham.	
1837	Bancroft, Amos B.	Charlestown.	
1864	Bancroft, Kirk Henry.	Lowell.	
1868	Barber, Charles J.	Warwick.	
1854	†Barker, Bowen.	South Hanson.	1860
1864	Barnes, Charles W.	Grafton.	
1860	Barnes, Edward F.	Marlborough.	
1855	Barns, John.	Milford.	
1828	†Barrett, Benjamin.	Northampton.	1856
1846	Barrett, Henry A.	Concord.	
1852	Barrett, William M.	East Cambridge.	
1863	Barrows, Nathan.	Sandwich.	
1861	Barstow, Noyes.	Chicopee.	
1852	Bartlett, Cyrus K.	Northampton.	
1839	†Bartlett, Francis D.	South Dartmouth.	1862
1831	Bartlett, Henry.	Roxbury.	
1833	Bartlett, John C.	Chelmsford.	
1823	†Bartlett, Josiah.	Concord.	1867
1841	Barton, Edward.	South Orange.	
1842	*Barton, John Rhea.*	Philadelphia.	
1864	Bass, William.	Lowell.	
1867	Bass, William Moseley.	Hyde Park.	
1838	Batchelder, Joseph C.	Templeton.	
1861	Bates, Joseph N.	Worcester.	
1852	†Bates, Stephen.	Charlemont.	1864
1866	Baxter Joseph B.	Provincetown.	
1842	Bell, Artemas.	Southampton.	
1846	Bell, Cyrus.	West Springfield.	
1853	*Bell, Theodore S.*	Louisville, Ky.	
1839	Bemis, Charles V.	Medford.	
1834	Bemis, Jonathan W.	Charlestown.	
1857	Bemis, Merrick.	Worcester.	
1847	Bennett, A. W.	Uxbridge.	
1836	Bethune, George A.	Boston.	
1853	Bickford, Hezekiah C.	Charlestown.	
1847	Bigelow, George F.	Boston.	
1844	Bigelow, Henry J.	Boston.	
1813	Bigelow, Jacob.	Boston.	
1866	Bigelow, O. F.	Amherst.	
1864	Billings, Lucius F.	Barre.	
1868	Blaisdell, Walter Chaning.		
1861	Blake, John G.	Boston.	
1852	Blanchard, Albert H.	Sherborn.	
1840	Blanchard, Henry.	Neponset.	
1868	Blodgett, Charles.	Holyoke.	
1865	Bliss, Charles.	Willimantic, Conn.	
1866	Blood, Joseph C.	Templeton.	
1866	Blood, Josiah M.	Ashby.	
1867	Bodge, James Henry.	Boston.	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1850	Bonney, Franklin	Hadley	
1853	Borland, John N.	Boston	
1863	Both, Carl	Boston	
1827	†Boutelle, Thomas R.	Fitchburg	1860
1835	Bowditch, Henry I.	Boston	
1867	Bowen, S. W.	Fall River	
1863	Bowles, Stephen Wallace.	Boston	
1828	†Boyden, Wyatt C.	Beverly	1857
1839	†Boylston, Ward N.	Princeton	1849
1852	Bradford, David	Montague	
1866	Braman, Chandler B.	Brighton	
1839	Braman, Isaac G.	Brighton	
1866	Breck, Theodore F.	Springfield	
1854	Breck, William G.	Springfield	
1866	Brewster, James Bartlett.	Plymouth	
1825	†Brewster, John M.	Pittsfield	1853
1858	Brewster, John M., jun.	Pittsfield	
1867	Bridgman, Marcus F.	Brighton	
1866	Brigham, Franklin W.	Shrewsbury	
1852	Bronson, John R.	East Attleboro'	
1836	†Brown Artemas Z.	Cambridgeport	1853
1844	Brown, Buckminster.	Boston	
1864	Brown, Francis F.	Reading	
1861	Brown, Francis H.	Boston	
1863	Brown, Frederick D.	Webster	
1866	Brown, George	Barre	
1868	Brown, Paul R.	Lenox	
1832	†Brown, Sylvanus	Lynn	1835
1862	Brown, Wm. Symington.	Stoneham	
1839	Browne, Charles H.	Boston	
1866	Browne, Wm. Andrews.	Boston	
1860	Bryant, Albert H.	Natick	
1867	Bubier, Joseph A.	Boston	
1844	Buckingham, C. E.	Boston	
1865	Bundy, Frank E.	Boston	
1846	Burdett, George W.	Clinton	
1854	Burgess, E. P.	Dedham	
1859	Burleigh, W. H.	Lawrence	
1830	Burnap, Sewall G.	Holliston	
1866	Burnham, Chas. Abraham.	Boston	
1863	Burnham, Walter	Lowell	
1866	Burton, Elijah P.	Iowa	
1856	†Bushnell, William	Boston	1866
1867	Butler, Winthrop	Holmes Hole	
1843	Cabot, Samuel	Boston	
1848	Cady, Franklin A.	Pittsfield	
1862	Calkins, Marshall	Springfield	
1855	Callaghan, M. J.	Boston	
1858	Campbell, Benj. F.	East Boston	
1865	Campbell, W. H.	Roxbury	
1868	Carleton, Charles G.	Lawrence	
1862	Carney, Sydney H.	Boston	
1848	†Carpenter, Benoni	Pawtucket	1864
1863	Carpenter, Marcus S.	Mansfield	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1832	†Carpenter, Nelson	Warren	1860
1868	Carroll, Albert	South Boston	
1867	Chase, Horace	Boston	
1858	Chace, John B.	Taunton	
1845	*Chadbourne, Thomas*	Concord, N. H.	
1852	Chamberlain, Cyrus N.	Lawrence	
1867	Chamberlain, Nathan S.	Marlborough	
1812	†Campion, Reuben	West Springfield	1853
1814	†Channing, Walter	Harrison Square	1854
1836	†Chapin, Alonzo	Winchester	1866
1863	Chapin, Henry C.	Lincoln	
1860	Chapin, Horace	Somerville	
1846	Chapman, Thomas L.	Longmeadow	
1846	Chase, Hiram L.	Cambridge	
1856	Chase, Ira E.	Haverhill	
1848	Chase, John B.	Taunton	
1868	Chase, John Winslow	Dedham	
1858	Chase, Preston M.	Danvers	
1836	*Cheeseman, John*	New York	
1858	Cheever, David W.	Boston	
1830	*Chervin, Nicholas*	Paris, France	
1853	Choate, David	Salem	
1826	†Choate, George	Salem	1857
1850	Choate, George C. S.	Taunton	
1817	†Clark, Atherton	East Hampton	1850
1855	Clark, Henry	Worcester	
1835	Clark, Henry G.	Boston	
1867	Clark, J. Loring	New Bedford	
1836	Clark, Luther	Boston	
1833	*Clark, Sir James*	London	
1867	Clarke, Augustus P.	Cambridgeport	
1847	Clarke, Edward H.	Boston	
1867	Clarke, Ellery C.	Holliston	
1851	Clarke, Rowse R.	Whitinsville	
1865	Cleaveland, Daniel A.	West Tisbury	
1846	Cleveland, Charles D.	Boston	
1843	Clough, John	Woburn	
1840	†Clough, Willard, jun.	Pittsfield	1854
1865	Cobb, John E.	Taunton	
1867	Cochrane, James Briann	Chelsea	
1850	Codman, Benjamin S.	Boston	
1843	Codman, Willard W.	Boston	
1858	Coggswell, George B.	North Easton	
1867	Cogswell, Edward R.	Cambridgeport	
1832	Cogswell, George	Bradford	
1846	Cogswell, William	Bradford	
1835	Coit, Daniel T.	Boston	
1867	Cole, John T.	Newburyport	
1866	Coleman, Cornelius Francis	Springfield	
1847	Collamore, Francis	North Pembroke	
1855	Collins, T. Clarkson	Great Barrington	
1866	Collins, William D.	Fall River	
1854	Colony, George D.	Fitchburg	
1846	Comstock, W. W.	Middleborough	
1865	Cool, Daniel M.	Lynn	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1854	Coolidge, Algernon	Boston	
1856	Coolidge, James	Athol Depot	
1837	Cotting, Benjamin E.	Roxbury	
1862	Corey, Charles G.	Royalston	
1865	Cornish, Aaron	New Bedford	
1852	*Copland, James*	London	
1866	Cowdrey, Arthur Harris	Stoneham	
1857	Cowdrey, Harris	Acton	
1856	Cowles, H.	Saxonville	
1831	Cox, Benjamin, jun.	Salem	
1839	Crane Phineas M.	East Boston	
1868	Crawford, John W.	Lawrence	
1866	Creaghe, John O'Duyer	Boston	
1859	Crehore, C. F.	Newton	
1866	Crocker, John M.	Provincetown	
1864	*Crosby, Dixi*	Hanover, N. H.	
1848	*Crosby, Josiah*	Manchester, N. H.	
1850	Cross, Enoch	Newburyport	
1856	Crowell, John, jun.	Haverhill	
1840	Cummings, J. A.	Boston	
1832	†Cunningham, E. L.	Boston	1846
1861	Curtis, Hall	Boston	
1849	Cushing, Benjamin	Dorchester	
1862	Cushing, Jos. Whitney	Boston	
1866	Cushing, Stephen	Boston	
1856	Cutter, Ephraim	Woburn	
1839	†Cutler, William	Reading	1849
1840	Dale, William J.	Andover	
1865	Dalton, George Osgood	Albany, Ga.	
1862	Damon, Howard Franklin	Boston	
1866	Damon, Orison B.	Illinois	
1850	Dana, David	Lawrence	
1836	†Dana, Francis	Boston	1854
1866	Daniels, A. H.	Amherst	
1845	Davidson, Herman E.	Gloucester	
1842	†Davis, Amasa	Palmer	
1868	Davis, Charles H.	Milton	
1867	Davis, Kendall	Athol	
1864	Davis, Orvis O.	North Andover	
1867	Davis, Samuel Alonzo	Boston	
1866	Day, Albert	Binghamton, N. Y.	
1862	Dean, Eben. A.	Montague	
1813	†Dean, Oliver	Framingham	1844
1844	Dean, James B.	North Easton	
1860	Dean, John	Boston	
1852	Deane, A. C.	Greenfield	
1866	Deane, A. Sumner	Wrentham	
1839	†Dearborn, Abraham D.	Cliftondale	1861
1862	Dearing, Thomas H.	Braintree	
1832	*De Ferman, M.*	Paris	
1836	*Delafield, Edward*	New York	
1866	Delano, Barna Ladd	Boston	
1863	Denny, James Henry	Somerville	
1846	Dennison, George W.	Chicopee	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1834	†Denniston, Edward E.....	Northampton	1865
1844	Derby, George.....	Boston	
1862	Derby, Hasket.....	Boston	
1860	De Wolf, Oscar C.....	Northampton	
1841	De Wolf, T. K.....	Chester Centre.....	
1866	De Wolfe, James E.....	Portland, Maine....	
1847	Dickerman, Lemuel.....	Foxborough	
1846	Dickey, Hanover.....	Lowell	
1866	Dickson, James N.....	Sheffield	
1867	Dill, D. M.....	Becket	
1867	Disbrow, Robert.....	Boston	
1837	Dix, John H.....	Boston	
1846	Doane, George W.....	Hyannis	
1867	Dodd, Vernon Walker.....	Charlottetown,P.E.I	
1841	Dodge, Franklin.....	Harwich.....	
1839	Doggett, Perez F.....	Wareham	
1867	Doherty, Hugh.....	South Boston.....	
1864	Dole, John.....	Amherst.....	
1861	Dole, Francis F.....	North Andover.....	
1852	Dorr, James C.....	Medford	
1865	Douglass, John A.....	Amesbury.....	
1846	Downes, Nathaniel.....	Hanover.....	
1860	Dow, John O.....	Harvard	
1852	Draper, Abijah W.....	West Roxbury.....	
1867	Draper, Edgar Leroy.....	Holyoke	
1858	Draper, Joseph.....	Worcester.....	
1865	Draper, Joseph R.....	South Boston.....	
1857	Drew, David F.....	Lynn	
1844	Drew, S. Watson.....	Woburn	
1868	Drinkwater, Sydney.....	Haverhill.....	
1865	Driver, Stephen W.....	Cambridge.....	
1865	Drowne, H. W.....	Richmond.....	
1862	Drummond, Thos. Menzies	Boston	
1811	†Drury, Benjamin.....	Spencer.....	1832
1868	Drury, O. M.....	Athol Depot.....	
1836	*Dudley, Benjamin W*.....	Lexington, Ky.....	
1866	Dudley, Henry W.....	Abington.....	
1841	Duncan, Charles M.....	Shelburne.....	
1838	Duncan, Samuel.....	Williamstown.....	
1836	*Dunglison, Robley*.....	Philadelphia.....	
1852	Dunlap, James.....	Northampton	
1837	Dupee, Horace.....	Boston	
1866	Durgin, Samuel Holmes...	Boston	
1842	Durkee, Silas.....	Boston	
1867	Dutton, Charles.....	Tyngsborough	
1866	Dutton, Samuel Lane.....	Boston	
1851	Dwelly, Jerome.....	Fall River.....	
1862	Dwight, William.....	Bernardston	
1830	†Dyer, Henry.....	New York.....	1865
1849	Dyer, Jonah Franklin.....	Gloucester	
1868	Earle, Pliny.....	Northampton	
1847	Eastham, Charles.....	Boston	
1851	Eastman, Edmund T.....	Boston	
1868	Eastman, Henry.....	Pittsfield	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1865	Eaton, William W.	Danvers	
1866	Eddy, George I.		
1867	Edes, Robert Thaxter.	Hingham.	
1867	Edson, Ptolemy O.	Roxbury.	
1868	Edwards, Charles L.	Hyde Park.	
1847	Edwards, Nathan B.	North Chelmsford.	
1850	Ellis, Calvin.	Boston	
1867	Emerson, John S.	Lynn	
1867	Eveleth, Edward S.	East Gloucester.	
1862	Everett, James B.	Falmouth	
1865	Everett, Willard S.	Fairmount.	
1855	Fabyan, George.	Boston	
1866	Fairchild, George E.	Worcester.	
1835	Farnum, Joseph, jun.	Salem.	
1867	Farrar, David.	Leominster	
1848	Faulkner, George.	Jamaica Plain.	
1837	Fay, Allen C.	Milford	
1866	Fay, George W.	East Weymouth.	
1868	Fay, J. A.		
1861	Fearing, Benjamin, jun.	Wareham	
1829	†Fearing, Elisha P.	Nantucket	1861
1838	†Ferre, Henry.	Dalton	1865
1866	Fellathes, G.	New Bedford.	
1863	Fenn, Artemas Ira.	Boston	
1858	Ferguson, Hugh.	South Boston.	
1839	Field, Caleb C.	Leominster.	
1867	Field, Henry M.	Newton Corner.	
1858	Fifield, W. C. B.	Harrison Square.	
1866	Fish, D. B. N.	North Amherst.	
1862	Fisher, Theodore Willis.	South Boston.	
1868	Fisk, Charles L.	Greenfield	
1852	Fisk, Samuel A.	Northampton.	
1847	†Fiske, Calvin P.	Chicago, Illinois.	1866
1865	Fiske, Daniel S.	East Brookfield.	
1837	†Fitch, Worham L.	Springfield.	1864
1867	Flatley, Thomas William.	Milford	
1861	Fletcher, Samuel W.	Pepperell.	
1829	Flint, John.	Boston	
1847	Flint, John Sydenham.	Roxbury.	
1841	†Flint, Kendall.	Haverhill.	1867
1856	Fobes, Joseph B.	Bridgewater.	
1847	Fogg, David S.	Dedham	
1851	Fogg, John S. H.	South Boston	
1846	Folts, Daniel V.	East Boston.	
1856	Forsaith, Francis F.	Weymouth	
1835	Forsyth, James B.	Chelsea.	
1844	Foster, Fordyce.	Sandy Hill, N. Y.	
1857	Foster, James M.	Wilbraham.	
1840	Foster, James W.	North Attleborough	
1867	Fowler, Archibald C.	Brighton	
1868	Foye, John Wilson.	Boston	
1865	Fox, Lorenzo S.	Lowell	
1848	Francis, Tappan E.	Brookline	
1866	Francis, George E.	Worcester	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1868	Francois, Edward A. L.	Saugus Centre	
1866	Franks, Louis Edward	Boston	
1839	French, Nathan	Malden	
1865	Frisbie, Jesse F	Woburn	
1863	Frothingham, Geo. E	Chester	
1860	Fuller, H. H	Charlestown	
1842	†Fuller, Milton	Boston	
1867	Fulton, D. M	New Eng. Village	
1867	Fulton, John B	East Boston	
1856	Gage, Daniel Parker	Lowell	
1851	Gage, Edward	Woburn	
1854	Gage, Thomas H	Worcester	
1839	Gale, Stephen M	Newburyport	
1852	Galloupe, Isaac F	Lynn	
1866	Gamwell, Harlow	Huntington	
1843	†Gardner, Johnson	Pawtucket	
1866	Gardner, Wm. Wallace	Springfield	
1866	*Garnier, Pierre*	Paris, France	
1863	Garceau, Treffle	Roxbury	
1858	Garland, G. W	Lawrence	
1854	Garland, Joseph	Gloucester	
1849	Garratt, Alfred C	Boston	
1864	Gavin, Michael F	Boston	
1848	Gay, George H	Boston	
1836	*Giddings, E*	Charleston, S. C	
1867	George, Charles F	Centreville	
1854	Gifford, Silas S	East Stoughton	
1854	Gilbert, John Henry	Quincy	
1840	Gile, Daniel	Marblehead	
1865	Gilman, John H	Lowell	
1867	Goddard, John F	Cambridgeport	
1866	Goddard, Joshua A	Huntington	
1849	†Godding, Alvah	Winchendon	1862
1858	Godding, W. W	Washington, D. C	
1847	†Gooch, William B	Truro	1861
1859	Goodell, Jonathan W	Lynn	
1847	Goodnough, Levi	Sudbury	
1822	†Goodman, Otis	South Hadley	1830
1834	Gordon, Charles	Boston	
1841	†Gordon, Timothy	Plymouth	1859
1835	Gordon, William A	New Bedford	
1851	†Gould, Humphrey	Rowe	1858
1858	Gould, Joshua B	Templeton	
1859	Gould, Joseph F	South Boston	
1846	Gould, Samuel H	Brewster	
1867	Granger, Reed Bartlett	Boston	
1832	Graves, John W	Chelsea	
1861	Gray, Adoniram J	Minneapolis, Min	
1834	Gray, Francis H	Boston	
1861	Gray, William	Tewksbury	
1868	Greely, George P	Boston	
1858	Green, John	St. Louis, Mo	
1827	Green, John O	Lowell	
1868	Green, John O., jun	Boston	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1826	†Green, Joshua	Groton	1867
1856	Green, Samuel A.	Boston	
1854	Greene, F. C.	Easthampton	
1864	Greene, James Sumner	Milton	
1846	Greene, Moses C.	Boston	
1864	Greene, Nath'l, jun.	Boston	
1841	†Greene, William		1853
1863	Greene, W. W.	Pittsfield	
1867	Greenough, Francis B.	Boston	
1831	†Gregg, Samuel	Boston	1860
1858	Griggs, Thomas T.	Grafton	
1820	†Grosvenor, David A.	Reading	1853
1840	Grosvenor, D. A., jun.	Danvers	
1830	†Grosvenor, John M.	Woburn	1856
1864	Grosvenor, John Milton	Woburn	
1867	Grover, George W.	Great Barrington	
1840	†Guilford, Jonas	Spencer	1853
1848	Hadduck, Charles	Beverly	
1846	Hagar, Joseph S.	East Marshfield	
1846	Hall, Adino B.	Boston	
1866	Hall, Marquis	Spencer	
1867	Hall, Thomas, jun.	Boston	
1836	*Hall, William*	Baltimore	
1840	Hammond, Josiah S.	Plympton	
1863	Hammond, L. H.	West Boylston	
1864	Hanks, H. T.	Royalston	
1846	Harlow, E. A. W.	Boston	
1847	Harlow, James F.	Boston	
1861	Harlow, John M.	Woburn	
1842	Harris, Jonas C.	Arlington	
1863	Hart, John	Boston	
1859	Hartley, James W.	Fall River	
1867	Harvey, Edwin Bayard	Westborough	
1832	†Harwood, Daniel	Boston	1862
1861	Hartnett, Maurice K.	Boston	
1837	Haskell, Benjamin	Rockport	
1839	Haskell, Joseph	Rochester	
1868	Haskins, Alfred L.	Boston	
1866	Hastings, Benjamin F.	South Abington	
1851	†Hawks, Elihu S.	North Adams	1866
1829	†Hayden, John C.	Cambridge	1862
1859	Hay, Gustavus	Boston	
1851	*Hayes, Augustus A.*	Boston	
1867	Hayes, Charles C.	Hyde Park	
1858	Hayward, John McLean	Boston	
1843	Hayward, George	Boston	
1859	Heard, J. Theodore	Boston	
1844	Heard, John	Townsend	
1867	Heaton, Charles W.	Boston	
1842	Heaton, George	Boston	
1842	†Hedge, Josiah D.	Cambridge	1846
1862	Herrick, G. H. W.	Charlestown	
1836	*Hewson, Thomas T.*	Philadelphia	
1822	†Heywood, Benjamin F.	Worcester	1866
1868	Hildreth, J. L.	West Townsend	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1858	Hill, Gardner C.	Keene, N. H.	
1854	Hill, John B.	Boston	
1839	Hitchcock, Alfred	Fitchburg	
1853	Hitchcock, Joseph G. S.	Foxborough	
1864	Hitchcock, Thomas B.	Boston	
1825	†Hodges, Isaac	North Adams	1846
1853	Hodges, Richard M.	Boston	
1854	Hodgdon, Richard L.	Arlington	
1836	*Hodgkin, Thomas*	London	
1854	Hoffendahl, H. L. H.	Boston	
1836	*Holbrook, John E.*	Charleston, S. C.	
1862	Holbrook, Silas P.	East Douglass	
1855	Holcomb, C. C.	Lee	
1846	*Holland, Sir Henry*	London	
1834	†Holman, Eliakim A.	Harvard	1860
1841	Holmes, Christopher C.	Milton	
1848	Holmes, Howland	Lexington	
1858	Holmes, H. M.	South Adams	
1836	Holmes, Oliver W.	Boston	
1867	Holt, Alfred F.	Cambridgeport	
1846	Holt, Daniel	Lowell	
1850	Homans, Charles D.	Boston	
1862	Homans, John	Boston	
1865	Homer, John	Bucksport, Me.	
1826	Hooker, Anson	East Cambridge	
1855	Hooker, Anson P.	East Cambridge	
1821	†Hooker, George	Longmeadow	1853
1839	Hooper, Foster	Fall River	
1859	Hooper, Frederick H.	New Bedford	
1836	Hooper, Robert W.	Boston	
1866	Hope, George Henry	Seaforth, Eng.	
1840	†Hopkins, Lewis S.	Northampton	1842
1856	Hosmer, Alfred	Watertown	
1852	†Hovey, Daniel	Greenfield	1856
1856	How, James C.	Haverhill	
1843	Howard, Frederick	Randolph	
1866	Howard, J. C.	Fall River	
1866	Howard, George C.	No. Attleborough	
1849	Howard, Levi	Chelmsford	
1851	Howarth, James	Andover	
1823	†Howe, Appleton	South Weymouth	1859
1848	Howe, Charles	Taunton	
1840	Howe, Estes	Cambridge	
1854	Howe, Francis A.	Newburyport	
1857	Howe, George M.	Framingham	
1832	†Howe, Samuel G.	Boston	1850
1866	Howes, Woodbridge R.	Hanover	
1854	Hoyt, Ahira B.	Grafton, N. H.	
1867	Hoyt, A. E.	Natick	
1848	Hoyt, Enos	Framingham	
1844	Hubbard, Benjamin	Plymouth	
1865	Hubbard, Charles T.	Taunton	
1837	Hubbard, George	Boston	
1861	Hubbard, Henry B.	Taunton	
1860	Hubon, Peter E.	Worcester	
1848	Huckins, David T.	Watertown	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1854	Hulbert, Chauncy M.....	South Dennis.....	
1866	Hull, William Henry.....	Essex.....	
1867	Humeston, L. F.....	Holyoke.....	
1862	Humphrey, Otis M.....	Boston.....	
1830	†Hunt, Ebenezer.....	Danvers Port.....	1860
1867	Hunt, Moses N.....	Danvers Port.....	
1848	Hunt, Otis E.....	Waltham.....	
1859	Hurd, Samuel H.....	Charlestown.....	
1856	Hurd, Yorick G.....	Ipswich.....	
1863	Hurley, John F.....	Boston.....	
1866	Huse, Ralph C., jun.....	Georgetown.....	
1864	Hutchins, Isaiah.....	West Acton.....	
1858	Hutchins, John W.....	So. Framingham....	
1856	Hyde, George S.....	Boston.....	
1840	Hyndman, James.....	Boston.....	
1865	Inches, Charles Edward...	Boston.....	
1836	Inches, Herman B.....	Boston.....	
1863	Ingalls, Paschal P.....	South Boston.....	
1866	Ingalls, Richard Maybery..	East Boston.....	
1836	Ingalls, William.....	Boston.....	
1843	Jackson, Alexander.....	Plymouth.....	
1833	Jackson, Charles T.....	Boston.....	
1832	Jackson, J. B. S.....	Boston.....	
1836	*Jackson, Samuel*.....	Philadelphia.....	
1812	†James, Benjamin.....	Weston.....	1844
1863	Jameson, Robert Edwin...	Woburn.....	
1833	Jarvis, Edward.....	Dorchester.....	
1854	Jarvis, John F.....	Boston.....	
1858	Jeffries, B. J.....	Boston.....	
1826	Jeffries, John.....	Boston.....	
1864	Jenkins, Alvan.....	Great Falls, N. H...	
1854	Jenks, Thomas L.....	Boston.....	
1849	Jennings, John Henry.....	New Bedford.....	
1856	Jewett, Charles C.....	Brooklyn, N. Y....	
1850	Jewett, Frederic A.....	Shrewsbury.....	
1848	Jewett, George.....	Fitchburg.....	
1849	Jewett, Henry A.....	Northborough.....	
1839	Jewett, Jeremiah P.....	Lowell.....	
1861	Johnson, Amos H.....	Salem.....	
1866	Johnson, E. M.....	Williamsburg.....	
1867	Johnson, Henry.....	New Bedford.....	
1840	Johnson, Henry F.....	Cambridge.....	
1865	Johnson, Geo. Whitefield..	Southborough.....	
1818	†Johnson, Jonathan G.....	Newburyport.....	1861
1866	Johnson, Joseph Taber....	Washington, D. C..	
1840	Johnson, Joshua J.....	Northborough.....	
1845	Johnson, Othello O.....	Framingham.....	
1866	Johnson, Otis H.....	Haverhill.....	
1817	†Johnson, Samuel.....	Salem.....	
1849	Johnson, William O.....	Boston.....	
1856	Jones, D. Wayland.....	Newtonville.....	
1867	Jones, Daniel Wentworth..	Lynn.....	
1865	Jones, George Howard....	Boston.....	
1846	Jones, George S.....	Boston.....	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1849	Jones, Henry N.	Kingston.	
1843	Jones, Joseph S.	Boston	
1862	Jones, Maurice E.	Chelsea.	
1835	†Jones, Nathan.	Wenham.	1857
1859	Jordan, Charles.	South Reading.	
1867	Joyce, Robert Dwyer.	Boston	
1830	Keep, Nathan C.	Boston	
1846	Kelley, Elbridge G.	Newburyport.	
1863	Kemble, Arthur.	Salem.	
1861	Kemp, Alba Enoch	North Prescott.	
1866	Kemp, Charles Purke.	Boston	
1868	Kemp, Edwin A.	Enfield.	
1800	Kidder, Moses W.	Lowell	
1838	Kimball, Gilman.	Lowell.	
1846	Kimball, Walter H.	Andover.	
1848	King, George.	Franklin	
1842	King, John B.	Nantucket.	
1838	†Kinniston, Timothy.	Haverhill.	1857
1845	Kittredge, Floyer G.	Peabody.	
1861	Kittredge, F. R. C.	Waltham.	
1834	†Kittredge, Theodore.	Waltham.	1862
1845	Kneeland, Samuel.	Boston	
1867	Knight, Frederick Irving.	Boston	
1867	Knight, Granville.	Enfield.	
1852	Knight, Nathaniel J.	East Somerville.	
1851	Knowlton, Charles L.	Northampton.	
1816	†Lamb, Dan.	Charlton	1820
1847	Lamb, William Dan	Lawrence	
1856	Lamson, John A.	Boston	
1837	†Lamson, Josiah.	Essex.	1852
1868	Langlois, Joseph E.	Lowell.	
1865	Langmaid, Samuel W.	Boston	
1865	Lawton, T. C.	Hinsdale.	
1851	Lawrence, George C.	Adams.	
1856	Leach, William.	Holmes's Hole.	
1839	Learned, E. T.	Fall River.	
1865	Leavitt, W. W.	West Stockbridge.	
1843	†Lee, Henry S.	Boston	1864
1867	Leighton, Walter H.	Lowell	
1851	†Leland, Phinehas W.	Fall River.	1861
1819	†Leonard, George.	Taunton.	1852
1831	Leonard, Jonathan.	Sandwich.	
1850	Leonard Marcus B.	East Boston.	
1851	Lester, William.	South Hadley.	
1867	Lewis, Alonzo.	Hatfield.	
1867	Lewis, Edwin R.	Amherst.	
1827	†Lewis, Winslow.	Boston	1860
1865	Lincoln, David F.	Boston	
1859	Lincoln, George Cooke.	Natick.	
1864	Lincoln, W. H.	Millbury.	
1867	Little, J. Russell.	Jamaica Plain.	
1859	Livermore, Abel C.	Stow.	
1862	Livingston, Alfred.	Lowell.	
1866	Logan, Samuel Moore.	East Boston.	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1864	Lombard, Jos. Stickney....	Boston.....	
1862	Lord, Friend Drake.....	Stirling.....	
1844	†Loring, George B.....	Salem.....	1854
1840	Lothrop, John L.....	East Somerville....	
1833	*Louis, P. Ch. A*.....	Paris.....	
1856	Lovejoy, Oliver S.....	Haverhill.....	
1866	Lovering, John D.....	Essex.....	
1838	†Lovell, Ephraim.....	West Boylston.....	1867
1866	Lucas, H. S.....	Chester.....	
1836	*Luzemburgh, Henry*.....	New Orleans.....	
1846	Lyman, George H.....	Boston.....	
1867	Lynam, John Paterson....	Chelsea.....	
1855	Lynde, James P.....	Athol.....	
1863	Mack, David, jun.....	U. S. N. Boston....	
1840	Mack, William.....	Salem.....	
1863	MacGregor, Murdoch.....	Boston.....	
1824	†Mackie, Andrew.....	New Bedford.....	1860
1850	Mackie, John H.....	New Bedford.....	
1864	Mackie, Wm, Basilio.....	Boston.....	
1840	Mann, Benjamin.....	Roxbury.....	
1868	Mann, Benjamin H.....	Roxbury.....	
1843	Mann, Cyrus S.....	Newton Corner.....	
1852	Mann, Jonathan.....	South Boston.....	
1862	Manly, Edwin.....	Taunton.....	
1854	Manning, Joseph.....	Rockport.....	
1841	Mansfield, Joseph D.....	South Reading.....	
1863	Marcy, Henry Orlando.....	Cambridgeport.....	
1839	Marsh, Austin.....	Carlisle.....	
1858	Marsh, Lebbeus Eaton.....	Wales.....	
1831	†Marshall, Jonas A.....	Fitchburg.....	1864
1825	†Marshall, Silas.....	Templeton.....	1832
1840	†Marston, Ephraim.....	Bricksburg, N. J....	1867
1852	Martin, Alexander D. W...	Boston.....	
1846	Martin, Henry Austin.....	Roxbury.....	
1838	†Martin, Henry J.....	Boston.....	1856
1852	Martin, Oramel.....	Worcester.....	
1863	Martin, Saxton P.....	North Brookfield....	
1844	Mason, Augustus.....	Brighton.....	
1855	Mason, William.....	Charlestown.....	
1850	Matthes, Gustavus S.....	New Bedford.....	
1848	Mattson, Morris.....	New York.....	
1834	*Maunoir, J. P*.....	Geneva, Switz.....	
1849	*Mauran, Joseph*.....	Providence.....	
1868	Maxfield, James Gardner...	Ruby, Mich.....	
1849	Maynard, John P.....	Dedham.....	
1867	McAllister, Charles.....	Stockbridge.....	
1868	McAllister, John G.....	Lawrence.....	
1865	McDonald, A. E.....	Boston.....	
1865	McDonald, James.....	Boston.....	
1865	McDonald, Wm. Lewis....	Boston.....	
1867	McDonough, Jacob A.....	Boston.....	
1864	McDougall, Samuel J.....	Boston.....	
1864	McLaughlin, Jas. Augustin	Boston.....	
1855	McLean, A. S.....	Springfield.....	
1864	McSheehy, John J.....	Boston.....	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1860	Mead, M. S	Northfield	
1867	Mercer, William Marcelline.	Pittsfield	
1863	Merriam, Jos. Waite	Boston	
1831	Metcalf, John G	Mendon	
1842	Mifflin, Charles	Boston	
1854	Mighill, Stephen	Boston	
1846	Mignault, Pierre B	Worcester	
1867	Millard, Henry J	North Adams	
1851	Miller, Alfred	Fitchburg	
1838	Miller, Erasmus D	Dorchester	
1851	Miller, J. Leland	Pittsfield	
1848	*Miller, Lewis L*	Providence, R. I.	
1845	Millet, Asa	Bridgewater	
1860	Mills, C. D	Pittsfield	
1868	Minassian, Simon G	Chelsea	
1855	Miner, David W	Ware	
1845	Minot, Francis	Boston	
1862	Mitchell, H. Hedge	East Bridgewater	
1844	†Mitchell, Jacob	Chelsea	1865
1861	Moffatt, Geo. T	Boston	
1864	Montville, Alfred	Hatfield	
1866	Monroe, William Francis	Boston	
1848	†Moore, Edward B	Boston	1862
1851	Moore, Ira L	Boston	
1861	Moore, Jas. M	South Groton	
1842	Morland, William W	Boston	
1854	Morong, Edward P	Boston	
1830	Morrill, Samuel	Boston	
1854	Morris, W. B	Charlestown	
1843	Morse, Horatio G	Roxbury	
1854	Morse, J. R	North Cambridge	
1846	Morse, Luther B	Watertown	
1853	Morton, Lloyd	Pawtucket	
1828	†Mulliken, Isaac W	Stow	1834
1860	Munsell, G. N	Harwich Centre	
1867	Munroe, George A	Billerica	
1834	†Munroe, A. Le Baron	Medway	1867
1867	Munroe, William F	Boston	
1859	Murphy, Joseph	Taunton	
1856	Neilson, William	Salem	
1862	Nelson, Abiel W	Mystic, Ct	
1865	Nelson, Daniel Thurber	Chicago, Ill	
1830	*Nelson, J*	Montreal	
1813	†Newell, Jonathan	Harvard	1846
1845	Newell, Robert W	Boston	
1838	Newhall, Asa T	Lynn	
1854	Newhall, Edward	Lynn	
1860	Nichols, George H	Boston	
1865	Nichols, George Merrick	Boston	
1868	Nichols, James R	Haverhill	
1859	Nichols, John T. G	Cambridge	
1841	†Nichols, Joseph D	Palmer	1862
1820	†Nichols, Paul L	Kingston	1857
1848	Nichols, Thomas G	Freetown	
1867	Nickerson, Franklin	Lowell	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1847	Nihill, John L.	South Boston.	
1865	Norris, Albert L.	East Cambridge.	
1866	Noyes, George H.	Fall River.	
1832	Noyes, Josiah.	Needham.	
1842	Nye, James M.	Lynn.	
1861	O'Connell, Patrick A.	Boston.	
1867	O'Connor, James J.	Holyoke.	
1866	Ogden, Wm. Martyn.	Boston.	
1843	Oliver, Fitch Edward.	Boston.	
1855	Oliver, Henry Kemble.	Boston.	
1837	†Orcutt, Harvey.	Westhampton.	1866
1858	Orcutt, Almon M.	Hardwick.	
1862	Ordway, John P.	Boston.	
1841	Orr, Samuel A.	East Bridgewater.	
1833	Osborn, George.	Peabody.	
1868	Osborn, George S.	Peabody.	
1836	*Osgood, Daniel.*	Havana, Cuba.	
1866	Osgood, George Cowles.	Lowell.	
1830	Osgood, Joseph.	Peabody.	
1842	Osgood, J. W. D.	Greenfield.	
1856	Osgood, William.	Boston.	
1826	†Otis, George W.	Chelsea.	1860
1862	Owen, Varillus Linus.	Springfield.	
1865	Paddock, F. K.	Pittsfield.	
1855	Page, Calvin G.	Boston.	
1854	Page, William H.	Boston.	
1864	Paige, Nomus.	Taunton.	
1854	†Paine, Isaac.	Marshfield.	1860
1840	†Paine, Stephen A.	Provincetown.	1868
1845	Palmer, Edward D. G.	Boston.	
1832	Palmer, Ezra.	Boston.	
1868	Palmer, Harris O.	Worcester.	
1829	†Palmer, Joseph.	Boston.	1863
1854	Palmer, John K.	Cambridgeport.	
1847	Parcher, Sewell F.	East Boston.	
1867	Park, John G.	Worcester.	
1837	†Parker, Daniel.	Billerica.	1846
1839	Parker, David.	Gardner.	
1840	Parker, David M.	Boston.	
1864	Parker, Edgar.	Saxonville.	
1838	Parker, Hiram.	Lowell.	
1841	Parker, James O.	Shirley.	
1847	Parker, Moses.	Melrose.	
1866	Parker, Moses G.	Lowell.	
1861	*Parker, Peter.*	Washington, D. C.	
1866	Parker, W. M.	Milford.	
1848	Parks, Luther.	Boston.	
1863	Parks, W. H.	Great Barrington.	
1865	Parsons, John E.	Charlestown.	
1837	*Parsons, Usher.*	Providence, R. I.	
1856	Patridge, Louis E.	Natick.	
1860	Pattee, Asa F.	Boston.	
1852	Pattee, William S.	Quincy.	
1850	Patch, Franklin F.	Boston.	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1867	Payne, A. E.	North Bridgwater	
1837	Peck, William D	Sterling	
1863	Peirce, Arthur G	Hinsdale	
1844	Peirson, Edward B	Salem	
1854	Perkins, Edward A	Boston	
1851	Perkins, George A	Salem	
1830	Perkins, Henry C	Newburyport	
1839	†Perkins, John	Middleborough	1854
1863	Perkins, George Thos	Newton Lower Falls.	
1832	†Perley, Daniel	Lynn	1864
1866	Perry, C. H	Webster	
1851	Perry, Ira	Canton	
1823	†Perry, Nathan	Cambridgeport	1830
1835	Perry, William F	Mansfield	
1860	Person, John W	Lowell	
1818	†Phelps, Abner	Boston	1847
1844	Phelps, Charles A	Needham	
1837	†Phelps, Eben S	Middleton	1852
1841	Phelps, Thaddeus	North Attleborough.	
1837	†Phillips, Henry P	North Adams	1852
1841	Phinney, Erastus O	Melrose	
1845	†Pickett, Noble B	Great Barrington	1862
1836	*Picton, J. M. W.*	New Orleans	
1865	Pierce, Charles L	Ashburnham	
1839	†Pierce, Delano	Grafton	1847
1850	Pierce, George W	Leominster	
1840	Pierce, John	Edgartown	
1822	†Pierce, Nathaniel	Ashburnham	1839
1866	Pillsbury, Edward Liston	Fitchburg	
1839	Pillsbury, Harlin	Lowell	
1859	Pillsbury, Harlin H	Medford	
1861	Pillsbury, John M	Lawrence	
1850	Pineo, Peter	Hyannis	
1863	Pinkham, Geo. Edwin	Lowell	
1861	Plimpton, Ashael A	Shirley	
1868	Plimpton, Augustus A	Fitchburg	
1848	†Plimpton, Daniel B	North Oxford	1857
1865	Plunkett, F. C	Lowell	
1837	†Poole, Alexander	Chelsea	1865
1866	Porter, Albert Augustin	Wrentham	
1865	Porter, Charles Burnam	Boston	
1834	Porter, Joshua	North Brookfield	
1865	Powers, Geo. Herman	Boston	
1868	Pratt, Calvin	Duxbury	
1867	Pratt, Gustavus Percival	Cohasset	
1861	Pratt, Henry	Lanesborough	
1839	Pratt, Jefferson	Hopkinton	
1865	Presbrey, Silas D	Taunton	
1867	Prescott, Charles D	New Bedford	
1866	Priest, George A	Manchester	
1841	Prince, William H	Cleveland, Ohio	
1859	Proctor, William B		
1860	Provan, Robert	South Boston	
1851	Puffer, Chenery	Shelburne Falls	
1830	Putnam, Charles G	Boston	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1863	Quimby, Elisha Hervey....	Salem.....	
1867	Quincy, Henry Parker.....	Boston.....	
1853	Randall, George H.....	N. Rehoboth.....	
1832	†Randall, Menzies R.....	Rehoboth.....	1854
1857	Ranney, Mark.....	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa..	
1863	Ransom, N. M.....	Chatham, N. Y.....	
1843	Read, William.....	Boston.....	
1852	Renton, George.....	Boston.....	
1849	Renton, John.....	Auburndale.....	
1823	Reynolds, Edward.....	Boston.....	
1853	Reynolds, John P.....	Boston.....	
1868	Reynolds, Samuel M.....	Richmond.....	
1865	Rice, A. B.....	Hatfield.....	
1866	Rice, A. R.....	Springfield.....	
1866	Rice, Charles H.....	Fitchburg.....	
1853	Rice, David.....	Leverett.....	
1864	Rice, Frank H.....	Worcester.....	
1855	Rice, J. Marcus.....	Worcester.....	
1855	Richards, James F.....	Campello.....	
1839	Richardson, Aaron P.....	Boston.....	
1845	Richardson, Eben. C.....	Ware.....	
1855	Richardson, Horace.....	Boston.....	
1856	Richardson, John H.....	Medfield.....	
1839	†Richardson, Samuel.....	Watertown.....	1862
1867	Richardson, William L.....	Boston.....	
1840	Rising, Henry H.....	Westborough.....	
1836	†Robbins, James W.....	Uxbridge.....	1866
1863	Roberts, Michael.....	Lawrence.....	
1867	Roberts, Oscar S.....	Belchertown.....	
1858	Robinson, Albert B.....	Roxbury.....	
1838	Robinson, Erastus.....	Northbridge.....	
1859	Robinson, J. Henry.....	Southborough.....	
1859	Robinson, John L.....	Wenham.....	
1862	Robinson, Thad. Pulaski...	Newton Corner.....	
1866	Rockwell, Joseph W.....	Southwick.....	
1861	*Roeser, Bernhard*.....	Athens, Greece.....	
1855	Rogers, Seth.....	Pomfret, Ct.....	
1852	Rolfe, Enoch C.....	Boston.....	
1864	Rood, James T.....	Brookfield.....	
1834	†Root, Martin.....	Byfield.....	1862
1868	Root, Richmond B.....	Georgetown.....	
1865	Ropes, Francis C.....	Boston.....	
1862	Roy, Joseph.....	Boston.....	
1868	Ruddick, William H.....	South Boston.....	
1836	Ruggles, Nathaniel.....	Marston's Mills.....	
1825	†Russell, George.....	Boston.....	1856
1844	†Russell, Henry.....	New Bedford.....	1848
1862	Russell, Henry.....	New Bedford.....	
1854	Russell, Ira.....	Winchendon.....	
1844	Russell, Le Baron.....	Boston.....	
1867	Ryan, James C.....	East Abington.....	
1860	Ryan, John.....	Boston.....	
1837	Sabin, Henry L.....	Williamstown.....	
1837	†Sabin, Mellen.....	Lenox.....	1849

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1837	Salisbury, Stephen	Brookline	
1868	Salomons, Abraham	Boston	
1836	Salter, Richard H	Boston	
1843	Sampson, Ira	Taunton	
1858	Sargent, George W	Lawrence	
1850	Sargent, Howard	Boston	
1840	Sargent, Joseph	Worcester	
1851	†Sargent, Seneca	Lawrence	1863
1858	Saville, Henry M	Boston	
1850	Savory, Charles A	Lowell	
1866	Sawin, William J	Chicopee Falls	
1865	Sawyer, Benjamin A	Haverhill	
1866	Sawyer, Edward	Bridgewater	
1859	Sawyer, Edward J	Gardner	
1856	Sawyer, Frederick A	Wareham	
1854	Sawyer, Jeremiah H	Newburyport	
1860	Sawyer, John W	Providence, R. I.	
1842	Scammell, Lucius L	Hopkinton	
1867	Scott, Anderson L	Boston	
1868	Scruton, A. F	Lawrence	
1839	Scribner, Isaac W	Lowell	
1833	†Seabury, Benjamin F	Orleans	1868
1854	Seaverns, Joel	Roxbury	
1867	Seavey, Oscar F	West Amesbury	
1861	Seyffarth, Edmund	Lawrence	
1852	Sharp, J. Caldwell	Boston	
1836	Shattuck, George C	Boston	
1863	Shattuck, George Francis	Pepperell	
1863	Shattuck, Jon. Chamberlin	Pepperell	
1852	Shaw, Benjamin S	Boston	
1860	Shaw, Henry Lyman	Boston	
1827	†Shaw, Samuel	Plainfield	1852
1860	Sheldon, L. R	Boston	
1866	Shepard, W. Henry H	Sturbridge	
1846	Shove, George	Yarmouth Port	
1852	Shurtleff, Augustine	Brookline	
1834	Shurtleff, Nathaniel B	Boston	
1868	Simpson, Henry Y	Worcester	
1857	Sinclair, Alexander D	Boston	
1864	Sinclair, David F		
1836	*Simons, Benjamin B*	Charleston, S. C	
1864	Simmons, Marshall E	Chatham	
1863	Skinner, Edward M	Boston	
1864	Skinner, John	Boston	
1848	Slade, Daniel D	Boston	
1854	Smith, Abner M	Pittsfield	
1842	†Smith, Alvan	Monson	1854
1840	†Smith, Alvah C	Hamilton	1844
1856	Smith, Andrew M	Williamstown	
1854	Smith, D. P	Springfield	
1866	Smith, Isaac, jun	Fall River	
1824	†Smith, Jerome V. C	New York	1862
1841	†Smith, John	Wales	1846
1853	Smith, John M	Barnstable	
1868	Smith, Joseph H	Lowell	
1836	*Smith, Nathan R*	Baltimore	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1865	Smith, Norman	Groton	
1868	Smith, T. Delap	East Hampton	
1859	Smythe, James	Boston	
1846	Snow, George W	Newburyport	
1863	Snow, Jesse W	Danvers	
1856	Soule, H. S	Winthrop	
1850	Southwick, M. D	Millville	
1843	Sparhawk, Thomas	Amesbury	
1848	Sparrow, William E	Mattapoisett	
1851	Spare, John	New Bedford	
1866	Spaulding, Ebenezer F	Georgetown	
1846	Spaulding, Joel	Lowell	
1849	Spaulding, Leonard	Millbury	
1844	Spaulding, Miles	Groton	
1825	†Spaulding, Stephen H	Reading	1853
1817	†Spofford, Jeremiah	Groveland	1847
1863	Spofford, Morris	Groveland	
1820	†Spofford, Richard S	Newburyport	1857
1824	†Spooner, John P	Milton	1867
1864	Sprague, F. P	Boston	
1853	Sprague, Seth L	Boston	
1857	Spring, C. H	Boston	
1868	Springer, Wm. O. G	South Yarmouth	
1865	Sproat, H. H	Taunton	
1840	†Stacey, Philemon	Hatfield	1849
1846	Stacy, Horace	Boston	
1836	*Stanley, James*	London	
1868	Starkweather, Charles F	Middlefield	
1836	†Stearns, George	Groton	1862
1852	†Stearns, Samuel	Greenfield	1838
1860	Stearns, John	Boston	
1868	Stebbins, George S	Springfield	
1855	Stedman, Charles E	Dorchester	
1864	Stedman, Joseph	Jamaica Plain	
1835	Stephenson, Ezra	Hingham	
1836	Stetson, James A	Quincy	
1853	Stetson, John	West Harwich	
1845	Stevens, Calvin	Boston	
1859	Stevens, Francis J	Haverhill	
1837	Stevens, John A	Boston	
1851	Stevens, N. C	West Newton	
1832	†Stevens, William F	Stoneham	1868
1866	Stickney, A. L	Sutton	
1852	Stickney, Charles D	New Bedford	
1864	Stickney, Horatio G	Springfield	
1854	Stickney, James M	Pepperell	
1847	Stickney, P. L. B	Chicopee	
1818	†Stimson, Jeremy	Dedham	1857
1868	Stoddard, Henry B	Northampton	
1868	Stone, A. J.	Boston	
1827	Stone, Ebenezer	Walpole	
1840	Stone, H. Osgood	Salem	
1831	†Stone, Jeremiah	Provincetown	1859
1854	Stone, Lincoln R	Newton	
1861	Stone, Silas E	Walpole	
1862	Stone, Thomas N	Wellfleet	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1829	Storer, D. Humphreys.....	Boston	
1853	Storer, Horatio R.....	Boston	
1852	Stratton, Elijah.....	Northfield.....	
1862	Street, Charles Carroll.....	Boston.....	
1847	Streeter, Joseph H.....	Roxbury.....	
1865	Sturgess, Fred. Newton....	Kempt, N. S.....	
1862	Sturtevant, Charles.....	Marion	
1851	Sullivan, John L.....	Malden.....	
1868	Sumner, Allen Melancthon.	Boston	
1865	Swan, Charles W.....	Boston.....	
1857	Swasey, Charles L.....	New Bedford.....	
1863	Swasey, Oscar F.....	Beverly.....	
1846	Sweat, William W.....	Mattapoisett.....	
1868	Swett, George W.....	Jamaica Plain.....	
1854	†Swift, Alfred.....	South Dennis.....	1858
1854	Talbot, Israel T.....	Boston	
1854	Tanner, Nelson B.....	Abington.....	
1863	Tanner, Nelson B., jun....	North Abington....	
1866	Tarbell, George Grosvenor..	Lincoln.....	
1851	Taylor, Ashmun C.....	Shelburne Falls.....	
1843	Taylor, Israel H.....	Amherst.....	
1849	Taylor, John B.....	East Cambridge.....	
1858	Temple, Cyrus.....	Heath.....	
1857	Temple, Theron.....	North Amherst.....	
1852	Thaxter, Duncan McB.....	South Boston.....	
1845	Thayer, David.....	Boston	
1830	Thomas, Alexander.....	Dorchester.....	
1833	Thomas, Francis.....	Scituate Harbor	
1857	Thompson, Austin W.....	Northampton.....	
1840	†Thompson, Daniel.....	Northampton.....	1861
1861	Thompson, George F.....	Belchertown.....	
1839	Thompson, John L. S.....	Lancaster.....	
1845	Thomson, George N.....	Boston	
1858	Thorndike, William.....	Milwaukie, Wis....	
1849	Thorndike, William H.....	East Boston.....	
1857	Tinker, Martin A.....	So. Brooklyn, N. Y.	
1842	Tirrell, N. Quincy.....	East Weymouth....	
1837	Toothaker, Samuel A.....	Wilmington.....	
1830	†Torrey, Augustus.....	Beverly.....	1866
1862	Tourtelot, Aug. Valentine..	Boston	
1862	Tower, Chas. C.....	South Weymouth...	
1840	Tower, George.....	Boston	
1859	Towle, Samuel K.....	Haverhill.....	
1849	Townsend, George J.....	Natick	
1867	Townsend, H. E.....	Boston	
1820	Townsend, Solomon D.....	Boston.....	
1857	Tracy, Stephen.....	Andover.....	
1864	Treadwell, Josh. Bracket...	Boston	
1863	Tripp, B. H.....	Rutland.....	
1851	Trow, Josiah.....	Buckland.....	
1855	Trow, Nathaniel G.....	Sunderland.....	
1854	Trow, William M.....	Haydenville	
1868	Trull, Washington B.....		
1867	Tuck, Henry.....	Boston	
1843	Tucker, Elisha G.....	Boston	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1855	Tucker, George G.	Westfield	
1867	Tucker, James J., jun.	Boston	
1838	†Tucker, Joshua	Boston	1862
1838	†Tucker, Simeon I.	Stoughton	1863
1865	Turner, O. C.	Attleborough	
1859	Tuttle, Charles M.	Littleton, N. H.	
1868	Tyler, John B.	Northampton	
1859	Tyler, John E.	Somerville	
1855	Tyler, Warren.	North Brookfield	
1820	†Tyler, William H.	North Adams	1838
1839	†Ufford, Edward G.	West Springfield	1862
1858	Underwood, George L.	Boston	
1848	Upham, J. Baxter.	Boston	
1861	*Valerj, Geitano*.	Rome, Italy	
1845	Vaille, Henry R.	Springfield	
1865	Vaughan, Charles E.	Cambridge	
1866	Wadsworth, Oliver F.	Boston	
1846	Wakefield, Horace P.	Palmer Depot	
1856	Wakefield, Jonas F.	South Malden	
1863	Walcott, Henry Pickering.	Cambridge	
1854	Waldock, James.	Roxbury	
1866	Walker, A. C.	Greenfield	
1855	Walker, Clement A.	South Boston	
1864	Walker, J. Edwin.	Boston	
1858	Walsh, Peter D.	Boston	
1862	Ward, Edwin Fletcher.	East Hampton	
1863	Ward, George A.	New Haven, Ct.	
1863	Ward, George Whitefield.	Upton	
1832	Ward, Henry A.	Boston	
1837	Ware, Charles E.	Boston	
1868	Ware, Frederick.	Cambridge	
1829	†Ware, Jonathan.	Milton	1860
1854	Warner, Clinton.	Westminster	
1863	Warner, Emerson.	Worcester	
1832	Warren, Edward.	Newton L. Falls.	
1846	Warren, George A.	Hopkinton	
1851	Warren, George W.	West Boylston	
1866	Warren, John Collins.	Boston	
1836	Warren, John W.	Boston	
1820	†Warren, Joseph.	Middlefield	1853
1854	Warren, Joseph H.	Boston	
1861	Warren, Orin.	West Newbury	
1846	Warren, Royal S.	Waltham	
1833	†Warren, Winslow.	Plymouth	1857
1835	†Washburn, Nahum.	Bridgewater	1867
1866	Waterman, James H.	Westfield	
1868	Waterman, Thomas.	Boston	
1849	Webber, A. Carter.	Cambridgeport	
1865	Webber, Samuel G.	Boston	
1865	Webster, Joseph.	Oregon	
1859	Webster, Joseph R.	Boston	
1868	Weeks, Albert P.	Reading	
1837	Weld, C. Minot.	New York	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1843	Weld, Moses W.	Boston	
1846	Wellington, J. Lloyd.	Swansey	
1839	Wellington, W. W.	Cambridgeport	
1839	Wells, David.	Lowell	
1849	West, Joseph O.	Princeton	
1867	Weston, Edward H.	Boston	
1837	Wheatland, Henry.	Salem	
1863	Wheeler, Charles Aug.	Leominster	
1841	Wheeler, Edward M.	Spencer	
1862	Wheeler, Elbridge G.	North Becket	
1848	Wheeler, William G.	Chelsea	
1865	Whiston, Edward A.	Boston	
1867	Whitaker, John B.	Fall River	
1851	Whitcomb, Charles W.	Barre	
1864	White, Charles Henry.	Watertown	
1856	White, James C.	Boston	
1845	White, Robert.	Boston	
1867	White, Robert, jun.	Boston	
1846	Whitmore, George H.	Lowell	
1852	Whitney, Allston W.	West Newton	
1835	Whitney, Warren J.	Boston	
1856	Whittemore, H. H. F.	Marblehead	
1865	Whittemore, Jacob P.	Haverhill	
1867	Whittemore, Thomas R.	Grafton	
1865	Wigglesworth, Edward.	Boston	
1834	†Wight, Danforth P.	Dedham	1863
1865	Wilbur, J. G.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	
1845	Wilbur, John R.	Chicopee Falls	
1854	Wilcox, Chauncy A.	Uxbridge	
1838	Wilde, James.	Duxbury	
1863	Wilder, Burt G.	Boston	
1843	Willard, Francis A.	Boston	
1861	Willard, Josiah N.	Boston	
1864	Willard, Robert.	Boston	
1864	Williams, Alfred G.	Athol	
1854	Williams, Elisha.	Hinsdale Depot	
1849	Williams, Henry W.	Boston	
1849	Williams, Jacob L.	Boston	
1866	Williams, James Long.	Boston	
1822	†Williams, Leonard.	Chester	1827
1864	Willis, John Warren.	Waltham	
1867	Wilmarth, Jerome.	Upton	
1866	Wilson, Arthur Hervey.	South Boston	
1864	Wilson, Benjamin F.	New Bedford	
1852	Wilson, Milo.	Shelburne Falls	
1860	Wilter, John.	Brimfield	
1831	Wing, Benjamin F.	Jamaica Plain	
1858	Windship, George B.	Boston	
1867	Winkler, Joseph A.	Jamaica Plain	
1863	Winslow, Joseph W.	East Hampton	
1855	Winsor, Frederic.	Winchester	
1866	Wood, Albert.	Worcester	
1834	†Wood, Alfred.	Taunton	1857
1863	Wood, Alexander M.	Boston	
1856	Wood, Franklin A.	Cambridgeport	
1865	Wood, George F.	Plymouth	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1839	Wood, Theophilus E.....	East Randolph.....	
1860	*Wood, James R*.....	New York.....	
1855	Woodbury, Elwell.....	Chelsea.....	
1832	Woodward, Ebenezer.....	Quincy.....	
1855	Woodward, Rufus.....	Worcester.....	
1833	†Worcester, Jonathan F.....	Salem.....	1857
1831	Workman, William.....	Worcester.....	
1861	Wright, Eliphalet.....	Lee.....	
1821	†Wright, Lucius.....	Westfield.....	1853
1865	*Wucherer, Otho Edward*.....	Bahia, Brazil.....	
1837	Wyman, Jeffries.....	Cambridge.....	
1837	Wyman, Morrill.....	Cambridge.....	
1855	Yale, John.....	Ware.....	
1844	York, Jasper II.....	Dover, N. H.....	
1848	Youngman, David.....	Boston.....	

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCILLORS.

October 7, 1868.

The Stated Meeting of the Councillors was held at the Rooms, in Temple Place, on Wednesday, October 7, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

The President, Dr. Charles G. Putnam, in the Chair.

Councillors present:—

Bristol South.
W. W. Comstock.

Essex North.
Jeremiah Spofford.

Essex South.
Eben. Hunt,
S. K. Towle.

Middlesex North.
N. Allen,
C. A. Savory,
J. Spaulding.

Middlesex South.
S. G. Burnap,
B. L. Hodgdon,
A. Hooker,
T. P. Robinson,
W. W. Wellington.

Norfolk.
E. Abbot,
B. E. Cotting,
E. Jarvis,
E. Stone.

Suffolk.
J. Ayer,
B. Brown,
S. Cabot,
P. M. Crane,
J. Flint,
G. H. Gay,
R. M. Hodges,
C. D. Homans,
J. B. S. Jackson,
J. Jeffries,
G. S. Jones,
G. H. Lyman,
F. Minot,
C. G. Putnam,
D. H. Storer,
C. E. Ware,
W. G. Wheeler,
H. W. Williams.

Worcester North.
C. C. Field,
David Parker.

The record of the Annual Meeting was read and accepted.

MEDICAL MEN AS CORONERS.—Dr. Jarvis, Chairman of the Committee on the subject, reported that he had seen the Governor, who told him that the resolutions of the Councillors should be considered whenever there was a vacancy in the office of Coroner.

The President said that a member of the Society offered a prize* of fifty dollars for the best essay (worthy of a prize), which shall describe, in plain language, briefly,

"An effective and ready method of ventilating sick rooms, one that can be put in operation at once, at the needed moment, with least difficulty and expense, in houses of the ordinary construction."

On motion of Dr. Lyman, the President was authorized to appoint a committee of five to act as a prize committee.

Adjourned at ¼ before 12 o'clock.

C. D. HOMANS,
Corresponding Secretary.

FEBRUARY MEETING, 1869.

The Stated Meeting of the Council was held at the Hall of the Society, in Temple Place, on Wednesday, February 3, at 12, noon.

The President, Dr. C. G. PUTNAM, in the Chair.

Councillors present:—

Barnstable.	*Essex North.*	*Middlesex East.*
S. H. Gould.	Jeremiah Spofford.	Fred. Winsor.
Bristol South.	*Essex South.*	*Middlesex North.*
W. W. Comstock, Foster Hooper.	Ebenezer Hunt.	Nathan Allen, Joel Spaulding.

* This Prize is still open, and will remain so till April 1, 1870.

Middlesex South.
A. Hooker,
Enos Hoyt.

Norfolk.
Ezra Abbot,
E. P. Burgess,
B. E. Cotting,
Edward Jarvis.

Plymouth.
F. Collamore.

Suffolk.
J. Ayer,
J. Bigelow,
H. I. Bowditch,
S. Cabot,
P. M. Crane,
J. B. Forsyth,
G. H. Gay,
A. B. Hall,
Geo. Hayward,
R. M. Hodges,
C. D. Homans,
J. B. S. Jackson,
John Jeffries,
G. S. Jones,
G. H. Lyman,
S. Morrill,
C. G. Putnam,
G. C. Shattuck,
D. H. Storer,
C. E. Ware,
H. W. Williams.

The record of the last meeting was read and accepted.

The President appointed as a Committee to procure papers for the Annual Meeting the same gentlemen who served last year, viz.: Drs. G. C. Shattuck, E. Jarvis (chairman), H. I. Bowditch, H. W. Williams.

Dr. Nathan Allen, of Lowell, moved that a Committee, to report at the next meeting, be appointed to consider the subject of preparing notices of deceased members. He said that at present there was no system about the matter; a few of the more prominent were mentioned, but he thought some discriminating notice might be taken of all deceased fellows.

Dr. Spofford, of Groveland, seconded the motion, which was unanimously passed, and the following gentlemen were appointed as the Committee:—

Drs. Nathan Allen, of Lowell,
Jeremiah Spofford, of Groveland,
G. C. Shattuck, of Boston.

Dr. Ayer, Chairman of the Committee on Resignations, made a report, recommending that the following Fellows, having attained the requisite age and complied with the conditions of the By-Laws, be at their own request placed on the retired list:—

Drs. Perez F. Doggett, of Wareham,
Eben. Stone, of Walpole,
William Workman, of Worcester,
H. P. Wakefield, of Reading.

The Report was accepted, and the recommendations adopted.

Adjourned at 12½ o'clock.

C. D. HOMANS,
Corresponding Secretary.

Annual Meeting of Councillors.

The Annual Meeting of the Councillors was held at the Rooms of the Society, No. 12 Temple Place, on Tuesday Evening, June 1, 1869, at 7½, P.M.

The President, Dr. C. G. Putnam, in the Chair.

Councillors present:—

Barnstable.
S. H. Gould.

Berkshire.
Frank K. Paddock.

Bristol North.
Charles Howe,
Joseph Murphy.

Bristol South.
George Atwood,
W. W. Comstock,
Chas. D. Stickney.

Essex South.
Eben. Hunt.

Hampden.
Wm. J. Breck,
N. L. Owens.

Middlesex North.
N. Allen,
W. Burnham.

Middlesex East.
S. Watson Drew.

Middlesex South.
J. W. Bemis,
J. C. Dorr,
J. T. G. Nichols,
R. L. Hodgdon,
A. Hosmer,
T. R. Robinson,
G. J. Townsend.

Norfolk.
G. J. Arnold,
B. E. Cotting,
W. C. B. Fifield,
J. G. S. Hitchcock,
E. Jarvis.

Plymouth.
Francis Collamore.

Suffolk.
S. L. Abbot,
J. Ayer,
H. J. Bigelow,
H. I. Bowditch,
B. Brown,
C. E. Buckingham,
S. Cabot,
P. M. Crane,
J. Flint,
J. B. Forsyth,
Geo. H. Gay,
A. B. Hall,
Geo. Hayward,
R. M. Hodges,
W. Ingalls,
J. B. S. Jackson,
J. Jeffries,
G. S. Jones,
J. S. Jones,
G. H. Lyman,
F. Minot,
W. W. Morland,
S. Morrill,
E. Palmer,
D. H. Storer,
C. E. Ware,
W. G. Wheeler,
H. W. Williams.

Worcester.
W. H. Lincoln,
Oramel Martin,
B. H. Tripp,
Warren Tyler.

Worcester North.
A. Hitchcock.

The records of the preceding meeting were read and accepted.

The Reports of the Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer and Librarian were received.

The Auditing Committee reported that the accounts were correctly cast and properly vouched.

The Corresponding Secretary read a communication from the Hampden District Medical Society, requesting that Dr. William Holbrook, of Palmer, be allowed to withdraw from the Society.

Referred to Committee on Resignations.

The Committee on Publications presented their report, ending with a resolution, which was passed, as follows:—

Rule.—"That all reports upon scientific subjects, and scientific papers read to the Society, be referred to the Committee on Publications, with instructions that they refer each separately to a Committee of Experts, whose names shall not be disclosed; and that such as said Committee of Experts shall designate shall be published at the expense of the Society, if there be unappropriated funds in the Treasury."*

The Chairman of the Committee on Resignations presented the following list of Fellows for retirement:—

Drs. Charles H. Allen, Cambridgeport,
David Bradford, Montague,
Enoch Cross, Newburyport,
Abijah W. Draper, W. Roxbury,
Henry C. Perkins, Newburyport,
Joshua Porter, N. Brookfield,
Edward Reynolds, Boston,
Samuel A. Toothaker, Wilmington,
S. D. Townsend, Boston.

Voted, that the above be placed on the retired list.

The President appointed a Committee of one from each district to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and also

* See Proceedings, June 27, 1855, p. 16.

Orator, Anniversary Chairman and Committee of Arrangements. This Committee subsequently reported the following list of candidates, who were duly elected:—

For *President*, ... Dr. C. G. Putnam.
Vice President, ... Dr. H. L. Sabin.
Corresponding Secretary, ... Dr. C. D. Homans.
Recording Secretary, ... Dr. C. W. Swan.
Librarian, ... Dr. J. C. White.
Treasurer, ... Dr. F. Minot.
Orator, ... Dr. W. W. Wellington.
Anniversary Chairman, ... Dr. G. H. Lyman.

Committee of Arrangements. The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Arrangements:—

Drs. C. D. Homans, A. P. Hooker,
R. M. Hodges, A. Coolidge,
J. N. Borland.

Standing Committees.

Committee on Publications.

Drs. G. C. Shattuck, F. Minot, B. E. Cotting.

On Resignations.

Drs. J. Ayer, F. Minot, Calvin Ellis.

On Finances.

Drs. C. E. Ware, Silas Durkee, P. M. Crane.

The Corresponding Secretary read a communication from a member of the Society, offering a prize of thirty dollars ($30) "to any medical student of this State, or to any regular physician of less than two years' standing, for the best paper on the 'Physiological Action of some Drug of the Materia Medica as determined by stated and original experiments.'"

The President appointed the following gentlemen to act as a Committee on the above prize:—

Drs. Robert Amory, of Brookline,
J. C. White, of Boston,
C. E. Buckingham, of Boston.

The President was authorized to appoint three delegates to attend the meeting of the National Convention for the Revision of the Pharmacopœia of the United States, to be held at Washington, D. C., on the first Wednesday in May, 1870.

The President appointed as delegates to the Pharmaceutical Convention, Drs. Samuel Green, J. N. Borland, and Robert Amory.

The Society received the report of the Committee on the the subject of obituary notices, by the chairman, Dr. Allen, of Lowell.

Voted that the next meeting he held in Boston.

Adjourned.

After the adjournment, the Society partook of an elegant entertainment on the invitation of the President.

CHARLES W. SWAN,
Recording Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

First Day's Meeting.

The Society was called to order by the President at 12 o'clock, noon, June 1, 1869, in Bumstead Hall, Boston.

The following papers were read:

I.—Myxoma, or Hyperplasia of the Villi of the Chorion, by Alexander D. Sinclair, M.D., Boston.

II.—General Management of the Insane, by Merrick Bemis, M.D., Worcester.

III.—Formation and Significance of Renal Casts, by Robert Thaxter Edes, M.D., Hingham.

IV.—Physiological Action of Bromide of Potassium, as determined by experiment on the lower animals and man, by Robert Amory, M.D., Brookline.

The Society adjourned at 2 o'clock, and re-assembled at 4, P.M., when the following paper was read:

V.—Microscopical Study of the Nervous System, by Samuel G. Webber, M.D., Boston.

Adjourned at 4¾ o'clock.

C. W. SWAN,
Recording Secretary.

Second Day.

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held in Bumstead Hall, on Wednesday, June 2, 1869, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

The President, Dr. C. G. Putnam, in the Chair.

The Secretary read the records of the last Annual Meeting of the Society.

The Secretary read the names of those who had been admitted, and of the members who had deceased during the year.

Fellows admitted since June 3, 1868.

Henry O. Adams	So. Royalston.
William Ahern	Springfield.
Charles Peter Ames	Roxbury.
Charles J. Barbour	Lunenburg.
Henry Harris Aubrey Beach	Boston.
Herbert C. Belden	W. Springfield.
Charles M. Billings	Hatfield.
Clarence J. Blake	Vienna, Austria.
Marshall L. Brown	Winchenden.
Frank N. Burdick	Pittsfield.
Henry M. Chase	Lawrence.
Elisha Chenery	Beverly.
Benjamin F. Clough	Worcester.
David Coggin	Lowell.
James Ross Collie	Pictou, N. S.
Ellis H. Cornish	Carver.
Thomas Crozier	Charlestown.
Henry Joseph Cushing	W. Amesbury.
James Daly	Lawrence.
Henry A. Dean	Royalston.
William Lovell	Lancaster.
Orlando Witherspoon Doe	Boston.
Frank Winthrop Draper	Wayland.
D. M. Edgerly	West Newton.
Justin Edwards Emerson	West Warren.
Joseph R. Fairbanks	Ashfield.
Charles W. Fellows	Lawrence.
Otis Fernald	Haverhill.
Edwin B. Flagg	Worcester.
Simeon A. Foster	So. Egremont.

William Hathorne Gage	Taunton.
George W. Gay	Boston.
Benjamin D. Gifford	Gloucester.
Daniel D. Gilbert	Dorchester.
Charles Quincy Goodwin	Wakefield.
Francis Webster Goss	Roxbury.
Charles Warren Greene	Coleraine.
Ammi Ruhamah Hahn	
George Warren Handy	Boston.
Joseph W. Hastings	Warren.
George Eversdyke Hatton	Dedham.
David Hyslop Hayden	Boston.
Charles Hayes	Fall River.
Isaac Hills Hazleton	Mattapan.
Charles E. Heath	Monterey.
William Henry Hills	
David W. Hodgkins	E. Brookfield.
Charles E. Hosmer	Waltham.
George Thomas Hough	New Bedford.
George Frederick Jelly	Springfield.
Joseph Kittredge	No. Andover.
James F. Laughlin	E. Boston.
William Henry Logan	Boston.
Lewis W. Loring	Petersham.
Henry Tucker Mansfield	Boston.
John Hildreth McCollom	Springfield.
Charles Nathaniel Miller	
Louis Miller	Stockbridge.
Horatio N. Page	Chelsea.
E. E. Perry	Boston.
Joseph G. Pinkham	Lynn.
Dana P. Putnam	Boston.
Octavius B. Shreve	Salem.
Francis R. Stachli	Cambridge.
Paul A. Stackpole	Dover, N. H.
Andrew Jackson Stevens	Lawrence.
Edmund Horace Stevens	Deer Island.
George Albert Stuart	
Timothy Sullivan	Lawrence.
L. F. Warner	Boston.
Edward Newton Whittier	Boston.
Charles Alonzo Wilson	Montague.
George E. Woodbury	Methuen.
Aurin Payson Woodman	Kingston.
Leonard Woods	Malden.

Total, 75.

List of Deceased Fellows.

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Decease.	Age.
1860	Andrews, Robert . . .	Orange	April 13, 1869	67
1833	Appleton, John	Cambridge . . .	Feb. 4, 1869	60
1850	Bates, Stephen	Charlemont . . .	1869	65
1866	Braman, Chandler B. .	Brighton	Aug. 15, 1868	27
1825	Brewster, John M. . .	Pittsfield	May 3, 1869	80
1854	DeGrasse, John	Boston	Nov. 26, 1868	
1836	Dunglison, Robley* . .	Philadelphia, Pa.	April 1, 1869	72
1834	Holman, Eliakim A. . .	Harvard	Jan. 22, 1869	70
1818	Johnson, Jonathan G. .	Newburyport . .	Sept. 9, 1868	78
1838	Kittredge, Edward A.	Auburndale . .	Feb. 25, 1869	59
1838	Lowell, Ephraim . . .	W. Boylston . .	1869	58
1820	Nichols, Paul L. . . .	Kingston	Nov. 15, 1868	80
1855	Page, Calvin G.	Boston	May 29, 1869	39
1854	Paine, Isaac	Marshfield . . .	1869	
1837	Parsons, Usher*	Providence, R. I.	Dec. 19, 1868	80
1868	Scruton, A. F.	Lawrence	1869	27
1830	Stevens, Alexander H.*	New York, N. Y.	March 30, 1869	80
1820	Tyler, William H. . .	No. Adams . . .	Dec. 13, 1868	89
1836	Warren, John W. . .	Boston	Jan. 4, 1869	57
1831	Watson, Abraham A. .	Boston	June 14, 1868	
1855	Wood, Geo. F.	Plymouth . . .	1869	
1832	Woodward, Ebenezer .	Quincy	May 21, 1869	71

* Honorary Fellows.

The President announced the following names of Delegates from other State Societies:

Dr. J. F. Hall, *New Hampshire Medical Society.*
" James L. Little, *New York State Medical Society.*
" Joseph C. Hutchinson, " " " "
" Francis Burdick, " " " "
" William Swazey, *Maine Medical Association.*
" Geo. E. Brickett, " " "

The Treasurer presented his annual report, which was accepted and ordered to be placed on file.

Dr. Gilman Kimball, of Lowell, showed to the Society a specimen of ovarian cyst, removed the day before, containing a portion of a fœtal lower jaw (the ramus and about two thirds of the body), in which were eight or ten teeth, some fully developed; and, what he considered quite new, nearly the whole inner surface of the cyst walls was lined with osseous scales, firmly adherent, some quite thin, but many so thick as to require considerable force to break

them. He had met with bony formations six times in 107 cases. In every such instance there was more or less hair also; sometimes dermoid, but generally free and floating. In a recent case, he found quite a quantity, of fine texture, and 18 inches in length. In this, as in the above case, the subject was unmarried, and there was reason to suppose the disease began before the period of menstruation.

Dr. Henry C. Perkins, of Newburyport, reported the case of an unmarried lady, 80 years old, in or near whose ovary was found a bony or calcareous deposit having the form and convolutions of the brain of a child.

Dr. Walter Burnham, of Lowell, detailed the case of a woman who, two years after the first occurrence of peculiar uterine symptoms, had for two weeks labor pains, &c., and during that time expelled, *per vaginam*, a large quantity of cysts like hydatids, together with masses of decomposed membranous substance, portions of a hand or foot, and various imperfectly formed bones.

Dr. D. W. Cheever showed to the Society a girl, 13 years old, from whom he had removed a considerable length of the shaft of a necrosed tibia, together with the lower epiphysis. Bone was rapidly regenerated.

Dr. Crosby, of New Hampshire, exhibited a splint constructed by Dr. Martin, of Roxbury, for fractures of the humerus. It consists of a pair of caps for the shoulder and elbow, connected by a single extensible and firm rod of steel.

Dr. Whitney reported the case of a young man, aged 16, from whom, in two operations six weeks apart, the whole humerus excepting the elbow joint was removed in consequence of necrosis. The head of the bone was never reproduced, but there is a firm shaft and the arm is useful.

Dr. Burnham, of Lowell, reported the case of a child 3 years old, which lost, by caries, the whole of the *os frontis*, including the orbital plates, leaving the anterior portion of the brain entirely exposed, and allowing a flap of skin to hang down over the eyes. Regeneration of bone began in course of time, and continued until the whole os frontis was replaced.

Dr. A. F. Pettee related a case of regeneration of temporal and parietal bones, after the exposure by shell-wound of several square inches of brain.

The President related the case of a child, 5 years of age, who lost, in consequence of a fall, a portion of parietal bone $\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 inch in size. There followed regeneration of bone and complete recovery.

Dr. Munroe, of Medway, reported a case of regeneration of bone in the arm after removal for necrosis with severe inflammatory symptoms.

Dr. Coggswell reported the case of a man, who, at the age of 60, had right hemiplegia with but little motion of the arm. This became fractured three months afterwards, November, and in the following summer there was firm, accurate union and good motion of the limb, the patient having to some extent recovered from his paralysis. No apparatus had been applied.

Dr. Coggswell reported the case of an individual who lost a portion of skull, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches in size; but there was never any reproduction of bone. The patient lost also at the time of the accident about a tablespoonful of brain, but it never affected his intellect.

The following amendment to the By-laws was proposed by Dr. H. R. Storer, of Boston:

That the 1st By-law be amended by striking out the first paragraph, and omitting from the second line of the second paragraph the word "other," so that the By-law shall read—"Any one who has been graduated as Doctor of Medicine at any University, College, or Medical School, at which the course of study is fully equal to that prescribed by this Society, shall be admitted a Fellow, on furnishing satisfactory evidence" &c. &c., the remainder of the By-law standing as at present printed.

At one o'clock the Society listened to the annual address, written by Dr. Alfred Hitchcock, of Fitchburg, and delivered by Prof. L. B. Munroe, of Boston.

On motion, the Society presented a vote of thanks to Dr. Hitchcock for his very entertaining address.

At 2 o'clock, the Society adjourned and proceeded to the Music Hall, where dinner was served to about six hundred Fellows, after which the Society listened to speeches, and to the music of the Great Organ and of the Chickering Club.

Adjourned at 5, P.M.

CHARLES W. SWAN,
Recording Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer begs to report that the amount received by him during the year for the Society, including a balance of $2,022.20 from the previous year, is $9,384.97. The amount expended is $7,468.60; and there is a balance in his hands of $1,916.37. The items of receipt and expenditure may be found in the Analysis Account, herewith presented.

It will be seen that the principal expenditures have been

for Publications (nearly $2,500), and for the Annual Dinner (nearly $2,000). The item of Publications includes Braithwaite's Retrospect, of which over 800 copies are distributed semi-annually to the Fellows, together with the postage and other expenses of the same; the volumes issued by the Society, including postage, &c.; and the printing, advertising, &c. required by the Society.

The amount paid for Rent, Taxes, Gas, Fuel and Water is returned to us by other societies, who hire under us.

The gross amount received for assessments during the past year is $3,840.00, of which $1,139.70 was refunded to District Societies, leaving a net amount of $2,900.30.

The invested property of the Society amounts, as previously, to $30,420.17, of which the Phillips Fund of $10,000.00 is invested in United States Bonds, paying interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, in gold; the remainder is deposited with the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company. The income of the property during the year was a trifle over $2,000.00; of which that derived from the Shattuck Fund can be expended for publications only.

Respectfully submitted,

F. MINOT, *Treasurer.*

BOSTON, JUNE 1, 1869.

DR. Francis Minot, Treasurer, in Account with Massachusetts Medical Society. CR.

To Balance on hand, May 31, 1868,			$2022 20
Received at Annual Meeting (exclusive of Suffolk District)			518 00
Sundry Assessments (exclusive of Suffolk District),			215 00
From DISTRICTS.	Barnstable,	$60 00	
	Berkshire,	88 00	
	Bristol North,	60 00	
	Bristol South,	138 00	
	Essex North,	210 00	
	Essex South,	203 00	
	Franklin,	80 00	
	Hampden,	95 00	
	Hampshire,	120 00	
	Middlesex East,	5 00	
	Middlesex South,	225 00	
	Norfolk	170 00	
	Plymouth,	110 00	
	Suffolk,	1278 00	
	Worcester,	230 00	
	Worcester North,	35 00	3107 00
Interest—General Fund,		$731 46	
Shattuck Fund,		595 85	
Phillips Fund,		687 81	
			2015 12
Rents,			1175 65
Prizes, given by two Fellows of the Society,			250 00
Diplomas,			60 00
Sundries,			22 00
[E. & O. E.]			$9384 97

Refunded to Districts.	Barnstable,	$24 75	
	Berkshire,	33 90	
	Bristol North,	23 00	
	Bristol South,	45 15	
	Essex North,	71 75	
	Essex South,	78 40	
	Franklin,	24 00	
	Hampden,	37 25	
	Hampshire,	39 75	
	Middlesex East,	1 50	
	Middlesex South,	115 25	
	Norfolk,	89 75	
	Plymouth,	53 50	
	Suffolk,	388 25	
	Worcester,	92 25	
	Worcester North,	21 25	
			1139 70
Publications,			2432 92
Rents, Taxes, Fuel, Gas, Water and Care of Rooms,			1159 85
Interest,			73 00
Expenses of Annual Meeting.	Music Hall and Organ,	200 00	
	Dinner,	1750 00	
	Sundries,	15 00	
			1965 00
Prizes,			300 00
Trial of Dr. A. B. Robinson,			45 39
Treasurer's Salary,			300 00
Sundries,			52 74
Balance on hand, May 29, 1868,			1916 37
			$9384 97

FRANCIS MINOT, Treasurer.

Officers of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

1869—70.

Chosen June 1, 1869.

CHARLES G. PUTNAM, . . Boston, ... President.
HENRY L. SABIN, ... Williamstown, Vice-President.
CHARLES D. HOMANS, . Boston, . . . Cor. Secretary.
CHARLES W. SWAN, . . . Boston, . . . Rec. Secretary.
JAMES C. WHITE, ... Boston, . . . Librarian.
FRANCIS MINOT, ... Boston, . . . Treasurer.

Vice-Presidents (Ex-Officiis).

[Arranged according to Seniority.]

George C. Shattuck.
Alonzo Chapin.
Benjamin E. Cotting.
Jeffries Wyman.
Alfred Hitchcock.
Perez F. Doggett.
Artemas Bell.
Asa Millet.
William D. Lamb.
Joel Spaulding.
George A. Perkins.
A. Calhoun Deane.
Abner M. Smith.
Alexander S. McLean.
Rufus Woodward.
Silas D. Presbrey.
George N. Munsell.

Councillors.

Barnstable.—Drs. James B. Everett, Falmouth; Samuel H. Gould, Brewster; George N. Munsell, Harwich Centre; Peter Pineo, Hyannis.

Berkshire.—Drs. Clarkson T. Collins, Great Barrington; Samuel Duncan, Williamstown; J. Leland Miller, Pittsfield; Frank K. Paddock, Pittsfield; Abner M. Smith, Pittsfield.

Bristol North.—Drs. John B. Bronson, East Attleborough; Charles Howe, Henry B. Hubbard, Joseph Murphy, Taunton.

Bristol South.—Drs. George Atwood, Fairhaven; William W. Comstock, Middleborough; Joseph Haskell, Rochester; John H. Mackie, Charles D. Stickney, Charles L. Swasey, New Bedford.

Essex North.—Enoch Cross, Newburyport; James R. Nichols, Haverhill; Henry C. Perkins, Newburyport; Stephen Tracy, Andover; Orin Warren, West Newbury.

Essex South.—Drs. David Choate, Salem; Jonathan W. Goodell, Lynn; Benjamin Haskell, Rockport; Ebenezer Hunt, Danvers-port; Edward B. Peirson, Salem; Augustus Torrey, Beverly.

Franklin.—Drs. Alba Enoch Kemp, Orange; Elijah Stratton, Northfield; Nathaniel G. Trow, Sunderland; A. C. Walker, Greenfield.

Hampden.—Drs. William G. Breck, Varillus L. Owen, Springfield; Joseph W. Rockwell, Southwick; David P. Smith, Springfield; P. L. B. Stickney, Chicopee.

Hampshire.—Drs. O. F. Bigelow, Amherst; F. C. Green, Easthampton.

Middlesex East.—Drs. Alonzo Chapin (ex-officio), Winchester; S. Watson Drew, John M. Harlow, Woburn; Samuel A. Toothaker, Wilmington.

Middlesex North.—Drs. Nathan Allen, Lowell; John C. Bartlett, North Chelmsford; Walter Burnham, Francis C. Plunkett, Charles A. Savory, Joel Spaulding, Lowell.

Middlesex South.—Jonathan W. Bemis, Charlestown; James C. Dorr, Medford; R. L. Hodgdon, Arlington; Anson Hooker, East Cambridge; Alfred Hosmer, Watertown; J. T. G. Nichols, Cambridge; Thaddeus P. Robinson, Newton Centre; George I. Townsend, South Natick; John E. Tyler, Somerville; W. W. Wellington, Cambridgeport; Morril Wyman, Cambridge.

Norfolk.—Drs. George J. Arnold, Benjamin E. Cotting, Roxbury; Benjamin Cushing, Dorchester; George Faulkner, Jamaica Plain; William C. B. Fifield, Harrison Square; Joseph G. S. Hitchcock, Foxborough; Edward Jarvis, Dorchester; Alexander LeB. Munroe, Medway.

Plymouth.—Drs. Francis Collamore, Pembroke; Nathaniel Downes, Hanover; Benjamin Hubbard, Plymouth; James F. Richards, North Bridgewater.

Suffolk.—Drs. S. L. Abbot, J. Ayer, J. Bigelow, H. J. Bigelow, H. I. Bowditch, B. Brown, C. E. Buckingham, S. Cabot, H. G. Clark, Boston; P. M. Crane, East Boston; C. Ellis, J. Flint, Boston; J. B. Forsyth, Chelsea; G. H. Gay, A. B. Hall, G. Hayward, R. M. Hodges, C. D. Homans, *Corresponding Secretary*, William Ingalls, J. B. S. Jackson, J. Jeffries, G. S. Jones, G. H. Lyman, F. Minot, *Treasurer*, W. W. Morland, S. Morrill, E. Palmer, C. G. Putnam, G. C. Shattuck, D. H. Storer, Solomon D. Townsend, J. B. Upham, C. E. Ware, H. W. Williams, Boston; W. G. Wheeler, Chelsea.

Worcester.—Drs. Frederick D. Brown, Webster; Edwin B. Harvey, Westborough; W. H. Lincoln, Millbury; Oramel Martin, Worcester; M. D. Southwick, Blackstone; B. H. Tripp, Rutland; Warren Tyler, North Brookfield; Charles W. Whitcomb, Barre; Rufus Woodward, Worcester.

Worcester North.—Drs. Thomas R. Boutelle, Fitchburg; C. C. Field, Leominster; Alfred Hitchcock, Fitchburg; David Parker, Gardner.

Censors.

Barnstable.—Drs. Joseph B. Baxter, Provincetown; Geo. W. Doane, Hyannis; Jonathan Leonard, Sandwich; Marshall E. Simmons, Provincetown.

Berkshire.—Drs. Henry Eastman, Pittsfield; George E. Frothingham, Chester; George W. Grover, Great Barrington; W. W. Leavitt, West Stockbridge; Frank K. Paddock, Pittsfield.

Bristol North.—Drs. William G. Allen, Mansfield; John B. Chase, Taunton; Thaddeus Phelps, North Attleboro'.

Bristol South.—Drs. Frederick H. Hooper, Henry Johnson, Charles D. Prescott, New Bedford; Isaac Smith, Jr., Fall River; Charles Sturtevant, Marion.

Essex North.—Drs. David Dana, Lawrence; James C. How, Haverhill; William H. Kimball, Andover; George W. Snow, Newburyport; Jacob P. Whittemore, Haverhill.

Essex South.—Drs. James M. Nye, Lynn; H. Osgood Stone, Salem; Henry H. F. Whittemore, Marblehead.

Franklin.—Drs. Ebenezer A. Deane, Montague; Joseph C. Fairbanks, Ashfield; Jonathan W. D. Osgood, Greenfield.

Hampden.—Drs. Charles P. Kemp, Albert R. Rice, George S. Stebbins, Springfield.

Hampshire.—Drs. John Dole, Amherst; Charles Knowlton, Austin W. Thompson, Northampton.

Middlesex East.—Drs. Samuel W. Abbott, Wakefield (ex-officio); Arthur Harris Cowdrey, Stoneham; Joseph D. Mansfield, Wakefield.

Middlesex North.—Drs. Nathan Allen, Hanover Dickey, Lowell; Nathaniel B. Edwards, North Chelmsford; Daniel P. Gage, Charles A. Savory, Lowell.

Middlesex South.—Drs. Stephen W. Driver, Cambridge; Anson P. Hooker, East Cambridge; George C. Lincoln, Natick; Harlin H. Pillsbury, Medford; Lincoln R. Stone, Newton Corner.

Norfolk.—Drs. James S. Greene, Milton; Joel Seaverns, Roxbury; Charles E. Stedman, Dorchester; Joseph Stedman, Jamaica Plain; Charles C. Tower, South Weymouth.

Plymouth.—Drs. Henry W. Dudley, Abington; Josiah S. Hammond, Plympton; Woodbridge R. Howes, Hanover.

Suffolk.—Drs. G. H. Lyman, H. F. Damon, B. J. Jeffries, A. D. Sinclair, Boston.

Worcester.—Drs. Henry Clark, George E. Francis, John G. Park, Worcester; Benjamin H. Tripp, Rutland; Emerson Warner, Worcester.

Worcester North.—Drs. James Coolidge, Athol Depot; Joshua B. Gould, Templeton; George Jewett, Fitchburg; Asahel A. Plimpton, Shirley Village; Clinton Warner, Westminster.

Commissioners of Trials.

Barnstable	Chauncy M. Hulbert	South Dennis.
Berkshire	Abner M. Smith	Pittsfield.
Bristol North	Nomus Paige	Taunton.
Bristol South	John Spare	New Bedford.
Essex North	Jeremiah Spofford	Groveland.
Essex South	Augustus Torrey	Beverly.
Franklin	Chenery Puffer	Shelburne Falls
Hampden	Cyrus Bell	Feeding Hills.
Hampshire	Samuel A. Fiske	Northampton.

Middlesex East . .	Frederick Winsor	Winchester.
Middlesex North .	John O. Greene	Lowell.
Middlesex South .	Enos Hoyt	Framingham.
Norfolk	Ebenezer Stone	Walpole.
Plymouth	Josiah S. Hammond . .	Plympton.
Suffolk	George Derby	Boston.
Worcester		
Worcester North .	James O. Parker	Shirley.

Officers of the District Medical Societies.

Barnstable.—Dr. George N. Munsell, Harwich Centre, *President;* Dr. Marshall E. Simmons, Chatham, *Vice-President;* Dr. Charles F. George, Centreville, *Secretary;* Dr. Samuel H. Gould, Brewster, *Treasurer and Librarian.*

Berkshire.—Dr. Abner M. Smith, Pittsfield, *President;* Dr. Henry Pratt, Lanesborough, *Vice-President;* Dr. Frank K. Paddock, Pittsfield, *Secretary;* Dr. J. F. Alleyne Adams, Pittsfield, *Treasurer.*

Bristol North.—Dr. Silas D. Presbrey, Taunton, *President;* Dr. O. C. Turner, Attleborough, *Vice-President;* Dr. Charles T. Hubbard, Taunton, *Secretary and Treasurer;* Dr. John E. Cobb, Taunton, *Librarian.*

Bristol South.—Dr. Perez F. Doggett, Wareham, *President;* Dr. Jerome Dwelley, Fall River, *Vice-President;* Dr. Charles D. Prescott, New Bedford, *Secretary, Treasurer and Librarian.*

Essex North.—Dr. William D. Lamb, Lawrence, *President;* Dr. Seneca Sargent, Lawrence, *Vice-President;* Dr. Martin Root, Byfield, *Secretary and Treasurer;* Dr. Samuel K. Towle, Haverhill, *Cor. Secretary;* Dr. Oliver S. Lovejoy, Haverhill, *Librarian.*

Essex South.—Dr. George A. Perkins, Salem, *President;* Dr. Edward B. Peirson, Salem, *Vice-President;* Dr. Amos H. Johnson, Salem, *Secretary;* Dr. William Mack, Salem, *Treasurer;* Dr. William Neilson, Salem, *Librarian.*

Franklin.—Dr. A. Calhoun Deane, Greenfield, *President;* Dr. David Rice, Leverett, *Vice-President;* Dr. William Dwight, Bernardston, *Secretary, Treasurer and Librarian.*

Hampden.—Dr. Alexander S. McLean, Springfield, *President;* Dr. William Sawin, Chicopee Falls, *Vice-President;* Dr. George F. Jelly, Springfield, *Secretary, Treasurer and Librarian.*

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Middlesex North.—Dr. Joel Spaulding, Lowell, *President;* Dr. Levi Howard, Chelmsford, *Vice-President;* Dr. John H. Gilman, Lowell, *Secretary;* Dr. Nathaniel B. Edwards, North Chelmsford, *Treasurer;* Dr. Franklin Nickerson, Lowell, *Librarian.*

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Plymouth.—Dr. Asa Millet, Bridgewater, *President;* Dr. James Wilde, Duxbury, *Vice-President;* Dr. Henry N. Jones, Kingston, *Secretary and Treasurer;* Dr. Francis Collamore, Pembroke, *Librarian.*

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Worcester.—Dr. Rufus Woodward, Worcester, *President;* Dr. Chauncy A. Wilcox, Uxbridge, *Vice-President;* Dr. Geo. E. Francis, Worcester, *Secretary and Librarian;* Dr. Thomas H. Gage, Worcester, *Treasurer.*

Worcester North. — Dr. Alfred Hitchcock, Fitchburg, *President;* Dr. Caleb C. Field, Leominster, *Vice-President;* Dr. George D. Colony, Fitchburg, *Secretary and Librarian;* Dr. Alfred Miller, Fitchburg, *Treasurer.*

CATALOGUE OF FELLOWS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SOCIETY.

☞ *The list is intended to contain the Active and Retired Members now residing in the State, and such as have retained membership after removal.*

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1854	Abbé, Edward P.	New Bedford.	
1855	Abbot, Ezra.	Canton	
1851	Abbot, Oscar D.	Manchester, N. H.	
1841	Abbot, Samuel L.	Boston	
1840	†Abbott, Jehiel.	Westfield	1859
1862	Abbott, Samuel Warren.	Wakefield	
1838	Adams, Abel B.	Waltham	
1865	Adams, B. F. D	Waltham	
1869	Adams, Henry O.	So. Royalston	
1866	Adams, Jas. Foster Alleyne	Pittsfield	
1851	Adams, Lucius S.	Stockbridge	
1847	Adams, Zabdiel B	Framingham	
1869	Ahern, William	Springfield	
1867	Ahearne, Cornelius Aug.	Lynn	
1865	Aiken, Elisha W.	Boston	
1847	Ainsworth, F. S	Boston	
1818	Alden, Ebenezer	Randolph	
1835	Alexander, Andrew	Harrison Square	
1860	Allen, A. N	Pittsfield	
1864	Allen, Charles Gilbert.	Barre	
1843	†Allen, Charles H.	Cambridgeport	1869
1866	Allen, George Otis	East Jaffrey, N. H.	
1852	Allen, Ira	Boston Highlands	
1859	Allen, Justin	Topsfield	
1842	Allen, Nathan	Lowell	
1862	Allen, William George	Mansfield	
1830	*Almon, William*	Halifax, N. S.	
1869	Ames, Charles Peter	Boston Highlands	
1860	Ames, Joseph S.	Holden	
1866	Amory, Robert	Brookline	
1864	Anderson, Alexander	Vallejo, Cal.	
1822	†Andrews, John	Boylston	1855
1860	Andrews, Robert	Orange	
1862	Andrews, R. Foster	Gardner	
1867	Appell, Jacob Franklin	Boston	
1861	Arnold, George J.	Boston Highlands	
1850	Arnold, J. S.	Dedham	
1861	*Arnold, S. A.*	Providence, R. I.	
1837	Atwood, George	Fairhaven	
1841	Ayer, James.	Boston	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1837	Babbitt, Nathan S	North Adams	
1864	Bachelder, John	Plymouth	
1846	Bachelder, Samuel F	South Boston	
1842	†Bacon, Amasa D	Sharon	1868
1841	Bacon, John	Boston	
1835	Ball, Stephen	Boston	
1867	Ballard, George T	South Wilbraham	
1837	Bancroft, Amos B	Charlestown	
1864	Bancroft, Kirk Henry	Lowell	
1868	Barber, Charles J	Warwick	
1869	Barbour, Charles J	Lunenburg	
1854	†Barker, Bowen	South Hanson	1860
1864	Barnes, Charles W	Grafton	
1860	Barnes, Edward F	Marlborough	
1855	Barns, John	Milford	
1846	Barrett, Henry A	Concord	
1852	Barrett, William M	Boston	
1863	Barrows, Nathan	Sandwich	
1861	Barstow, Noyes	Chicopee	
1852	Bartlett, Cyrus K	St. Peter, Minn	
1839	†Bartlett, Francis D	South Dartmouth	1862
1831	Bartlett, Henry	Boston Highlands	
1833	Bartlett, John C	Chelmsford	
1823	†Bartlett, Josiah	Concord	1867
1841	Barton, Edward	South Orange	
1842	*Barton, John Rhea*	Philadelphia	
1864	Bass, William	Lowell	
1867	Bass, William Moseley	Hyde Park	
1838	Batchelder, Joseph C	Templeton	
1861	Bates, Joseph N	Worcester	
1866	Baxter, Joseph B	Provincetown	
1868	Beach, Henry H. A	Boston	
1869	Belden, Herbert C	West Springfield	
1842	Bell, Artemas	Southampton	
1846	Bell, Cyrus	West Springfield	
1853	*Bell, Theodore S*	Louisville, Ky	
1839	Bemis, Charles V	Medford	
1834	Bemis, Jonathan W	Charlestown	
1857	Bemis, Merrick	Worcester	
1847	Bennett, A. W	Uxbridge	
1836	Bethune, George A	Boston	
1853	Bickford, Hezekiah C	Charlestown	
1847	Bigelow, George F	Boston	
1844	Bigelow, Henry J	Boston	
1813	Bigelow, Jacob	Boston	
1866	Bigelow, O. F	Amherst	
1868	Billings, Charles M	Hatfield	
1864	Billings, Lucius F	Barre	
1868	Blaisdell, Walter Channing	Boston	
1868	Blake, Clarence J	Vienna, Austria	
1861	Blake, John G	Boston	
1852	Blanchard, Albert H	Sherborn	
1840	Blanchard, Henry	Neponset	
1865	Bliss, Charles	Willimantic, Conn	
1868	Blodgett, Charles	Holyoke	
1866	Blood, Josiah M	Ashby	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1867	Bodge, James Henry	Boston	
1850	Bonney, Franklin	Hadley	
1853	Borland, John N.	Boston	
1863	Both, Carl	Boston	
1827	†Boutelle, Thomas R.	Fitchburg	1860
1835	Bowditch, Henry I.	Boston	
1867	Bowen, S. W.	Fall River	
1863	Bowles, Stephen Wallace	Boston	
1828	†Boyden, Wyatt C.	Beverly	1857
1839	†Boylston, Ward N.	Princeton	1849
1852	†Bradford, David	Montague	1869
1839	Braman, Isaac G.	Brighton	
1866	Breck, Theodore F	Springfield	
1854	Breck, William G.	Springfield	
1860	Breed, Benjamin B.	Augusta, Me.	
1866	Brewster, James Bartlett	Plymouth	
1858	Brewster, John M., jun.	Pittsfield	
1867	Bridgman, Marcus F.	Brighton	
1869	Brigham, Edwin H.	Boston	
1866	Brigham, Franklin W.	Shrewsbury	
1852	Bronson, John R.	East Attleboro'	
1836	†Brown, Artemas Z	Cambridgeport	1853
1844	Brown, Buckminster	Boston	
1864	Brown, Francis F.	Reading	
1861	Brown, Francis H.	Boston	
1863	Brown, Frederick D.	Webster	
1866	Brown, George	Barre	
1869	Brown, Marshall L.	Winchenden	
1868	Brown, Paul R.	Lenox	
1832	†Brown, Sylvanus	Lynn	1835
1862	Brown, Wm. Symington	Stoneham	
1839	Browne, Charles H.	Boston	
1866	Browne, Wm. Andrews	Boston	
1860	Bryant, Albert H.	Natick	
1867	Bubier, Joseph A.	Boston	
1844	Buckingham, C. E.	Boston	
1865	Bundy, Frank E.	Boston	
1869	Burdick, Frank N.	Pittsfield	
1846	Burdett, George W.	Clinton	
1854	Burgess, E. P	Dedham	
1859	Burleigh, W. H	Lawrence	
1830	Burnap, Sewall G.	Holliston	
1866	Burnham, Chas. Abraham.	Boston	
1863	Burnham, Walter	Lowell	
1866	Burton, Elijah P.	Iowa	
1856	†Bushnell, William	Boston	1866
1867	Butler, Winthrop	Holmes Hole	
1843	Cabot, Samuel	Boston	
1848	Cady, Franklin A.	Pittsfield	
1862	Calkins, Marshall	Springfield	
1855	Callaghan, M. J.	Boston	
1858	Campbell, Benj. F	East Boston	
1865	Campbell, W. H.	Boston Highlands	
1868	Carleton, Charles G.	Lawrence	
1862	Carney, Sydney H.	Boston	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1848	†Carpenter, Benoni	Pawtucket	1864
1863	Carpenter, Marcus S	Mansfield	
1832	†Carpenter, Nelson	Warren	1860
1868	Carroll, Albert	South Boston	
1848	Chace, John B.	Taunton	
1845	*Chadbourne, Thomas*	Concord, N. H.	
1852	Chamberlain, Cyrus N.	Lawrence	
1867	Chamberlain, Nathan S.	Marlborough	
1812	†Campion, Reuben	West Springfield	1853
1814	†Channing, Walter	Harrison Square	1854
1836	†Chapin, Alonzo	Winchester	1866
1863	Chapin, Henry C.	Lincoln	
1860	Chapin, Horace	Somerville	
1846	Chapman, Thomas L.	Longmeadow	
1869	Chase, Henry M.	Lawrence	
1846	Chase, Hiram L.	Cambridge	
1867	Chase, Horace	Boston	
1856	Chase, Ira E.	Haverhill	
1868	Chase, John Winslow	Dedham	
1858	Chase, Preston M.	Danvers	
1836	*Cheeseman, John*	New York	
1858	Cheever, David W.	Boston	
1869	Chenery, Elisha	Beverly	
1830	*Chervin, Nicholas*	Paris, France	
1853	Choate, David	Salem	
1826	†Choate, George	Salem	1857
1850	Choate, George C. S.	Taunton	
1817	†Clark, Atherton	East Hampton	1850
1855	Clark, Henry	Worcester	
1835	Clark, Henry G.	Boston	
1867	Clark, J. Loring	New Bedford	
1836	Clark, Luther	Boston	
1833	*Clark, Sir James*	London	
1867	Clarke, Augustus P.	Cambridgeport	
1847	Clarke, Edward H.	Boston	
1867	Clarke, Ellery C.	Holliston	
1851	Clarke, Rowse R.	Whitinsville	
1865	Cleaveland, Daniel A.	West Tisbury	
1846	Cleveland, Charles D.	Boston	
1869	Clough, Benjamin F.	Worcester	
1843	Clough, John	Woburn	
1840	†Clough, Willard, jun.	Pittsfield	1854
1865	Cobb, John E.	Taunton	
1867	Cochrane, James Briann	Chelsea	
1850	Codman, Benjamin S.	Boston	
1843	Codman, Willard W.	Boston	
1869	Coggin, David	Lowell	
1858	Coggswell, George B.	North Easton	
1867	Cogswell, Edward R.	Cambridgeport	
1832	Cogswell, George	Bradford	
1846	Cogswell, William	Bradford	
1835	Coit, Daniel T.	Boston	
1867	Cole, John T.	Newburyport	
1866	Coleman, Cornelius Francis.	Springfield	
1847	Collamore, Francis	North Pembroke	
1869	Collie, James Ross		

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1855	Collins, T. Clarkson	Great Barrington	
1866	Collins, William D	Fall River	
1854	Colony, George D	Fitchburg	
1846	Comstock, W. W	Middleborough	
1854	Coolidge, Algernon	Boston	
1856	Coolidge, James	Athol Depot	
1837	Cotting, Benjamin E	Boston Highlands	
1862	Corey, Charles G	Royalston	
1844	Cornell, W. M	Boston	
1865	Cornish, Aaron	New Bedford	
1869	Cornish, Ellis H	Carver	
1852	*Copland, James*	London	
1866	Cowdrey, Arthur Harris	Stoneham	
1857	Cowdrey, Harris	Acton	
1856	Cowles, H	Saxonville	
1831	Cox, Benjamin, jun	Salem	
1839	Crane, Phineas M	East Boston	
1868	Crawford, John W	Lawrence	
1859	Crehore, C. F	Newton	
1866	Crocker, John M	Provincetown	
1864	*Crosby, Dixi*	Hanover, N. H	
1848	*Crosby, Josiah*	Manchester, N. H	
1850	†Cross, Enoch	Newburyport	1869
1856	Crowell, John, jun	Haverhill	
1869	Crozier, Thomas	Charlestown	
1840	Cummings, J. A	Boston	
1832	†Cunningham, E. L	Boston	1846
1861	Curtis, Hall	Boston	
1849	Cushing, Benjamin	Dorchester	
1869	Cushing, Henry	West Amesbury	
1869	Cushing, Henry J	West Amesbury	
1862	Cushing, Jos. Whitney	Boston	
1866	Cushing, Stephen	Boston	
1856	Cutter, Ephraim	Woburn	
1839	†Cutler, William	Reading	1849
1840	Dale, William J	North Andover	
1865	Dalton, George Osgood	Woburn	
1869	Daly, James	Lawrence	
1862	Damon, Howard Franklin	Boston	
1866	Damon, Orison B	Illinois	
1850	Dana, David	Lawrence	
1836	†Dana, Francis	Boston	1854
1866	Daniels, A. H	Amherst	
1842	†Davis, Amasa	Palmer	
1868	Davis, Charles H	Dorchester	
1867	Davis, Kendall	Athol	
1864	Davis, Orvis O	North Andover	
1867	Davis, Samuel Alonzo	Boston	
1866	Day, Albert	Binghamton, N. Y	
1862	Dean, Eben A	Montague	
1869	Dean, Henry A	Royalston	
1844	Dean, James B	North Easton	
1860	Dean, John	Boston	
1813	†Dean, Oliver	Framingham	1844
1852	Deane, A. C	Greenfield	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1866	Deane, A. Sumner	Wrentham	
1839	†Dearborn, Abraham D.	Malden	1861
1862	Dearing, Thomas H.	Braintree	
1832	*De Ferman, M.*	Paris	
1836	*Delafield, Edward*	New York	
1866	Delano, Barna Ladd	Boston	
1863	Denny, James Henry	Somerville	
1846	Dennison, George W.	Chicopee	
1834	†Denniston, Edward E.	Northampton	1865
1844	Derby, George	Boston	
1862	Derby, Hasket	Boston	
1860	De Wolf, Oscar C.	Northampton	
1841	De Wolf, T. K.	Chester Centre	
1866	De Wolfe, James E.	Portland, Maine	
1846	Dickey, Hanover	Lowell	
1866	Dickson, James N.	Sheffield	
1867	Dill, D. M.	Becket	
1867	Disbrow, Robert	Boston	
1837	Dix, John H.	Boston	
1846	Doane, George W.	Hyannis	
1867	Dodd, Vernon Walker	Charlottetown, P.E.I	
1841	Dodge, Franklin	Harwich	
1869	Doe, Orlando Witherspoon.	Boston	
1869	Dodge, William Lovell.	Lancaster	
1839	†Doggett, Perez F.	Wareham	1869
1867	Doherty, Hugh	South Boston	
1861	Dole, Francis F.	North Andover	
1864	Dole, John	Amherst	
1852	Dorr, James C.	Medford	
1865	Douglass, John A.	Amesbury	
1846	Downes, Nathaniel	Hanover	
1860	Dow, John O.	Harvard	
1852	†Draper, Abijah W	West Roxbury	1869
1867	Draper, Edgar Leroy	Holyoke	
1869	Draper, Frank Winthrop.	Cincinnati, Ohio	
1858	Draper, Joseph	Worcester	
1865	Draper, Joseph R.	South Boston	
1857	Drew, David F.	Lynn	
1844	Drew, S. Watson	Woburn	
1868	Drinkwater, Sydney	Haverhill	
1865	Driver, Stephen W.	Cambridge	
1865	Drowne, H. W.	Richmond	
1862	Drummond, Thos. Menzies.	Boston	
1811	†Drury, Benjamin	Spencer	1832
1868	Drury, O. M.	Athol Depot	
1836	*Dudley, Benjamin W.*	Lexington, Ky.	
1866	Dudley, Henry W.	Abington	
1841	Duncan, Charles M.	Shelburne	
1838	Duncan, Samuel	Williamstown	
1852	Dunlap, James	Northampton	
1837	Dupee, Horace	Boston	
1866	Durgin, Samuel Holmes	Boston	
1842	Durkee, Silas	Boston	
1867	Dutton, Charles	Tyngsborough	
1866	Dutton, Samuel Lane	Boston	
1851	Dwelly, Jerome	Fall River	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1868	Dwight, Thomas, jr.	Boston.	
1862	Dwight, William.	Bernardston.	
1830	†Dyer, Henry.	New York.	1865
1849	Dyer, Jonah Franklin.	Gloucester.	
1868	Earle, Pliny.	Northampton.	
1847	Eastham, Charles.	Boston.	
1851	Eastman, Edmund T.	Boston.	
1868	Eastman, Henry.	Pittsfield.	
1865	Eaton, William W.	Danvers.	
1866	Eddy, George I.		
1867	Edes, Robert Thaxter.	Hingham.	
1869	Edgerly, D. M.	West Newton.	
1867	Edson, Ptolemy O'Meara.	Boston Highlands.	
1868	Edwards, Charles L.	Hyde Park.	
1847	Edwards, Nathan B.	North Chelmsford.	
1850	Ellis, Calvin.	Boston.	
1863	Emerson, James.	Gardner.	
1867	Emerson, John S.	Lynn.	
1869	Emerson, Justin E.	West Warren.	
1867	Eveleth, Edward S.	East Gloucester.	
1862	Everett, James B.	Falmouth.	
1865	Everett, Willard S.	Fairmount.	
1855	Fabyan, George.	Boston.	
1869	Fairbanks, Joseph R.	Ashfield.	
1866	Fairchild, George E.	Worcester.	
1835	Farnum, Joseph, jun.	Salem.	
1867	Farrar, David.	Leominster.	
1848	Faulkner, George.	Jamaica Plain.	
1837	Fay, Allen C.	Milford.	
1866	Fay, George W.	East Weymouth.	
1868	Fay, Joseph Allen.	Milford.	
1861	Fearing, Benjamin, jun.	Wareham.	
1829	†Fearing, Elisha P.	Nantucket.	1861
1838	†Ferre, Henry.	Dalton.	1865
1866	Fellathes, G.	New Bedford.	
1868	Fellows, Charles M.	Lawrence.	
1863	Fenn, Artemas Ira.	Boston.	
1869	Fernald, Otis.	Haverhill.	
1858	Ferguson, Hugh.	South Boston.	
1839	Field, Caleb C.	Leominster.	
1867	Field, Henry M.	Newton Corner.	
1858	Fifield, W. C. B.	Harrison Square.	
1866	Fish, D. B. N.	North Amherst.	
1862	Fisher, Theodore Willis.	South Boston.	
1868	Fisk, Charles L. Jr.	Greenfield.	
1852	Fisk, Samuel A.	Northampton.	
1847	†Fiske, Calvin P.	Chicago, Illinois.	1866
1865	Fiske, Daniel S.	East Brookfield.	
1837	†Fitch, Worham L.	Springfield.	1864
1869	Flagg, Edwin B.	Worcester.	
1867	Flatley, Thomas William.	Milford.	
1861	Fletcher, Samuel W.	Pepperell.	
1829	Flint, John.	Boston.	
1847	Flint, John Sydenham.	Boston Highlands.	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1841	†Flint, Kendall	Haverhill	1867
1856	Fobes, Joseph B	Bridgewater	
1847	Fogg, David S	Dedham	
1851	Fogg, John S. H	South Boston	
1846	Folts, Daniel V	East Boston	
1856	Forsaith, Francis F	Weymouth	
1835	Forsyth, James B	Chelsea	
1844	Foster, Fordyce	Sandy Hill, N. Y.	
1857	Foster, James M	Wilbraham	
1840	Foster, James W	North Attleborough	
1869	Foster, Simeon A	South Egremont	
1867	Fowler, Archibald C	Alston	
1868	Foye, John Wilson	Boston	
1865	Fox, Lorenzo S	Lowell	
1848	Francis, Tappan E	Brookline	
1866	Francis, George E	Worcester	
1868	Francois, Edward A. L	Saugus Centre	
1866	Franks, Louis Edward	Boston	
1839	French, Nathan	Malden	
1865	Frisbie, Jesse F	Woburn	
1863	Frothingham, Geo. E	Hinsdale	
1860	Fuller, H. H	Charlestown	
1842	†Fuller, Milton	Boston	
1867	Fulton, D. M	New Eng. Village	
1867	Fulton, John B	East Boston	
1856	Gage, Daniel Parker	Lowell	
1851	Gage, Edward	Woburn	
1854	Gage, Thomas H	Worcester	
1869	Gage, William Hathorne	Taunton	
1839	Gale, Stephen M	Newburyport	
1852	Galloupe, Isaac F	Lynn	
1866	Gamwell, Harlin	Huntington	
1843	†Gardner, Johnson	Pawtucket	
1866	Gardner, Wm. Wallace	Springfield	
1866	*Garnier, Pierre*	Paris, France	
1863	Garceau, Treffle	Boston Highlands	
1858	Garland, G. W	Lawrence	
1854	Garland, Joseph	Gloucester	
1849	Garratt, Alfred C	Boston	
1864	Gavin, Michael F	Boston	
1848	Gay, George H	Boston	
1869	Gay, George W	Boston	
1836	*Giddings, E*	Charleston, S. C.	
1867	George, Charles F	Centreville	
1869	Gifford, Benjamin D	Gloucester	
1854	Gifford, Silas S	East Stoughton	
1869	Gilbert, Daniel D	Dorchester	
1854	Gilbert, John Henry	Quincy	
1840	Gile, Daniel	Marblehead	
1865	Gilman, John H	Lowell	
1867	Goddard, John F	Cambridgeport	
1866	Goddard, Joshua H	Huntington	
1849	†Godding, Alvah	Winchendon	1862
1858	Godding, W. W	Washington, D. C.	
1847	†Gooch, William B	Truro	1861

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1859	Goodell, Jonathan W.....	Lynn.....	
1847	Goodnough, Levi.....	Sudbury.....	
1869	Goodwin, Charles Quincy..	Wakefield.....	
1834	Gordon, Charles.....	Boston.....	
1841	†Gordon, Timothy.....	Plymouth.....	1859
1835	Gordon, William A.....	New Bedford.....	
1869	Goss, Francis Webster.....	Boston Highlands....	
1851	†Gould, Humphrey.....	Rowe.....	1858
1858	Gould, Joshua B.....	Templeton.....	
1859	Gould, Joseph F.....	South Boston.....	
1846	Gould, Samuel H.....	Brewster.....	
1867	Granger, Reed Bartlett.....	Boston.....	
1832	Graves, John W.....	Chelsea	
1834	Gray, Francis H.....	Boston.....	
1861	Gray, William.....	Tewksbury	
1868	Greely, George P.....	Boston.....	
1827	Green, John O.....	Lowell	
1868	Green, John O., jun.....	Boston.....	
1826	†Green, Joshua	Groton	1867
1856	Green, Samuel A.....	Boston.....	
1869	Greene, Charles Warren....	Coleraine.....	
1854	Greene, F. C.....	Easthampton.....	
1864	Greene, James Sumner.....	Milton	
1846	Greene, Moses C.....	Boston	
1864	Greene, Nath'l, jun.....	Boston	
1863	Greene, W. W.....	Portland, Me.....	
1867	Greenough, Francis B.....	Boston	
1831	†Gregg, Samuel.....	Boston	1860
1858	Griggs, Thomas T.....	Grafton.....	
1820	†Grosvenor, David A.....	Reading	1853
1840	Grosvenor, D. A., jun.....	Peabody.....	
1830	†Grosvenor, John M.....	Woburn	1856
1864	Grosvenor, John Milton....	Woburn	
1867	Grover, George W.....	Great Barrington....	
1840	†Guilford, Jonas.....	Spencer	1853
1848	Hadduck, Charles.....	Beverly.....	
1846	Hagar, Joseph	East Marshfield.....	
1869	Hahn, Ammi Rahama.....	Boston	
1846	Hall, Adino B.....	Boston	
1866	Hall, Marquis.....	Spencer	
1867	Hall, Thomas, jun.....	Boston	
1836	*Hall, William*.....	Baltimore.....	
1840	Hammond, Josiah S.....	Plympton.....	
1863	Hammond, L. H.....	West Boylston.....	
1868	Handy, George W.....	Boston	
1864	Hanks, Horace T.....	New York City.....	
1846	Harlow, E. A. W.....	Boston	
1847	Harlow, James F.....	Boston	
1861	Harlow, John M.....	Woburn	
1842	Harris, Jonas C.....	Arlington.....	
1863	Hart, John.....	Boston	
1859	Hartley, James W.....	Fall River.....	
1867	Harvey, Edwin Bayard....	Westborough.....	
1832	†Harwood, Daniel.....	Boston	1862
1861	Hartnett, Maurice K.....	Boston	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1837	Haskell, Benjamin	Rockport	
1839	Haskell, Joseph	Rochester	
1868	Haskins, Alfred L.	Boston	
1866	Hastings, Benjamin F.	South Abington	
1869	Hastings, Joseph W.	Warren	
1869	Hatton, George E.	Dedham	
1851	†Hawks, Elihu S.	North Adams	1866
1869	Hayden, David Hyslop	Boston	
1829	†Hayden, John C.	Cambridge	1862
1859	Hay, Gustavus	Boston	
1851	*Hayes, Augustus A.*	Boston	
1869	Hayes, Charles	Fall River	
1867	Hayes, Charles C.	Hyde Park	
1858	Hayward, John McLean	Boston	
1843	Hayward, George	Boston	
1869	Hazleton, Isaac Hills	Mattapan	
1859	Heard, J. Theodore	Boston	
1844	Heard, John	Townsend	
1869	Heath, Charles E.	Monterey	
1867	Heaton, Charles W.	Boston	
1842	Heaton, George	Boston	
1842	†Hedge, Josiah D.	Cambridge	1846
1862	Herrick, G. H. W.	Charlestown	
1836	*Hewson, Thomas T.*	Philadelphia	
1822	†Heywood, Benjamin F.	Worcester	1866
1868	Hildreth, J. L.	West Townsend	
1858	Hill, Gardner C.	Keene, N. H.	
1854	Hill, John B.	Boston	
1869	Hills, William Henry		
1839	Hitchcock, Alfred	Fitchburg	
1853	Hitchcock, Joseph G. S.	Foxborough	
1864	Hitchcock, Thomas B.	Boston	
1825	†Hodges, Isaac	North Adams	1846
1853	Hodges, Richard M.	Boston	
1854	Hodgdon, Richard L.	Arlington	
1836	*Hodgkin, Thomas*	London	
1869	Hodgkins, David W.	East Brookfield	
1854	Hoffendahl, H. L. H.	Boston	
1836	*Holbrook, John E.*	Charleston, S. C.	
1862	Holbrook, Silas P.	East Douglass	
1855	Holcomb, C. C.	Lee	
1846	*Holland, Sir Henry*	London	
1841	Holmes, Christopher C.	Milton	
1848	Holmes, Howland	Lexington	
1858	Holmes, H. M.	South Adams	
1836	Holmes, Oliver W.	Boston	
1867	Holt, Alfred F.	Cambridgeport	
1846	Holt, Daniel	Lowell	
1850	Homans, Charles D.	Boston	
1862	Homans, John	Boston	
1826	Hooker, Anson	East Cambridge	
1855	Hooker, Anson P.	East Cambridge	
1821	†Hooker, George	Longmeadow	1853
1839	Hooper, Foster	Fall River	
1859	Hooper, Frederick H.	New Bedford	
1836	Hooper, Robert W	Boston	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1866	Hope, George Henry	Seaforth, Eng	
1840	†Hopkins, Lewis S	Northampton	1842
1856	Hosmer, Alfred	Watertown	
1869	Hosmer, Charles E	Waltham	
1869	Hough, George Thomas	New Bedford	
1852	†Hovey, Daniel	Greenfield	1856
1856	How, James C	Haverhill	
1843	Howard, Frederick	Randolph	
1866	Howard, J. C	Fall River	
1866	Howard, George C	No. Attleborough	
1849	Howard, Levi	Chelmsford	
1851	Howarth, James	Andover	
1823	†Howe, Appleton	South Weymouth	1859
1848	Howe, Charles	Taunton	
1840	Howe, Estes	Cambridge	
1854	Howe, Francis A	Newburyport	
1857	Howe, George M	Framingham	
1832	†Howe, Samuel G	Boston	1850
1866	Howes, Woodbridge R	Hanover	
1867	Hoyt, A. E	Natick	
1848	Hoyt, Enos	Framingham	
1844	Hubbard, Benjamin	Plymouth	
1865	Hubbard, Charles T	Taunton	
1837	Hubbard, George	Boston	
1861	Hubbard, Henry B	Taunton	
1860	Hubon, Peter E	Worcester	
1848	Huckins, David T	Watertown	
1854	Hulbert, Chauncy M	South Dennis	
1866	Hull, William Henry	Essex	
1867	Humeston, L. F	Holyoke	
1862	Humphrey, Otis M	Boston	
1830	†Hunt, Ebenezer	Danvers Port	1860
1867	Hunt, Moses N	Danvers Port	
1848	Hunt, Otis E	Waltham	
1859	Hurd, Samuel H	Charlestown	
1856	Hurd, Yorick G	Ipswich	
1866	Huse, Ralph C., jun	Georgetown	
1864	Hutchins, Isaiah	West Acton	
1858	Hutchins, John W	So. Framingham	
1856	Hyde, George S	Boston	
1840	Hyndman, James	Boston	
1865	Inches, Charles Edward	Boston	
1836	Inches, Herman B	Boston	
1863	Ingalls, Paschal P	South Boston	
1866	Ingalls, Richard Maybery	East Boston	
1836	Ingalls, William	Boston	
1843	Jackson, Alexander	Plymouth	
1833	Jackson, Charles T	Boston	
1832	Jackson, J. B. S	Boston	
1836	*Jackson, Samuel*	Philadelphia	
1812	†James, Benjamin	Weston	1844
1833	Jarvis, Edward	Dorchester	
1854	Jarvis, John F	Boston	
1858	Jeffries, B. J	Boston	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1826	Jeffries, John	Boston	
1868	Jelly, George F	Springfield	
1864	Jenkins, Alvan	Great Falls, N. H.	
1854	Jenks, Thomas L	Boston	
1849	Jennings, John Henry	New Bedford	
1856	Jewett, Charles C	Brooklyn, N. Y.	
1850	Jewett, Frederic A	Shrewsbury	
1848	Jewett, George	Fitchburg	
1849	Jewett, Henry A	Northborough	
1839	Jewett, Jeremiah P	Lowell	
1861	Johnson, Amos H	Salem	
1866	Johnson, Eugene Malcolm	Williamsburg	
1867	Johnson, Henry	New Bedford	
1840	Johnson, Henry F	Cambridge	
1818	†Johnson, Jonathan G	Newburyport	1861
1866	Johnson, Joseph Taber	Washington, D. C.	
1840	Johnson, Joshua J	Northborough	
1845	Johnson, Othello O	Framingham	
1866	Johnson, Otis H	Haverhill	
1817	†Johnson, Samuel	Salem	
1849	Johnson, William O	Boston	
1856	Jones, D. Wayland	Newtonville	
1867	Jones, Daniel Wentworth	Newtonville	
1865	Jones, George Howard	Boston	
1846	Jones, George S	Boston	
1849	Jones, Henry N	Kingston	
1843	Jones, Joseph S	Boston	
1862	Jones, Maurice E	Chelsea	
1835	†Jones, Nathan	Wenham	1857
1859	Jordan, Charles	South Reading	
1867	Joyce, Robert Dwyer	Boston	
1830	Keep, Nathan C	Boston	
1846	Kelley, Elbridge G	Newburyport	
1863	Kemble, Arthur	Salem	
1861	Kemp, Alba Enoch	North Prescott	
1866	Kemp, Charles Parke	Springfield	
1868	Kemp, Edwin A	Enfield	
1800	Kidder, Moses W	Lowell	
1838	Kimball, Gilman	Lowell	
1846	Kimball, Walter H	Andover	
1848	King, George	Franklin	
1842	King, John B	Nantucket	
1838	†Kinniston, Timothy	Haverhill	1857
1845	Kittredge, Floyer G	Peabody	
1861	Kittredge, F. R. C	Waltham	
1869	Kittredge, Joseph	North Andover	
1834	†Kittredge, Theodore	Waltham	1862
1845	Kneeland, Samuel	Boston	
1867	Knight, Frederick Irving	Boston	
1867	Knight, Granville	Enfield	
1852	Knight, Nathaniel J	East Somerville	
1851	Knowlton, Charles L	Northampton	
1816	†Lamb, Dan	Charlton	1820
1847	Lamb, William Dan	Lawrence	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1856	Lamson, John A.	Boston.	
1837	†Lamson, Josiah.	Essex.	1852
1868	Langlois, Joseph E.	Nashua, N. H.	
1865	Langmaid, Samuel W.	Boston.	
1865	Lawton, T. C.	Hinsdale.	
1869	Laughlin, James F.	East Boston.	
1856	Leach, William.	Holmes's Hole.	
1839	Learned, E. T.	Fall River.	
1865	Leavitt, W. W.	West Stockbridge.	
1843	†Lee, Henry S.	Boston.	1864
1867	Leighton, William H.	Lowell.	
1851	†Leland, Phinehas W.	Fall River.	1861
1819	†Leonard, George.	Taunton.	1852
1831	Leonard, Jonathan.	Sandwich.	
1850	Leonard, Marcus B.	East Boston.	
1851	Lester, William.	South Hadley.	
1867	Lewis, Alonzo.	Hatfield.	
1867	Lewis, Edwin R.	Amherst.	
1827	†Lewis, Winslow.	Boston.	1860
1865	Lincoln, David F.	Boston.	
1859	Lincoln, George Cooke.	Natick.	
1864	Lincoln, W. H.	Hubbardston.	
1867	Little, J. Russell.	Jamaica Plain.	
1859	Livermore, Abel C.	Stow.	
1862	Livingston, Alfred.	Lowell.	
1866	Logan, Samuel Moore.	East Boston.	
1869	Logan, William H.	Boston.	
1864	Lombard, Jos. Stickney.	Boston.	
1862	Lord, Friend Drake.	Stirling.	
1844	†Loring, George B.	Salem.	1854
1869	Loring, Lewis W.	Petersham.	
1840	Lothrop, John L.	East Somerville.	
1833	*Louis, P. Ch. A.*	Paris.	
1856	Lovejoy, Oliver S.	Haverhill.	
1866	Lovering, John D.	Essex.	
1838	†Lovell, Ephraim.	West Boylston.	1867
1866	Lucas, H. S.	Chester.	
1836	*Luzemburgh, Henry*	New Orleans.	
1846	Lyman, George H.	Boston.	
1867	Lynam, John Paterson.	Chelsea.	
1855	Lynde, James P.	Athol.	
1863	Mack, David, jun.	U. S. N. Belmont.	
1840	Mack, William.	Salem.	
1863	MacGregor, Murdoch.	Boston.	
1824	†Mackie, Andrew.	New Bedford.	1860
1850	Mackie, John H.	New Bedford.	
1864	Mackie, William Basilio.	Boston.	
1862	Manly, Edwin.	Taunton.	
1840	Mann, Benjamin.	Boston Highlands.	
1868	Mann, Benjamin H.	Boston Highlands.	
1843	Mann, Cyrus S.	Newton Corner.	
1852	Mann, Jonathan.	South Boston.	
1854	Manning, Joseph.	Rockport.	
1869	Mansfield, Henry Tucker.	Boston.	
1841	Mansfield, Joseph D.	Wakefield.	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1863	Marcy, Henry Orlando	Cambridgeport	
18 8	Marfield, J. G.	Ruby, Mich	
1839	Marsh, Austin	Carlisle	
1858	Marsh, Lebbeus Eaton	Wales	
1831	†Marshall, Jonas A.	Fitchburg	1864
1825	†Marshall, Silas	Templeton	1832
1840	†Marston, Ephraim	Bricksburg, N. J.	1867
1852	Martin, Alexander D. W.	Boston	
1846	Martin, Henry Austin	Boston Highlands	
1838	†Martin, Henry J.	Boston	1856
1852	Martin, Oramel	Worcester	
1863	Martin, Saxton P.	North Brookfield	
1844	Mason, Augustus	Brighton	
1855	Mason, William	Charlestown	
1850	Matthes, Gustavus S.	New Bedford	
1848	Mattson, Morris	New York	
1834	*Maunoir, J. P.*	Geneva, Switz	
1849	*Mauran, Joseph*	Providence	
1849	Maynard, John P.	Dedham	
1867	McAllister, Charles	Stockbridge	
1868	McAllister, John G	Lawrence	
1869	McCollom, John Hildreth	Springfield	
1865	McDonald, A. E.	Boston	
1865	McDonald, James	Boston,	
1865	McDonald, Wm. Lewis	Boston	
1867	McDonough, Jacob A.	Boston	
1864	McDougall, Samuel J.	Boston	
1864	McLaughlin, Jas. Augustin.	Boston	
1855	McLean, A. S.	Springfield	
1864	McSheehy, John J.	Boston	
1866	Mead, M. S.	Northfield	
1867	Mercer, William Marceline	Pittsfield	
1863	Merriam, Jos. Waite	Boston	
1831	†Metcalf, John G.	Mendon	1868
1842	Mifflin, Charles	Boston	
1854	Mighill, Stephen	Boston	
1846	Mignault, Pierre B.	Worcester	
1867	Millard, Henry J.	North Adams	
1851	Miller, Alfred	Fitchburg	
1869	Miller, Charles Nathaniel	Boston	
1838	Miller, Erasmus D.	Dorchester	
1851	Miller, J. Leland	Pittsfield	
1868	Miller, Louis	Stockbridge	
1848	*Miller, Lewis L.*	Providence, R. I.	
1845	Millet, Asa	East Bridgewater	
1860	Mills, C. D.	Pittsfield	
1868	Minassian, Simon G.	Chelsea	
1855	Miner, David W	Ware	
1845	Minot, Francis	Boston	
1862	Mitchell, H. Hedge	East Bridgewater	
1844	†Mitchell, Jacob	Chelsea	1865
1861	Moffatt, George T.	Boston	
1864	Montville, Alfred	Hatfield	
1848	†Moore, Edward B.	Boston	1862
1851	Moore, Ira L.	Boston	
1842	Morland, William W.	Boston	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1854	Morong, Edward P.....	Boston.....	
1830	Morrill, Samuel.....	Boston.....	
1854	Morris, W. B.....	Charlestown.....	
1843	Morse, Horatio G.....	Boston Highlands...	
1854	Morse, J. R.....	North Cambridge...	
1846	Morse, Luther B.....	Watertown.....	
1853	Morton, Lloyd.....	Pawtucket.....	
1828	†Mulliken, Isaac W.....	Stow.....	1834
1860	Munsell, G. N.....	Harwich Centre.....	
1867	Munroe, William F.....	Boston.....	
1867	Munroe, George A.....	Billerica	
1834	†Munroe, A. Le Baron.....	Medway.....	1867
1859	Murphy, Joseph.....	Taunton	
1856	Neilson, William.....	Salem.....	
1862	Nelson, Abiel W.....	Mystic, Ct.....	
1830	*Nelson, J*.....	Montreal.....	
1813	†Newell, Jonathan.....	Harvard	1846
1845	Newell, Robert W.....	Boston.....	
1838	Newhall, Asa T.....	Lynn.....	
1854	Newhall, Edward.....	Lynn.....	
1860	Nichols, George H.....	Boston.....	
1865	Nichols, George Merrick...	Boston.....	
1868	Nichols, James R.....	Haverhill.....	
1859	Nichols, John T. G.....	Cambridge	
1841	†Nichols, Joseph D.....	Tewksbury	1862
1848	Nichols, Thomas G.....	Freetown	
1867	Nickerson, Franklin.....	Lowell	
1847	Nihill, John L.....	South Boston.....	
1865	Norris, Albert L.....	East Cambridge.....	
1866	Noyes, George H.....	Fall River.....	
1832	†Noyes, Josiah.....	Needham	1868
1842	Nye, James M.....	Lynn.....	
1861	O'Connell, Patrick A.....	Boston.....	
1867	O'Connor, James J.....	Holyoke.....	
1866	Ogden, Wm. Martyn.....	Quincy.....	
1843	Oliver, Fitch Edward.....	Boston.....	
1855	Oliver, Henry Kemble.....	Boston.....	
1837	†Orcutt, Harvey.....	Westhampton.....	1866
1858	Orcutt, Almon M.....	Hardwick.....	
1862	Ordway, John P.....	Boston.....	
1841	Orr, Samuel A.....	East Bridgewater....	
1833	Osborn, George.....	Peabody	
1868	Osborn, George S.....	Peabody	
1836	*Osgood, Daniel*.....	Havana, Cuba.....	
1866	Osgood, George Cowles....	Lowell.....	
1830	Osgood, Joseph.....	Peabody.....	
1842	Osgood, J. W. D.....	Greenfield.....	
1856	Osgood, William.....	Boston.....	
1826	†Otis, George W.....	Chelsea.....	1860
1862	Owen, Varillas Linus.....	Springfield.....	
1865	Paddock, F. K.....	Pittsfield	
1869	Page, Horatio N.....	Chelsea.....	
1854	Page, William H.....	Boston.....	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1864	Paige, Nomus	Taunton	
1840	†Paine, Stephen A	Provincetown	1868
1832	Palmer, Ezra	Boston	
1868	Palmer, Harris O	Worcester	
1829	†Palmer, Joseph	Boston	1863
1854	Palmer, John K	Cambridgeport	
1847	Parcher, Sewell F	East Boston	
1867	Park, John G	Worcester	
1837	†Parker, Daniel	Billerica	1846
1839	Parker, David	Gardner	
1840	Parker, David M	Boston	
1864	Parker, Edgar	Saxonville	
1838	Parker, Hiram	Lowell	
1841	Parker, James O	Shirley	
1847	Parker, Moses	Melrose	
1866	Parker, Moses G	Lowell	
1861	*Parker, Peter*	Washington, D. C	
1866	Parker, W. M	Milford	
1848	Parks, Luther	Boston	
1863	Parks, W. H	Great Barrington	
1865	Parsons, John E	Groton Junction	
1850	Patch, Franklin F	Boston	
1856	Patridge, Louis E	Natick	
1860	Pattee, Asa F	Boston	
1852	Pattee, William S	Quincy	
1867	Payne, A. E	North Bridgewater	
1837	Peck, William D	Sterling	
1844	Peirson, Edward B	Salem	
1854	Perkins, Edward A	Boston	
1851	Perkins, George A	Salem	
1863	Perkins, George Thomas	Newton Lower Falls	
1830	†Perkins, Henry C	Newburyport	1869
1839	†Perkins, John	Middleborough	1854
1832	†Perley, Daniel	Lynn	1864
1866	Perry, C. H	Webster	
1869	Perry, E. E	Boston	
1851	Perry, Ira	Canton	
1823	†Perry, Nathan	Cambridgeport	1830
1835	Perry, William F	Mansfield	
1818	†Phelps, Abner	Boston	1847
1844	Phelps, Charles A	Needham	
1837	†Phelps, Eben S	Middleton	1852
1841	Phelps, Thaddeus	North Attleborough	
1841	Phinney, Erastus O	Melrose	
1837	†Phillips, Henry P	North Adams	1852
1845	†Pickett, Noble B	Great Barrington	1862
1836	*Picton, J. M. W*	New Orleans	
1865	Pierce, Charles L	Ashburnham	
1839	†Pierce, Delano	Grafton	1847
1850	Pierce, George W	Leominster	
1840	Pierce, John	Edgartown	
1822	†Pierce, Nathaniel	Ashburnham	1839
1866	Pillsbury, Edward Liston	Fitchburg	
1839	Pillsbury, Harlin	Lowell	
1859	Pillsbury, Harlin H	Medford	
1850	Pineo, Peter	Hyannis	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1863	Pinkham, George Edwin...	Lowell.....	
1869	Pinkham, Joseph G.....	Lynn.....	
1861	Plimpton, Ashael A.....	Shirley.....	
1848	†Plimpton, Daniel B.....	North Oxford.....	1857
1865	Plunkett, F. C.....	Lowell.....	
1837	†Poole, Alexander.....	Chelsea.....	1865
1866	Porter, Albert Augustin....	Wrentham.....	
1865	Porter, Charles Burnam....	Boston.....	
1834	†Porter, Joshua.....	North Brookfield....	1869
1868	Pratt, Calvin.....	Duxbury.....	
1867	Pratt, Gustavus Percival...	Cohasset.....	
1839	Pratt, Jefferson.....	Hopkinton.....	
1865	Presbury, Silas D.....	Taunton.....	
1867	Prescott, Charles D.....	New Bedford.....	
1866	Priest, George A.....	Manchester.....	
1859	Proctor, William B.....	New Sharon, Me....	
1860	Provan, Robert.....	South Boston.....	
1851	Puffer, Chenery.....	Shelburne Falls.....	
1830	Putnam, Charles G.....	Boston.....	
1869	Putnam, Dana B.....	Boston.....	
1863	Quimby, Elisha Hervey....	Salem.....	
1867	Quincy, Henry Parker.....	Boston.....	
1853	Randall, George H.....	N. Rehoboth.....	
1832	†Randall, Menzies R.....	Rehoboth.....	1854
1857	Ranney, Mark.....	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa..	
1863	Ransom, N. M.....	Chatham, N. Y.....	
1843	Read, William.....	Boston.....	
1852	Renton, George.....	Boston.....	
1849	Renton, John.....	Auburndale.....	
1823	†Reynolds, Edward.....	Boston.....	1869
1853	Reynolds, John P.....	Boston.....	
1868	Reynolds, Samuel M.....	Richmond.....	
1865	Rice, A. B.....	Hatfield.....	
1866	Rice, A. R.....	Springfield.....	
1866	Rice, Charles H.....	Fitchburg.....	
1853	Rice, David.....	Leverett.....	
1864	Rice, Frank H.....	Worcester.....	
1855	Rice, J. Marcus.....	Worcester.....	
1855	Richards, James F.....	Campello.....	
1839	Richardson, Aaron P.....	Boston.....	
1845	Richardson, Eben C.....	Ware.....	
1855	Richardson, Horace.....	Boston.....	
1856	Richardson, John H.....	Medfield.....	
1839	†Richardson, Samuel.....	Watertown.....	1862
1867	Richardson, William L....	Boston.....	
1840	Rising, Henry H.....	Westborough.....	
1836	†Robbins, James W.....	Uxbridge.....	1866
1863	Roberts, Michael.....	Lawrence.....	
1867	Roberts, Oscar L.....	Belchertown.....	
1858	Robinson, Albert B.....	Boston Highlands...	
1838	Robinson, Erastus.....	Northbridge.....	
1859	Robinson, J. Henry.....	Southborough.....	
1859	Robinson, John L.....	Wenham.....	
1862	Robinson, Thad. Pulaski...	Newton Corner.....	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired
1866	Rockwell, Joseph W.	Southwick.	
1861	*Roeser, Bernhard.*	Athens, Greece.	
1855	Rogers, Seth.	Pomfret, Ct.	
1852	Rolfe, Enoch C.	Boston.	
1864	Rood, James T.	Brookfield.	
1834	†Root, Martin.	Byfield.	1862
1868	Root, Richmond B.	Georgetown.	
1865	Ropes, Francis C.	Boston.	
1862	Roy, Joseph.	Boston.	
1868	Ruddick, William H.	Concord, N. H.	
1836	Ruggles, Nathaniel.	Marston's Mills.	
1825	†Russell, George.	Boston.	1856
1844	†Russell, Henry.	New Bedford.	1848
1862	Russell, Henry.	New Bedford.	
1854	Russell, Ira.	Winchendon.	
1844	Russell, Le Baron.	Boston.	
1867	Ryan, James C.	East Abington.	
1860	Ryan, John.	Boston.	
1837	Sabin, Henry L.	Williamstown.	
1837	†Sabin, Mellen.	Lenox.	1849
1837	Salisbury, Stephen.	Brookline.	
1868	Salomons, Abraham.	Boston.	
1836	Salter, Richard H.	Boston.	
1843	Sampson, Ira.	Taunton.	
1858	Sargent, George W.	Lawrence.	
1850	Sargent, Howard.	Boston.	
1840	Sargent, Joseph.	Worcester.	
1851	†Sargent, Seneca.	Lawrence.	1863
1858	Saville, Henry M.	Boston.	
1850	Savory, Charles A.	Lowell.	
1866	Sawin, William J.	Chicopee Falls.	
1865	Sawyer, Benjamin A.	Haverhill.	
1866	Sawyer, Edward.	Bridgewater.	
1859	Sawyer, Edward J.	Gardner.	
1856	Sawyer, Frederick A.	Wareham.	
1860	Sawyer, John W.	Providence, R. I.	
1842	Scammell, Lucius L.	Hopkinton.	
1867	Scott, Anderson L.	Boston.	
1839	Scribner, Isaac W.	Lowell.	
1868	Scruton, A. F.	Lawrence.	
1833	†Seabury, Benjamin F.	Orleans.	1868
1854	Seaverns, Joel.	Boston Highlands.	
1867	Seavey, Oscar F.	West Amesbury.	
1861	Seyffarth, Edmund.	Lawrence.	
1852	Sharp, J. Caldwell.	Boston.	
1836	Shattuck, George C.	Boston.	
1863	Shattuck, George Francis.	Pepperell.	
1863	Shattuck, Jon. Chamberlin.	Pepperell.	
1852	Shaw, Benjamin S.	Boston.	
1868	Shaw, Henry.	Bedford.	
1860	Shaw, Henry Lyman.	Boston.	
1827	†Shaw, Samuel.	Plainfield.	1852
1860	Sheldon, L. R.	Boston.	
1866	Shepard, W. Henry H.	Sturbridge.	
1846	Shove, George.	Yarmouth Port.	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1869	Shreve, Octavius B.	Salem	
1852	Shurtleff, Augustine	Brookline	
1822	†Shurtleff, Samuel A.	Brookline	1853
1834	Shurtleff, Nathaniel B.	Boston	
1868	Simpson, Henry Y.	Worcester	
1857	Sinclair, Alexander D.	Boston	
1836	*Simons, Benjamin B.*	Charleston, S. C.	
1864	Simmons, Marshall E.	Chatham	
1863	Skinner, Edward M.	Boston	
1864	Skinner, John	Boston	
1848	Slade, Daniel D.	Boston	
1854	Smith, Abner M.	Pittsfield	
1842	Smith, Alvan	Monson	
1840	†Smith, Alvah C.	Hamilton	1844
1856	Smith, Andrew M.	Williamstown	
1854	Smith, Daniel P.	Springfield	
1866	Smith, Isaac, jun.	Fall River	
1824	†Smith, Jerome V. C.	New York	1862
1841	†Smith, John	Wales	1846
1853	Smith, John M.	Barnstable	
1868	Smith, Joseph H.	Lowell	
1836	*Smith, Nathan R.*	Baltimore	
1865	Smith, Norman	Groton	
1868	Smith, T. Delap	East Hampton	
1859	Smythe, James	Boston	
1846	Snow, George W.	Newburyport	
1863	Snow, Jesse W.	Boston	
1856	Soule, H. S.	Winthrop	
1850	Southwick, M. D.	Millville	
1843	Sparhawk, Thomas	Amesbury	
1848	Sparrow, William E.	Mattapoisett	
1851	Spare, John	New Bedford	
1866	Spaulding, Ebenezer F.	Georgetown	
1846	Spaulding, Joel	Lowell	
1849	Spaulding, Leonard	Millbury	
1844	Spaulding, Miles	Groton	
1825	†Spaulding, Stephen H.	Reading	1853
1817	†Spofford, Jeremiah	Groveland	1847
1863	Spofford, Morris	Groveland	
1820	†Spofford, Richard S.	Newburyport	1857
1824	†Spooner, John P.	Milton	1867
1864	Sprague, F. P.	Boston	
1853	Sprague, Seth L.	Boston	
1857	Spring, C. H.	Boston	
1868	Springer, Wm. O. G.	South Yarmouth	
1865	Sproat, H. H.	Taunton	
1840	†Stacey, Philemon	Hatfield	1849
1869	Stackpole, Paul A.	Dover, N. H.	
1846	Stacy, Horace	Boston	
1869	Stachli, Francis R.	Cambridge	
1836	*Stanley, James*	London	
1868	Starkweather, Charles F.	Middlefield	
1836	†Stearns, George	Groton	1862
1852	†Stearns, Samuel	Greenfield	1838
1860	Stearns, John	Boston	
1868	Stebbins, George S.	Springfield	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1855	Stedman, Charles E.	Dorchester.	
1864	Stedman, Joseph.	Jamaica Plain.	
1835	Stephenson, Ezra.	Hingham.	
1836	Stetson, James A.	Quincy.	
1853	Stetson, John.	West Harwich.	
1869	Stevens, Andrew J.	Lawrence.	
1845	Stevens, Calvin.	Boston.	
1868	Stevens, Edmund Horace.	Deer Island.	
1859	Stevens, Francis J.	Haverhill.	
1837	Stevens, John A.	Boston.	
1851	Stevens, N. C.	West Newton.	
1832	†Stevens, William F.	Stoneham.	1868
1866	Stickney, A. L.	Sutton.	
1852	Stickney, Charles D.	New Bedford.	
1864	Stickney, Horatio G.	Springfield.	
1854	Stickney, James M.	Pepperell.	
1847	Stickney, P. L. B.	Chicopee.	
1818	†Stimson, Jeremy.	Dedham.	1857
1868	Stoddard, Henry B.	Northampton.	
1868	Stone, A. J.	Stillwater, Minn.	
1827	†Stone, Ebenezer.	Walpole.	1869
1840	Stone, H. Osgood.	Salem.	
1831	†Stone, Jeremiah.	Provincetown.	1859
1854	Stone, Lincoln R.	Newton.	
1861	Stone, Silas E.	Walpole.	
1862	Stone, Thomas N.	Wellfleet.	
1829	Storer, D. Humphreys.	Boston.	
1853	Storer, Horatio R.	Boston.	
1852	Stratton, Elijah.	Northfield.	
1862	Street, Charles Carroll.	Boston.	
1847	Streeter, Joseph H.	Boston Highlands.	
1869	Stuart, George Albert.		
1862	Sturtevant, Charles.	Marion.	
1851	Sullivan, John L.	Malden.	
1869	Sullivan, Timothy.	Lawrence.	
1868	Sumner, Allen Melancthon.	Boston.	
1865	Swan, Charles W.	Boston.	
1857	Swasey, Charles L.	New Bedford.	
1863	Swasey, Oscar F.	Beverly.	
1846	Sweat, William W.	Mattapoisett.	
1868	Swett, George W.	Jamaica Plain.	
1854	†Swift, Alfred.	South Dennis.	1858
1854	Talbot, Charles P.	Dighton.	
1854	Talbot, Israel T.	Boston.	
1854	Tanner, Nelson B.	North Abington.	
1863	Tanner, Nelson B., jun.	North Abington.	
1866	Tarbell, George Grosvenor.	Boston.	
1851	Taylor, Ashmun C.	Shelburne Falls.	
1843	Taylor, Israel H.	Amherst.	
1849	Taylor, John B.	East Cambridge.	
1858	Temple, Cyrus.	Heath.	
1857	Temple, Theron.	North Amherst.	
1852	Thaxter, Duncan McB.	South Boston.	
1845	Thayer, David.	Boston.	
1830	Thomas, Alexander.	Dorchester.	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1833	Thomas, Francis	Scituate Harbor	
1857	Thompson, Austin W	Northampton	
1840	†Thompson, Daniel	Northampton	1861
1861	Thompson, George F	Belchertown	
1839	Thompson, John L. S	Lancaster	
1845	Thomson, George N	Boston	
1858	Thorndike, William	Milwaukie, Wis	
1849	Thorndike, William H	Boston	
1857	Tinker, Martin A	So. Brooklyn, N. Y.	
1842	Tirrell, N. Quincy	North Weymouth	
1837	†Toothaker, Samuel A	Wilmington	1869
1830	†Torrey, Augustus	Beverly	1866
1862	Tourtelot, Aug. Valentine	N. Grosvenorv'le, Ct.	
1862	Tower, Charles C	South Weymouth	
1840	Tower, George	Boston	
1859	Towle, Samuel K	Haverhill	
1849	Townsend, George J	Natick	
1820	†Townsend, Solomon D	Boston	1869
1857	Tracy, Stephen	Andover	
1864	Treadwell, Josh. Bracket	Boston	
1863	Tripp, B. H	Rutland	
1851	Trow, Josiah	Buckland	
1855	Trow, Nathaniel G	Sunderland	
1854	Trow, William M	Haydenville	
1868	Trull, Washington B	Boston	
1867	Tuck, Henry	Boston	
1843	Tucker, Elisha G	Boston	
1855	Tucker, George G	Westfield	
1867	Tucker, James J., jun	Boston	
1838	†Tucker, Joshua	Boston	1862
1838	†Tucker, Simeon	Stoughton	1863
1865	Turner, O. C	Attleborough	
1859	Tuttle, Charles M	Littleton, N. H	
1868	Tyler, John B	Northampton	
1859	Tyler, John E	Somerville	
1855	Tyler, Warren	North Brookfield	
1839	†Ufford, Edward G	West Springfield	1862
1858	Underwood, George L	Boston	
1848	Upham, J. Baxter	Boston	
1861	*Valerj, Gaitano*	Rome, Italy	
1845	Vaille, Henry R	Springfield	
1865	Vaughan, Charles E	Cambridge	
1866	Wadsworth, Oliver F	Boston	
1846	†Wakefield, Horace P	Palmer Depot	1869
1856	Wakefield, Jonas F	South Malden	
1863	Walcott, Henry Pickering	Cambridge	
1854	Waldock, James	Boston Highlands	
1866	Walker, A. C	Greenfield	
1855	Walker, Clement A	South Boston	
1864	Walker, J. Edwin	Boston	
1858	Walsh, Peter D	Boston	
1862	Ward, Edwin Fletcher	East Hampton	
1863	Ward, George A	New Haven, Ct	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1863	Ward, George Whitefield..	Upton.....	
1832	Ward, Henry A.....	Boston.....	
1837	Ware, Charles E.....	Boston.....	
1868	Ware, Frederick.....	Cambridge.....	
1829	†Ware, Jonathan.....	Milton.....	1860
1854	Warner, Clinton.....	Westminster	
1863	Warner, Emerson.....	Worcester	
1869	Warner, L. F.....	Boston.....	
1832	Warren, Edward.....	Newton L. Falls	
1846	Warren, George A.....	Hopkinton	
1851	Warren, George W.....	West Boylston.....	
1866	Warren, John Collins.....	Boston.....	
1820	†Warren, Joseph.....	Middlefield	1853
1854	Warren, Joseph H.....	Boston.....	
1861	Warren, Orin.....	West Newbury.....	
1846	Warren, Royal S.....	Waltham	
1833	†Warren, Winslow.....	Plymouth.....	1857
1835	†Washburn, Nahum.....	Bridgewater.....	1867
1866	Waterman, James H.....	Westfield	
1868	Waterman, Thomas.....	Boston.....	
1849	Webber, A. Carter.....	Cambridgeport.....	
1865	Webber, Samuel G.....	Boston.....	
1859	Webster, Joseph R.....	Boston.....	
1868	Weeks, Albert P.....	Maine.....	
1843	Weld, Moses W.....	Boston.....	
1846	Wellington, J. Lloyd.....	Swansey	
1839	Wellington, W. W.....	Cambridgeport.....	
1839	Wells, David.....	Lowell.....	
1868	West, Benjamin H.....	Boston.....	
1849	West, Joseph O.....	Princeton.....	
1867	Weston, Edward H.....	East Cambridge.....	
1837	Wheatland, Henry.....	Salem	
1863	Wheeler, Charles Aug.....	Leominster.....	
1841	Wheeler, Edward M.....	Spencer.....	
1862	Wheeler, Elbridge G.....	North Becket.....	
1848	Wheeler, William G.....	Chelsea.....	
1865	Whiston, Edward A.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	
1867	Whitaker, John B.....	Fall River.....	
1851	Whitcomb, Charles W.....	Barre.....	
1856	White, James C.....	Boston.....	
1845	White, Robert.....	Boston.....	
1867	White, Robert, jun.....	Boston.....	
1846	Whitmore, George H.....	Lowell.....	
1852	Whitney, Allston W.....	West Newton.....	
1869	Whitney, James O.....	Pawtucket, R. I....	
1835	Whitney, Warren J.....	Boston.....	
1856	Whittemore, H. H. F.....	Marblehead	
1865	Whittemore, Jacob P.....	Haverhill	
1867	Whittemore, Thomas R....	Grafton	
1869	Whittier, Edward Newton.	Boston.....	
1865	Wigglesworth, Edward....	Boston.....	
1834	†Wight, Danforth P.....	Dedham.....	1863
1845	Wilbur, John R.....	Chicopee Falls.....	
1854	Wilcox, Chauncy A.....	Uxbridge	
1838	Wilde, James.....	Duxbury.....	
1863	Wilder, Burt G.....	Boston.....	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1843	Willard, Francis A.	Boston.	
1864	Willard, Robert.	Boston.	
1864	Williams, Alfred G.	Athol.	
1854	Williams, Elisha.	Hinsdale Depot.	
1849	Williams, Henry W.	Boston.	
1849	Williams, Jacob L.	Boston.	
1866	Williams, James Long.	Boston.	
1822	†Williams, Leonard.	Chester.	1827
1864	Willis, John Warren.	Waltham.	
1867	Wilmarth, Jerome.	Upton.	
1866	Wilson, Arthur Hervey.	South Boston.	
1864	Wilson, Benjamin F.	New Bedford.	
1869	Wilson, Charles Alonzo.	Montague.	
1860	Wilter, John.	Brimfield.	
1831	Wing, Benjamin F.	Jamaica Plain.	
1858	Windship, George B.	Boston.	
1867	Winkler, Joseph A.	Jamaica Plain.	
1863	Winslow, Joseph W.	East Hampton.	
1855	Winsor, Frederic.	Winchester.	
1866	Wood, Albert.	Worcester.	
1834	†Wood, Alfred.	Taunton.	1857
1863	Wood, Alexander M.	Boston.	
1856	Wood, Franklin A.	Cambridgeport.	
1865	Wood, George F.	Plymouth.	
1839	Wood, Theophilus E.	East Randolph.	
1860	*Wood, James R.*	New York.	
1855	Woodbury, Elwell.	Chelsea.	
1868	Woodbury, George E.	Methuen.	
1869	Woodman, Aurin P.	Kingston.	
1869	Woods, Leonard.	Malden.	
1855	Woodward, Rufus.	Worcester.	
1833	†Worcester, Jonathan F.	Salem.	1857
1831	†Workman, William.	Worcester.	1869
1861	Wright, Eliphalet.	Lee.	
1821	†Wright, Lucius.	Westfield.	1853
1865	*Wucherer, Otho Edward.*	Bahia, Brazil.	
1837	Wyman, Jeffries.	Cambridge.	
1837	Wyman, Morrill.	Cambridge.	
1855	Yale, John.	Ware.	
1844	York, Jasper H.	Dover, N. H.	
1848	Youngman, David.	Boston.	

*** Fellows of the Society are requested to notify the Treasurer of any errors or omissions in the above Catalogue.

Massachusetts Medical Society.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCILLORS.

October 6, 1869.

The Stated Meeting of the Councillors was held at the Rooms of the Society, No. 36 Avon Street, on Wednesday, October 6, 1869, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

The President, Dr. Charles G. Putnam, in the Chair.

Councillors present:—

Bristol North.
Charles Howe.

Bristol South.
W. W. Comstock,
John H. Mackie,
Charles D. Stickney,
C. L. Swazey.

Essex North.
James R. Nichols,
Stephen Tracy,
Orin Warren.

Essex South.
J. W. Goodell,
Ebenezer Hunt.

Middlesex East.
Alozo Chapin,
S. Watson Drew.

Middlesex North.
Nathan Allen,
Walter Burnham,
F. C. Plunkett,
Chas. A. Savory.

Middlesex South.
R. L. Hodgdon,
Alfred Hosmer.

Norfolk.
G. J. Arnold,
B. E. Cotting,
J. G. S. Hitchcock,
Edward Jarvis,
Alex. Le B. Munroe.

Suffolk.
S. L. Abbot,
James Ayer,
H. I. Bowditch,
B. Brown,
John Flint,
J. B. Forsyth,
G. H. Gay,
A. B. Hall,
G. Hayward,
R. M. Hodges,
C. D. Homans,
G. S. Jones,
G. H. Lyman,
F. Minot,
W. W. Morland,
C. G. Putnam,
C. E. Ware,
H. W. Williams.

The record of the Annual Meeting was read and accepted.

A letter addressed to the Councillors of the Massachusetts Medical Society was received through the Corresponding Secretary, from a physician who therein presented an explanation of the cause of his failure to pass the examination of the Censors in June last, and, for reasons set forth, asked to be admitted to the Society, through the agency of the Councillors.

Voted:—That this letter, together with the amendment to the By-Laws proposed at the last Annual Meeting of the Society by Dr. H. R. Storer, and referred in course to the Councillors, be referred to a Committee of three, to report at the next regular meeting of the Councillors.

Drs. Jacob Bigelow, Ebenezer Hunt, and Joel Spaulding, were appointed the Committee.

Dr. C. D. Homans presented the following motion:—

Whereas, Complaints are frequently made of the inaccuracy of the list of members published annually with the Medical Communications, therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Publications be requested to see that a reliable and trustworthy catalogue of the members of the Society living in Massachusetts be printed and published annually with the Medical Communications, and that the names of all who have ever belonged to the Society be printed once in five or ten years. Adopted.

The Committee on Resignations, through their chairman, Dr. Ayer, recommended that the following Fellows, having attained the requisite age and complied with the conditions of the By-Laws, be, at their own request, made Retired Members:—

William M. Cornell, Boston,
George Heaton, Boston,
R. M. Salter, Boston,
Thaddeus Phelps, Attleboro',

And that the following be allowed to resign their fellowship with the Society:—

Louis E. Franks (removed from the State).
John T. Cole, of Newburyport (resigned practice).

The recommendations were adopted.

By request of the Delegates appointed at the June meeting to attend the National Convention for the Revision of the Pharmacopœia of the United States, the President was authorized to appoint two additional Delegates, and accordingly named

Drs. F. E. Oliver and J. C. White.

Adjourned.

CHARLES W. SWAN,
Recording Secretary.

FEBRUARY MEETING, 1870.

The Stated Meeting of the Councillors was held at the Rooms of the Society, No. 36 Avon Street, Boston, on Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1870, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

The President, Dr. C. G. PUTNAM, in the Chair.

Councillors present:—

Bristol North.
J. R. Bronson,
Charles Howe.

Bristol South.
W. W. Comstock.

Essex North.
J. R. Nichols,
H. C. Perkins,
Stephen Tracy,
Orin Warren.

Essex South.
Ebenezer Hunt,
Augustus Torrey.

Middlesex East.
Alonzo Chapin,
S. W. Drew,
J. M. Harlow.

Middlesex North.
Nathan Allen,
Joel Spalding.

Middlesex South.
J. W. Bemis,
J. C. Dorr,
R. L. Hodgdon,
A. Hosmer,
W. W. Wellington.

Norfolk.
B. E. Cotting,
W. C. B. Fifield,
J. G. S. Hitchcock,
Edward Jarvis.

Suffolk.
S. L. Abbot,
James Ayer,
Buckminster Brown,
C. E. Buckingham,
P. M. Crane,
John Flint,
J. B. Forsyth,
A. B. Hall,

George Hayward,	F. Minot,	*Worcester.*
C. D. Homans,	W. W. Morland,	Warren Tyler.
J. B. S. Jackson,	S. Morrill,	
Geo. S. Jones,	D. H. Storer,	*Worcester North.*
Joseph S. Jones,	C. E. Ware,	David Parker.
G. H. Lyman,	H. W. Williams.	

The records of the October meeting were read and accepted.

A petition was presented from Dr. Daniel Perley and others, of Lynn, requesting, for reasons set forth, to be set off from Essex South District Medical Society, and to be formed into a district by themselves.

Referred, according to usage, to a Committee consisting of one from each of the proposed sections and one not of the District.

Drs. Cotting, of Norfolk, Hunt, of Essex South, and Breed, of Lynn, were appointed the Committee.

The Committee on Resignations, through Dr. Ayer, Chairman, recommended that the following named persons, having reached the age of 60 and paid their dues, be allowed to become Retired Members:—

Theophilus E. Wood, E. Randolph,
Stephen M. Gale, Newburyport,
John Jeffries, Boston.

They also recommended that

Edward A. Whiston, having relinquished practice, be allowed to resign membership.

The recommendations were adopted.

The Committee to whom were referred a proposed amendment of the By-Laws, offered at the last Annual meeting of the Society, and the letter of the rejected applicant, received at the last Stated Meeting of the Councillors, reported, through their Chairman, Dr. Jacob Bigelow,

That there is no occasion for making the proposed alteration in the By-laws. They also reported that no authority

exists for interference in the duties and decisions which by law are vested exclusively in the Censors.

After an animated discussion, in which Drs. D. H. Storer, E. Hunt, H. C. Perkins, E. Jarvis, B. E. Cotting, H. W. Williams, A. Chapin, G. H. Lyman, J. R. Bronson, J. Ayer and others took a part, the Report of the Committee was "accepted and adopted" by a vote of 43 to 1.

The President appointed as a Committee to procure papers for the Annual Meeting, the same gentlemen who served last year, viz.: Drs. G. C. Shattuck, H. I. Bowditch, E. Jarvis and H. W. Williams.

Adjourned.

CHARLES W. SWAN,
Recording Secretary.

Annual Meeting of Councillors.

The Annual Meeting of the Councillors was held at the Rooms of the Society, No. 36 Avon street, on Tuesday evening, May 24, 1870, at 7½ o'clock.

The President, Dr. Charles G. Putnam, in the chair.

Councillors present:—

Barnstable.
J. Leonard.
Peter Pineo.

Berkshire.
N. S. Babbitt,
C. T. Collins,
W. M. Mercer,
H. L. Sabin.

Bristol North.
Joseph Murphy,
Nomus Paige.

Bristol South.
George Atwood,
W. W. Comstock,
F. H. Hooper,
J. H. Mackie,
H. H. Sproat,
C. L. Swasey.

Essex North.
W. D. Lamb,
H. C. Perkins.

Essex South.
Ebenezer Hunt.

Franklin.
C. M. Duncan.

Hampden.
G. G. Tucker.

Hampshire.
John Dole,
S. A. Fiske.

Middlesex East.
F. F. Brown.

Middlesex North.
Nathan Allen,
Joel Spalding.

Middlesex South.
J. W. Bemis,
J. C. Dorr,
R. L. Hodgdon,
A. C. Webber,
W. W. Wellington,
J. W. Willis,
Morrill Wyman.

Norfolk.
G. J. Arnold,
B. E. Cotting,
Benj. Cushing,
F. F. Forsaith,
J. G. S. Hitchcock,
C. C. Holmes,
Edward Jarvis,
A. Le B. Monroe.

Plymouth.
Asa Millet,
N. B. Tanner.

Suffolk.
S. L. Abbot,
James Ayer,
H. J. Bigelow,
C. E. Buckingham,
S. Cabot,
P. M. Crane,
Calvin Ellis,
John Flint,
J. B. Forsyth,
G. H. Gay,
A. B. Hall,
George Hayward,
R. M. Hodges,
C. D. Homans,
William Ingalls,
J. B. S. Jackson,
George S. Jones,
Joseph S. Jones,
G. H. Lyman,
Francis Minot,
W. W. Morland,
Samuel Morrill,
D. H. Storer,
D. McB. Thaxter.

Worcester.
T. H. Gage,
W. H. Lincoln,
Oramel Martin,
J. G. Park,
Warren Tyler.

Worcester North.
C. C. Field,
Alfred Hitchcock,
Alfred Miller.

The records of the preceding meeting were read and accepted.

The President appointed a Committee of one from each district to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and also Orator, Anniversary Chairman and Committee of Arrangements.

The Secretary read the names of new and of deceased members.

The Reports of the Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer and Librarian were received.

The Auditing Committee reported that the accounts were correctly cast and properly vouched; and the Treasurer's Report was then accepted.

The Committee on Resignations, through their Chairman, Dr. Ayer, presented their Report, recommending the following list of Fellows for retirement:—

Drs. W. G. Smith, Cabotville,
William F. Perry, Mansfield,
Stephen Ball, Boston,
Hanover Dickey, Lowell,
S. G. Burnap, Holliston.

The Committee also recommended that the following be allowed to resign membership:—

Drs. Thomas G. Nichols, Freetown,
(resigned practice.)
G. C. S. Choate, Taunton,
(removed from the State.)
A. S. M'Lean, Springfield.
William Holbrook, Palmer.

These recommendations were adopted.

The President appointed the following

Standing Committees.

Committee on Publications.

Drs. G. C. Shattuck, B. E. Cotting, Luther Parks.

On Resignations.

Drs. J. Ayer, F. Minot, C. Ellis.

On Finances.

Drs. G. H. Lyman, William Read, J. N. Borland.

On motion of Dr. Sullivan, of Middlesex South, that the next place for the Annual Meeting be in Worcester, and amended by Dr. Hunt, of Essex South, it was

Voted: That the next Annual Meeting be held in Boston.

Voted, on motion of Dr. Upham, of Boston, that the meeting be on the first Wednesday in June.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following list of Candidates for offices.

For *President*, ... Dr. Samuel A. Fisk.
Vice President, ... Dr. Ebenezer Hunt.
Corresponding Secretary, . . Dr. C. D. Homans.
Recording Secretary, ... Dr. C. W. Swan.
Librarian, ... Dr. J. C. White.
Treasurer, ... Dr. F. Minot.
Orator, ... Dr. H. J. Bigelow.
Anniversary Chairman, . . Dr. Luther Parks.

Committee of Arrangements, Drs. C. D. Homans, A. P. Hooker, R. M. Hodges, A. Coolidge and J. N. Borland.

Drs. Morrill Wyman and S. L. Abbot were appointed *Scrutineers*.

After the balloting, the Scrutineers reported that the Candidates nominated by the Committee were duly elected.

The Committee, to whom was referred the petition for division of Essex South District Medical Society, made a report through their Chairman, Dr. Cotting.

Thereupon, after discussion of the subject,

Voted: That the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

Dr. R. L. Hodgdon, of Middlesex South, in behalf of the Delegates appointed to represent the Massachusetts Medical Society in the meeting of the American Medical Association recently held at Washington, D. C., made a report, representing that a protest had been made against the admission into that Association of the Delegates from the Massachusetts Medical Society by certain physicians from Massachusetts, and stating "that, as the protest was wholly unexpected, no one was prepared to meet the deliberate and premeditated attack of the parties supporting the accusation, who came to Washington with the apparent intention of bringing the Massachusetts Medical Society into disrepute."

"Therefore, they would recommend to the Council to appoint a Committee of five Fellows of the Society to consider

these matters by giving a hearing to such members of the Society as the Committee may deem expedient, and to report in writing, at the next regular meeting of the Council, if any action upon this their present report is necessary to the welfare of the Society."

(Signed) R. L. Hodgdon,
Oramel Martin,
Robert Amory,
Henry Tuck,
C. T. Collins, of Berkshire,
J. Orne Green,
J. Collins Warren.

Dr. J. L. Sullivan, of Malden, rose to correct alleged misrepresentations. The protest was from a Society and not from individuals, as set forth in the Report of the Delegates just read; and notice had been given in the journal of that Society months previously.

After an animated and somewhat irregular discussion, on motion of Dr. Wellington, of Cambridgeport, amended by Dr. Millet, of Bridgewater,

Voted: That so much of the Report be accepted as refers to the appointment of a Committee; and that the whole matter, with all the papers from the Delegates, and Dr. Sullivan, and any others interested, be referred to that Committee.

The following gentlemen were appointed the Committee:

Drs. W. W. Wellington, Cambridgeport (Chairman),
Asa Millet, Bridgewater,
Charles A. Savory, Lowell,
J. Bronson, Attleboro',
Alfred Hosmer, Watertown.

Adjourned.

After adjournment the Councillors partook of an entertainment prepared by the Committee of Arrangements.

CHARLES W. SWAN,
Recording Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

First Day's Meeting.

The Society was called to order by the President at 12 o'clock, noon, May 24, 1870, in Horticultural Hall, Boston.

The following papers were read:

I.—Addison's Disease, by Thomas H. Gage, M.D., Worcester.

II.—Preservation of Anatomical Specimens, by Thomas Dwight, Jr., M.D., Boston.

III.—Malignant Pustule, Charbon Fever, by Silas E. Stone, M.D., Walpole.

The Society adjourned at 1.40 o'clock, and re-assembled at 4, P.M., when the following paper was read:

IV.—Late Contributions to Aural Surgery, by Clarence J. Blake, M.D., Boston.

Adjourned at 5, P.M.

CHAS. W. SWAN,
Recording Secretary.

Second Day.

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held in Horticultural Hall, May 25, 1870, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

The President, Dr. C. G. Putnam, in the Chair.

The Secretary read the records of the last Annual Meeting of the Society.

The Secretary read the names of those who have been admitted, and of the members who have deceased during the year.

Fellows admitted since June 2, 1869.

Ezra B. Aldrich	Lowell.
Elton J. Bassett	Taunton.
Henry N. Brown	North Attleboro'.
David Clark	Springfield.
George W. Davis	Worcester.
Wesly Davis	"
Eben W. Drake	Middleborough.
William H. Emery	Roxbury District.
Philemon Eveleth	Marblehead.
Richard Cranch Greenleaf	Boston.
Sanford Hanscom	East Somerville.
John Hart	Roxbury District.
Benjamin H. Hartwell	Groton Junction.
Wm. Henry Howe Hastings	Boston.
Stephen W. Hayes	New Bedford.
William H. Hildreth	Fitchburg.
John Hooker	Springfield.
Henry Hooper	Marblehead.
Edward P. Hurd	Newburyport.
John F. Hurley	Chicopee.
Barker Brooks Kent	South Boston.
J. B. Learned	Northampton.
John O. Marble	Worcester.
Horace Eugene Marion	Brighton.
Martin L. Meade	Conway.
James Morrison	Quincy.
Edward G. Morse	Roxbury District.
Benjamin F. Moulton	Lawrence.
Arthur W. Nichols	Roxbury District.
Charles W. Page	Fitchburg.
Edmund M. Pease	Springfield.
Eugene C. Peck	West Boylston.
Warren Peirce	Sterling.
Amos B. Penn	East Taunton.
Edward Everett Perry	Boston.
H. T. Phillips	Cheshire.
George H. Pillsbury	Lowell.

Charles P. Putnam	Boston.
James J. Putnam	Boston.
Wentworth Henry Quigley	Hillsborough, N. S.
Hosea Mason Quinby	Malden.
Oscar S. Roberts	Pittsfield.
Charles E. Sanborn	Winchester.
Charles B. Sanders	Lowell.
Christopher Seymour	Hinsdale.
James Griswold Shannon	Boston.
Herbert Shurtleff	South Scituate.
Isaac H. Stearns	Augusta, Me.
Charles Wistar Stevens	Charlestown.
William Newcomb Stone	Wellfleet.
Charles C. Talbot	Lawrence.
Vernon O. Taylor	Athol Depot.
Frederick H. Thompson	Lancaster.
Reuben Willis	Weston.

Total, 54.

List of Deceased Fellows.

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Decease.	Age
1846	Atkinson, Josiah	Newburyport	June 21, 1869	52
1828	Barrett, Benjamin	Northampton	" 14, 1869	73
1827	Boutelle, Thomas R.	Fitchburgh	July 13, 1869	74
1856	Coolidge, James	Athol Depot	Oct. 16, 1869	38
1840	Cummings, John A.	Boston	March 4, 1870	53
1865	Dalton, Geo. Osgood	Woburn	Feb. 12, 1870	30
1843	Gardner, Johnson	Providence, R.I.	1869	70
1829	Hayden, John C.	Cambridge	July 30, 1869	67
1867	Heaton, Charles W.	Boston	1869	
1855	Henderson, Jophanus	E. Somerville	August 7, 1869	60
1822	Heywood, Benjamin F.	Worcester	Dec. 7, 1869	75
1826	Hooker, Anson	E. Cambridge	Nov. 6, 1869	70
1837	Lamson, Josiah	Essex	April 16, 1870	81
1868	Langlois, Joseph E.	Nashua, N. H.	July, 1869	27
1848	Miller, Lewis L.*	Providence, R.I.	March, 1870	73
1840	Paine, Stephen A.	Provincetown	1869	
1845	Palmer, Edward D. G.	Boston	June 28, 1869	
1865	Ropes, Francis C.	Boston	Sept. 15, 1869	31
1867	Scott, Anderson L.	Boston	May 5, 1870	33
1818	Stimson, Jeremy	Dedham	August 12, 1869	86
1827	Stone, Ebenezer	Walpole	August 13, 1869	72
1833	Swan, Caleb	Easton	March 19, 1870	76
1868	Swett, George W.	Jamaica Plain	1869	26
1820	Townsend, Solomon D.	Boston	Sept. 19, 1869	76
1846	Whitmore, George H.	Lowell	1870	47
1861	Willard, Josiah N.	Philadelphia	April 30, 1870	34
1833	Worcester, Jona. F.	Salem	Sept. 8, 1869	63

* Honorary Fellow.

The Treasurer read his annual report, which had been placed on file. The Auditing Committee reported that the Treasurer's Accounts were correctly cast and properly vouched, and that there was a balance on hand of $2,335.38.

The President announced the following names of Delegates from other State Societies:

Dr. Thomas H. Marshall, *New Hampshire Medical Society.*
" T. L. Estabrook, *Maine Medical Society.*
" I. G. Porter, *Connecticut Medical Society.*
" H. D. Didama, *Med. Society of the State of New York.*
" Hiram Corliss, " " " "

who severally addressed the meeting.

On motion of Dr. H. R. Storer, it was

Voted: "That the hour of 11¼ o'clock this day be appointed to receive and act upon any communication that may be presented from either of the District Medical Societies."

Dr. D. W. Cheever exhibited to the Society a "*New Mode of Demonstrating Hernia*" by colored illustrations, designed and executed by Dr. George L. Underwood, of Boston, a Fellow of this Society. Dr. Cheever said that the idea of demonstrating hernia by colored sections had suggested itself to him on account of the extreme difficulty he had always experienced in teaching the subject to a class. These pictures were in water-colors, drawn by hand and mathematically enlarged from the standard plates of Cooper, Scarpa and Cloquet, to two and a half times life-size. They were in no sense diagrams, but correct anatomical plates of hernia. Their distinctive peculiarity consists in their being so drawn on different planes, that each covering of fascia or muscle could be turned back in separate layers, thus imitating the order of nature, and making apparent to a large number of persons minute details of anatomy which they could otherwise see only one by one.

(The President being called out, Dr. Sabin, Vice-President, took the Chair.)

At 11¼ o'clock, Dr. Sullivan, of Malden, presented a communication from the Middlesex South District Medical Society, in reference to Art. I. of the By-laws of the State Society, and in accordance with said communication presented by him, he moved :

That the By-laws of the Massachusetts Medical Society be amended by striking out the following paragraph from Art. I. of the said By-laws, viz.: "But any person having graduated as Doctor of Medicine at Harvard University or the Berkshire Medical Institution, shall, if otherwise qualified, be admitted without further examination as to his medical attainments."

At this point, it being ruled that, according to By-law XXXII., amendments can be acted upon only at adjournments of anniversary meetings, on motion of Dr. H. R. Storer, the Society adjourned for five minutes; and, being called to order, after a desultory debate and a variety of suggestions as to the legality of the proceedings, the proposed amendment of the By-laws, offered by Dr. Sullivan, was, at length, voted, and sent to the Councillors for concurrence.

Dr. Sabin, of Williamstown, with a few appropriate remarks, presented a series of resolutions commemorative of Dr. Alden March, of Albany, a native of Massachusetts, and always a hearty sympathizer with the members of this Society. Dr. Corliss, of the New York State Medical Society, concurred with Dr. Sabin in his estimate of Dr. March's character, and the resolutions were then passed and ordered to be entered upon the records.

(The President having resumed the chair)

Dr. Bundy, of Boston, offered a resolution, which, having been amended by Dr. H. R. Storer, amid much confusion passed as follows:—

"*Resolved*, That the Massachusetts Medical Society hereby expels from fellowship all those who publicly profess to practise in accordance with any exclusive dogma, whether calling themselves homœopaths, hydropaths, eclectics, or what not, in violation of the Code of Ethics of the American Medical Association."

At 1 o'clock, Dr. W. W. Wellington, of Cambridgeport, delivered the Annual Discourse, on "Modern Medicine; its Need and its Tendency."

Voted: That the thanks of the Society be presented to Dr. Wellington for his able, instructive and highly interesting discourse.

The retiring President then introduced to the Society the President elect, who, on taking the Chair, made a few appropriate remarks.

At 2 o'clock the Society adjourned, and proceeded to the upper hall, where dinner was served for about six hundred Fellows. After dinner the usual welcome was extended to those present by the Anniversary Chairman, Dr. G. H. Lyman, of Boston, in a short speech, followed by responses to toasts from Gov. Claflin, Dr. Fisk, President elect, Mayor Shurtleff, M.D., Dr. O. W. Holmes (Poem), Rev. Phillips Brooks, Hon. Dwight Foster, Dr. Wellington, Commodore Stedman, Gen. Benham, Dr. Babbitt, of North Adams, and others.

Adjourned at 5, P.M.

CHARLES W. SWAN,
Recording Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

THE Treasurer begs to report that the amount received during the year was $9,075.38. The amount expended was $6,740.00, leaving a balance on hand of $2,335.38. The items of receipt and expenditure will be found in the Analysis Report herewith annexed. The Society's property remains the same as at the last Annual Meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

F. MINOT, *Treasurer.*

BOSTON, MAY 21, 1870.

Dr. Francis Minot, Treasurer, in Account with Massachusetts Medical Society. Cr.

To Balance on hand, May 31, 1869,			$1916 37
Received at Annual Meeting (exclusive of Suffolk District),			630 00
Sundry Assessments (exclusive of Suffolk District),			256 00
From Districts,	Barnstable,	$60 00	
	Berkshire,	229 50	
	Bristol North,	95 00	
	Bristol South,	80 00	
	Essex North,	200 00	
	Essex South,	15 00	
	Franklin,	60 00	
	Hampden,	233 00	
	Hampshire,	135 00	
	Middlesex East,	95 00	
	Middlesex North,	185 00	
	Norfolk,	160 00	
	Plymouth,	65 00	
	Suffolk,	1270 00	
	Worcester,	301 00	3183 50
Interest—General Fund,		731 46	
Shattuck Fund,		662 44	
Phillips Fund,		623 12	
			2017 02
Rents,			1008 49
Diplomas,			25
Prize, given by a Fellow of the Society,			30
Sundries,			9
			$9075 38

[E. & O. E.]

Refunded to Districts.	Barnstable,	$20 50	
	Berkshire,	72 29	
	Bristol North,	40 00	
	Bristol South,	32 75	
	Essex North,	72 75	
	Essex South,	22 00	
	Franklin,	18 00	
	Hampden,	89 50	
	Hampshire,	44 25	
	Middlesex East,	28 50	
	Middlesex North,	67 03	
	Norfolk,	93 00	
	Plymouth,	28 50	
	Suffolk,	386 85	
	Worcester,	97 80	1113 72
Publications,			2128 98
Rents, Taxes, Fuel, Gas, Water and Care of Room,			1158 60
Interest,			73 00
Expenses of Annual Meeting.	Dinner,	1700 00	
	Music Hall and Organ,	210 00	
	Sundries,	20 00	1930 00
Treasurer's Salary,			300 00
Sundries,			35 70
Balance on hand, May 31, 1870,			2335 38
			$9075 38

FRANCIS MINOT, Treasurer.

Officers of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

1870—1871.

Chosen May 25, 1870.

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Josiah S. Hammond.
Christopher C. Holmes.
Edward B. Peirson.
Joel Spaulding.
Franklin Bonney.
Seneca Sargent.
Chauncy A. Wilcox.
A. Calhoun Deane.
Andrew M. Smith.
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☞*The list is intended to contain the Active and Retired Members now residing in the State, and such as have retained membership after removal.*

Retired Members have the sign [†] prefixed to their names. Those in Italics are Honorary Members.

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1854	Abbé, Edward P.	New Bedford	
1855	Abbot, Ezra	Canton	
1851	Abbot, Oscar D.	Manchester, N. H.	
1841	Abbot, Samuel L.	Boston	
1840	†Abbott, Jehiel	Westfield	1859
1862	Abbott, Samuel Warren	Wakefield	
1838	Adams, Abel B.	Lexington	
1865	Adams, B. F. D.	Waltham	
1869	Adams, Henry O.	So. Royalston	
1866	Adams, James Foster Alleyne	Pittsfield	
1851	Adams, Lucius S.	Stockbridge	
1847	Adams, Zabdiel B.	Framingham	
1867	Ahearne, Cornelius Aug. Jr.	Lynn	
1869	Ahern, William	Springfield	
1865	Aiken, Elisha W.	Boston	
1847	Ainsworth, F. S.	Boston	
1818	Alden, Ebenezer	Randolph	
1870	Aldrich, Ezra B.	Lowell	
1835	Alexander, Andrew	Harrison Square	
1860	Allen, A. N.	Pittsfield	
1864	Allen, Charles Gilbert	Barre	
1843	†Allen, Charles H.	Cambridgeport	1869
1866	Allen, George Otis	East Jaffrey, N. H.	
1852	Allen, Ira	Boston Highlands	
1859	Allen, Justin	Topsfield	
1842	Allen, Nathan	Lowell	
1862	Allen, William George	Mansfield	
1830	*Almon, William*	Halifax, N. S.	
1869	Ames, Charles Peter	New Orleans	
1860	Ames, Joseph S.	Holden	
1866	Amory, Robert	Brookline	
1864	Anderson, Alexander	Vallejo, Cal.	
1822	†Andrews, John	Boylston	1855
1862	Andrews, R. Foster	Gardner	
1867	Appell, Jacob Franklin	Boston	
1861	Arnold, George J.	Boston Highlands	
1850	Arnold, J. S.	Dedham	
1861	*Arnold, S. A.*	Providence, R. I.	
1837	Atwood, George	Fairhaven	
1841	Ayer, James	Boston	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1870	Aldrich, Ezra B.	Lowell	
1837	Babbitt, Nathan S.	North Adams	
1864	Bachelder, John	Plymouth	
1846	Bachelder, Samuel F.	South Boston	
1842	†Bacon, Amasa D.	Sharon	1868
1841	Bacon, John	Boston	
1835	†Ball, Stephen	Boston	1870
1867	Ballard, George T.	South Wilbraham	
1837	Bancroft, Amos B.	Chelsea	
1868	Barbour, Charles J.	Winchendon	
1854	†Barker, Bowen	South Hanson	1860
1864	Barnes, Charles W.	Grafton	
1860	Barnes, Edward F.	Marlborough	
1855	Barns, John	Milford	
1846	Barrett, Henry A.	Concord	
1852	Barrett, William M.	Boston	
1863	Barrows, Nathan	Sandwich	
1861	Barstow, Noyes	Indian Orchard	
1852	Bartlett, Cyrus K.	St. Peter, Minn.	
1839	†Bartlett, Francis D.	South Dartmouth	1862
1831	Bartlett, Henry	Boston Highlands	
1833	Bartlett, John C.	Chelmsford	
1823	†Bartlett, Josiah	Concord	1867
1841	Barton, Edward	South Orange	
1842	*Barton, John Rhea*	Philadelphia	
1864	Bass, William	Lowell	
1867	Bass, William Moseley	Hyde Park	
1869	Bassett, Elton J.	Taunton	
1838	†Batchelder, Joseph C.	Templeton	1869
1861	Bates, Joseph N.	Worcester	
1866	Baxter, Joseph B.	Provincetown	
1868	Beach, Henry H. A.	Boston	
1869	Belden, Herbert C.	West Springfield	
1842	Bell, Artemas	Southampton	
1846	Bell, Cyrus	West Springfield	
1853	*Bell, Theodore S.*	Louisville, Ky.	
1839	Bemis, Charles V.	Medford	
1834	Bemis, Jonathan W.	Charlestown	
1857	Bemis, Merrick	Worcester	
1847	Bennett, A. W.	Uxbridge	
1836	Bethune, George A.	Boston	
1853	Bickford, Hezekiah C.	Charlestown	
1847	Bigelow, George F.	Boston	
1844	Bigelow, Henry J.	Boston	
1813	Bigelow, Jacob	Boston	
1866	Bigelow, O. F.	Amherst	
1868	Billings, Charles M.	Hatfield	
1864	Billings, Lucius F.	Barre	
1868	Blaisdell, Walter Channing.	Boston	
1868	Blake, Clarence J.	Boston	
1861	Blake, John G.	Boston	
1852	Blanchard, Albert H.	Sherborn	
1840	Blanchard, Henry	Neponset	
1865	Bliss, Charles	Willimantic, Conn.	
1868	Blodgett, Charles	Holyoke	
1866	Blood, Josiah M.	Ashby	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1868	Boardman, Wm. E.	Boston	
1867	Bodge, James Henry	Boston	
1850	Bonney, Franklin	Hadley	
1870	Borden, Henry F.	No. Bridgewater	
1853	Borland, John N.	Boston	
1859	Both, Carl	Boston	
1835	Bowditch, Henry I.	Boston	
1867	Bowen, S. W.	Fall River	
1863	Bowles, Stephen Wallace	Boston	
1828	†Boyden, Wyatt C.	Beverly	1857
1839	†Boylston, Ward N.	Princeton	1849
1852	†Bradford, David	Montague	1869
1839	Braman, Isaac G.	Brighton	
1866	Breck, Theodore F.	Springfield	
1854	Breck, William G.	Springfield	
1860	Breed, Bowman B.	Lynn	
1866	Brewster, James Bartlett	Plymouth	
1858	Brewster, John M.	Pittsfield	
1867	Bridgman, Marcus F.	Brighton	
1869	Brigham, Edwin H.	Boston	
1866	Brigham, Franklin W.	Shrewsbury	
1852	Bronson, John R.	East Attleboro'	
1836	†Brown, Artemas Z.	Cambridgeport	1853
1844	Brown, Buckminster	Boston	
1864	Brown, Francis F.	Reading	
1861	Brown, Francis H.	Boston	
1863	Brown, Frederick D.	Webster	
1866	Brown, George	Barre	
1869	Brown, Henry N.	No. Attleboro'	
1870	Brown, J. R.	Boston	
1869	Brown, Marshall L.	Winchendon	
1868	Brown, Paul R.	Lenox	
1832	†Brown, Sylvanus	Lynn	1835
1862	Brown, Wm. Symington	Stoneham	
1839	Browne, Charles H.	Boston	
1866	Browne, Wm. Andrews	Boston	
1860	Bryant, Albert H.	Natick	
1867	Bubier, Joseph A.	Boston	
1844	Buckingham, C. E.	Boston	
1865	Bundy, Frank E.	Boston	
1869	Burdick, Frank N.	Pittsfield	
1846	Burdett, George W.	Clinton	
1854	Burgess, E. P.	Dedham	
1859	Burleigh, W. H.	Lawrence	
1830	Burnap, Sewall G.	Holliston	
1866	Burnham, Chas. Abraham	Boston	
1863	Burnham, Walter	Lowell	
1866	Burton, Elijah P.	Iowa	
1856	†Bushnell, William	Boston	1866
1867	Butler, Winthrop	Holmes Hole	
1870	Bushee, James Anson	East Boston	
1843	Cabot, Samuel	Boston	
1862	Calkins, Marshall	Springfield	
1855	Callaghan, M. J.	Boston	
1858	Campbell, Benj. F.	East Boston	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1865	Campbell, W. H.	Boston Highlands	
1868	Carleton, Charles G.	Lawrence	
1862	Carney, Sydney H.	Boston	
1848	†Carpenter, Benoni	Pawtucket	1864
1863	Carpenter, Marcus S	Mansfield	
1832	†Carpenter, Nelson	Warren	1860
1868	Carroll, Albert	Exeter, N. H.	
1848	Chace, John B.	Taunton	
1845	*Chadbourne, Thomas*	Concord, N. H.	
1852	Chamberlain, Cyrus N.	Lawrence	
1867	Chamberlain, Nathan S.	Marlborough	
1814	†Channing, Walter	Harrison Square	1854
1836	†Chapin, Alonzo	Winchester	1866
1863	Chapin, Henry C.	Lincoln	
1860	Chapin, Horace	Somerville	
1846	Chapman, Thomas L.	Longmeadow	
1869	Chase, Henry M.	Lawrence	
1846	Chase, Hiram L.	Cambridge	
1867	Chase, Horace	Boston	
1856	Chase, Irah E.	Haverhill	
1868	Chase, John Winslow	Dedham	
1858	Chase, Preston M.	Danvers	
1836	*Cheeseman, John*	New York	
1858	Cheever, David W.	Boston	
1869	Chenery, Elisha	Beverly	
1830	*Chervin, Nicholas*	Paris, France	
1853	Choate, David	Salem	
1826	†Choate, George	Salem	1857
1817	†Clark, Atherton	East Hampton	1850
1869	Clark, David	Springfield	
1855	Clark, Henry	Worcester	
1835	Clark, Henry G.	Boston	
1867	Clark, J. Laing	Providence, R. I.	
1836	Clark, Luther	Boston	
1867	Clarke, Augustus P.	Cambridgeport	
1847	Clarke, Edward H.	Boston	
1867	Clarke, Ellery C.	Westfield	
1851	Clarke, Rowse R.	Whitinsville	
1865	Cleaveland, Daniel A.	West Tisbury	
1846	Cleveland, Charles D.	Boston	
1869	Clough, Benjamin F.	Worcester	
1843	Clough, John	Woburn	
1840	†Clough, Willard, jun.	Pittsfield	1854
1865	Cobb, John E.	Taunton	
1867	Cochrane, James Briann	Chelsea	
1850	Codman, Benjamin S.	Boston	
1843	Codman, Willard W.	Boston	
1869	Coggin, David	Hingham	
1867	Cogswell, Edward R.	Cambridgeport	
1832	Cogswell, George	Bradford	
1858	Cogswell, George B.	North Easton	
1846	Cogswell, William	Bradford	
1835	Coit, Daniel T.	Boston	
1866	Coleman, Cornelius Francis.	Springfield	
1847	Collamore, Francis	North Pembroke	
1869	Collie, James Ross		

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1855	Collins, T. Clarkson	Great Barrington	
1866	Collins, William D	Fall River	
1854	Colony, George D	Fitchburg	
1846	Comstock, W. W	Middleborough	
1854	Coolidge, Algernon	Boston	
1862	Corey, Charles G	Royalston	
1844	†Cornell, W. M	Boston	1869
1865	Cornish, Aaron	New Bedford	
1869	Cornish, Ellis H	Carver	
1852	*Copland, James*	London	
1837	Cotting, Benjamin E	Boston Highlands	
1866	Cowdrey, Arthur Harris	Stoneham	
1857	Cowdrey, Harris	Acton	
1856	Cowles, H	Saxonville	
1831	Cox, Benjamin, jun	Salem	
1839	Crane, Phineas M	East Boston	
1868	Crawford, John W	Lawrence	
1859	Crehore, C. F	Newton	
1866	Crocker, John M	Provincetown	
1864	*Crosby, Dixi*	Hanover, N. H	
1848	*Crosby, Josiah*	Manchester, N. H	
1850	†Cross, Enoch	Newburyport	1869
1856	Crowell, John, jun	Haverhill	
1869	Crozier, Thomas	Charlestown	
1832	†Cunningham, E. L	Boston	1846
1861	Curtis, Hall	Boston	
1849	Cushing, Benjamin	Dorchester	
1869	Cushing, Henry J	West Amesbury	
1862	Cushing, Jos. Whitney	Boston	
1866	Cushing, Stephen	Boston	
1856	Cutter, Ephraim	Woburn	
1839	†Cutler, William	Reading	1849
1840	Dale, William J	North Andover	
1869	Daley, James	Lowell	
1862	Damon, Howard Franklin	Boston	
1866	Damon, Orison B	Illinois	
1850	Dana, David	Lawrence	
1836	†Dana, Francis	Boston	1854
1866	Daniels, A. H	Amherst	
1842	†Davis, Amasa	Palmer	
1868	Davis, Charles H	Dorchester	
1870	Davis, George W	Worcester	
1867	Davis, Kendall	Athol	
1864	Davis, Orvis O	North Andover	
1867	Davis, Samuel Alonzo	Boston	
1870	Davis, Wesly	Worcester	
1866	Day, Albert	Greenwood	
1862	Deane, Eben A	Montague	
1869	Dean, Henry A	Royalston	
1844	Dean, James B	North Easton	
1860	Dean, John	Boston	
1813	†Dean, Oliver	Framingham	1844
1852	Deane, A. C	Greeenfield	
1866	Deane, A. Sumner	Wrentham	
1839	†Dearborn, Abraham D	Malden	1861

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1862	Dearing, Thomas H.	Braintree	
1832	*De Ferman, M.*	Paris	
1836	*Delafield, Edward*	New York	
1866	Delano, Barna Ladd	Boston	
1863	Denny, James Henry	Hartford, Ct.	
1846	Dennison, George W.	Chicopee	
1834	†Denniston, Edward E.	Northampton	1865
1844	Derby, George	Boston	
1862	Derby, Hasket	Boston	
1860	De Wolf, Oscar C.	Northampton	
1841	De Wolf, T. K.	Chester Centre	
1866	De Wolf, James E.	Portland, Me.	
1846	Dickey, Hanover	Lowell	
1866	Dickson, James N.	Sheffield	
1867	Dill, G. M.	Becket	
1867	Disbrow, Robert	Boston	
1837	Dix, John H.	Boston	
1816	Doane, George W.	Hyannis	
1867	Dodd, Vernon Walker	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	
1841	†Dodge, Franklin	Harwich	1870
1869	Doe, Orlando Witherspoon	Boston	
1869	Dodge, William Lovell	Lancaster	
1839	†Doggett, Perez F.	Wareham	1869
1867	Doherty, Hugh	South Boston	
1861	Dole, Francis F.	North Andover	
1864	Dole, John	Amherst	
1852	Dorr, James C.	Medford	
1865	Douglas, John A.	Amesbury	
1846	Downes, Nathaniel	Hanover	
1860	Dow, John O.	Harvard	
1847	Drake, Eben. W.	Middleborough	
1852	†Draper, Abijah W.	West Roxbury	1869
1867	Draper, Edgar Leroy	Holyoke	
1869	Draper, Frank Winthrop	Boston	
1858	Draper, Joseph	Trenton, N. J.	
1865	Draper, Joseph R.	South Boston	
1857	Drew, David F.	Lynn	
1844	Drew, S. Watson	Winchester	
1868	Drinkwater, Sydney	Haverhill	
1865	Driver, Stephen W.	Cambridge	
1865	Drowne, H. W.	Richmond	
1811	†Drury, Benjamin	Spencer	1832
1868	Drury, O. M.	Orange	
1836	*Dudley, Benjamin W.*	Lexington, Ky.	
1866	Dudley, Henry W.	Abington	
1841	Duncan, Charles M.	Shelburne	
1838	Duncan, Samuel	Williamstown	
1852	Dunlap, James	Northampton	
1837	Dupee, Horace	Boston	
1866	Durgin, Samuel Holmes	Boston	
1842	Durkee, Silas	Boston	
1867	Dutton, Charles	Tyngsborough	
1866	Dutton, Samuel Lane	Boston	
1851	Dwelly, Jerome	Fall River	
1868	Dwight, Thomas, jun.	Boston	
1862	Dwight, William	Bernardston	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1830	†Dyer, Henry	New York	1865
1849	Dyer, Jonah Franklin	Gloucester	
1868	Earle, Pliny	Northampton	
1847	Eastham, Charles	Boston	
1851	Eastman, Edmund T.	Boston	
1868	Eastman, Henry	Pittsfield	
1865	Eaton, William W.	Danvers	
1866	Eddy, George I.		
1867	Edes, Robert Thaxter	Boston Highlands	
1869	Edgerly, D. M.	West Newton	
1867	Edson, Ptolemy O'Meara	Boston Highlands	
1868	Edwards, Charles L.	Hyde Park	
1847	Edwards, Nathan B.	North Chelmsford	
1850	Ellis, Calvin	Boston	
1863	Emerson, James	Gardner	
1867	Emerson, John S.	Lynn	
1869	Emerson, Justin E.	West Warren	
1870	Emery, William H.	Boston Highlands	
1867	Eveleth, Edward S.	East Gloucester	
1870	Eveleth, Philemon	Marblehead	
1862	Everett, James B.	Falmouth	
1865	Everett, Willard S.	Fairmount	
1855	Fabyan, George	Boston	
1869	Fairbanks, Joseph R.	Ashfield	
1866	Fairchild, George E.	Worcester	
1870	Farlow, W. G.	Newton	
1835	Farnum, Joseph, jun.	Salem	
1867	Farrar, David	Leominster	
1848	Faulkner, George	Jamaica Plain	
1837	Fay, Allen C.	Milford	
1866	Fay, George W.	East Weymouth	
1868	Fay, Joseph Allen	Milford	
1861	Fearing, Benjamin, jun.	Wareham	
1829	†Fearing, Elisha P.	Nantucket	1861
1838	†Ferre, Henry	Dalton	1865
1866	Fellathes, G.	New Bedford	
1868	Fellows, Charles M.	Lawrence	
1863	Fenn, Artemas Ira	Boston	
1869	Fernald, Otis	Haverhill	1870
1858	Ferguson, Hugh	South Boston	
1839	Field, Caleb C.	Leominster	
1867	Field, Henry M.	Newton Corner	
1858	Fifield, W. C. B.	Harrison Square	
1866	Fish, D. B. N.	North Amherst	
1862	Fisher, Theodore Willis	Boston	
1868	Fisk, Charles L. jun.	Greenfield	
1852	Fisk, Samuel A.	Northampton	
1847	†Fiske, Calvin P.	Chicago, Illinois	1866
1865	Fiske, Daniel S.	East Brookfield	
1837	†Fitch, Worham L.	Springfield	1864
1869	Flagg, Edwin B.	Worcester	
1861	Fletcher, Samuel W.	Pepperell	
1839	Flint, John	Boston	
1847	Flint, John Sydenham	Boston Highlands	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1841	†Flint, Kendall	Haverhill	1867
1856	Fobes, Joseph B.	Bridgewater	
1847	Fogg, David S.	Dedham	
1851	Fogg, John S. H.	South Boston	
1870	Folsom, Charles Follen		
1846	Folts, Daniel V.	East Boston	
1856	Forsaith, Francis F.	Weymouth	
1835	Forsyth, James B.	Chelsea	
1870	Forster, E. J.	Charlestown	
1857	Foster, James M.	Wilbraham	
1840	Foster, James W.	North Attleborough	
1869	Foster, Simeon A.	South Egremont	
1867	Fowler, Archibald C.	Alston	
1868	Foye, John Wilson	Boston	
1865	Fox, Lorenzo S.	Lowell	
1848	Francis, Tappan E.	Brookline	
1866	Francis, George E.	Worcester	
1868	Francois, Edward A. L.	Saugus Centre	
1839	French, Nathan	Malden	
1865	Frisbie, Jesse F.	Boston Highlands	
1860	Fuller, H. H.	Charlestown	
1842	†Fuller, Milton	Boston	
1867	Fulton, D. M.	Philadelphia	
1867	Fulton, John B.	East Boston	
1869	Fulton, J. B.	New England Village.	
1856	Gage, Daniel Parker	Lowell	
1851	Gage, Edward	Woburn	
1854	Gage, Thomas H.	Worcester	
1869	Gage, William Hathorne	Taunton	
1839	†Gale, Stephen M.	Newburyport	
1852	Galloupe, Isaac F.	Lynn	
1866	Gamwell, Harlin	Huntington	
1866	Gardner, Wm. Wallace	Springfield	
1866	*Garnier, Pierre*	Paris, France	
1863	Garceau, Treffle	Boston Highlands	
1858	Garland, G. W.	Lawrence	
1854	Garland, Joseph	Gloucester	
1849	Garratt, Alfred C.	Boston	
1864	Gavin, Michael F.	Boston	
1848	Gay, George H.	Boston	
1869	Gay, George W.	Boston	
1836	*Giddings, E.*	Charleston, S. C.	
1867	George, Charles F.	Centreville	
1869	Gifford, Benjamin D.	Gloucester	
1854	Gifford, Silas S.	East Stoughton	
1869	Gilbert, Daniel D.	Dorchester	
1854	Gilbert, John Henry	Quincy	
1840	Gile, Daniel	Marblehead	
1865	Gilman, John H.	Lowell	
1867	Goddard, John F.	Cambridgeport	
1866	Goddard, Joshua A.	Huntington	
1849	†Godding, Alvah	Winchendon	1862
1858	Godding, W. W.	Taunton	
1847	†Gooch, William B.	Truro	1861
1859	Goodell, Jonathan W.	Lynn	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1847	Goodnough, Levi	Sudbury	
1869	Goodwin, Charles Quincy	Wakefield	
1834	Gordon, Charles	Boston	
1841	†Gordon, Timothy	Plymouth	1859
1835	Gordon, William A	New Bedford	
1869	Goss, Francis Webster	Boston Highlands	
1851	†Gould, Humphrey	Rowe	1858
1858	Gould, Joshua B	Templeton	
1859	Gould, Joseph F	South Boston	
1846	Gould, Samuel H	Brewster	
1867	Granger, Reed Bartlett	Boston	
1832	Graves, John W	Lowell	
1834	Gray, Francis H	Boston	
1861	Gray, William	Tewksbury	
1868	Greely, George P	Boston	
1827	Green, John O	Lowell	
1868	Green, John O., jun	Boston	
1826	†Green, Joshua	Groton	1867
1856	Green, Samuel A	Boston	
1869	Greene, Charles Warren	Coleraine	
1854	Greene, F. C	Easthampton	
1864	Greene, James Sumner	Milton	
1846	Greene, Moses C	Boston	
1864	Greene, Nath'l, jun	Boston	
1870	Greenleaf, Richard Cranch	Boston	
1867	Greenough, Francis B	Boston	
1831	†Gregg, Samuel	Boston	1860
1858	Griggs, Thomas T	Grafton	
1820	†Grosvenor, David A	Reading	1853
1840	Grosvenor, D. A., jun	Peabody	
1830	†Grosvenor, John M	Woburn	1856
1864	Grosvenor, John Milton	New York	
1867	Grover, George W	Great Barrington	
1840	†Guilford, Jonas	Spencer	1853
1848	Hadduck, Charles B	Beverly	
1846	Hagar, Joseph	East Marshfield	
1869	Hahn, Ammi Rahama	Boston	
1846	Hall, Adino B	Boston	
1866	Hall, Marquis	Spencer	
1867	Hall, Thomas, jun	Boston	
1836	*Hall, William*	Baltimore	
1840	Hammond, Josiah S	Plympton	
1863	Hammond, L. H	West Boylston	
1868	Handy, George W	Boston	
1870	Hanscom, Sanford	East Somerville	
1864	Hanks, Horace T	New York City	
1846	Harlow, E. A. W	Boston	
1847	Harlow, James F	Boston	
1861	Harlow, John M	Woburn	
1842	Harris, Jonas C	Arlington	
1863	Hart, John	Boston	
1870	Hart, John	Boston Highlands	
1859	Hartley, James W	Fall River	
1861	Hartnett, Maurice K	Boston	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1870	Hartwell, Benjamin H.	Groton Junction	
1867	Harvey, Edwin Bayard	Westborough	
1832	†Harwood, Daniel	Boston	1862
1837	Haskell, Benjamin	Rockport	
1839	Haskell, Joseph	Rochester	
1868	Haskins, Alfred L.	Boston	
1866	Hasting, Benjamin F.	South Abington	
1869	Hastings, Joseph W	Warren	
1870	Hastings, Wm. Henry Howe.	Boston	
1869	Hatton, George E.	Dedham	
1851	†Hawks, Elihu S.	North Adams	1866
1869	Hayden, David Hyslop	Boston	
1859	Hay, Gustavus	Boston	
1851	*Hayes, Augustus A*	Boston	
1869	Hayes, Charles	Fall River	
1867	Hayes, Charles C.	Hyde Park	
1870	Hayes, Stephen W.	New Bedford	
1843	Hayward, George	Boston	
1858	Hayward, John McLean	Boston	
1869	Hazleton, Isaac Hills	Mattapan	
1859	Heard, J. Theodore	Boston	
1844	Heard, John	Townsend	
1869	Heath, Charles E.	Monterey	
1842	†Heaton, George	Boston	1869
1842	†Hedge, Josiah D.	Cambridge	1846
1870	Heron, William	Boston	
1862	Herrick, G. H. W.	Charlestown	
1836	*Hewson, Thomas T.*	Philadelphia	
1868	Hildreth, J. L.	Cambridge	
1870	Hildreth, William H.	Fitchburg	
1854	Hill, John B.	Boston	
1869	Hills, William Henry.		
1839	Hitchcock, Alfred	Fitchburg	
1853	Hitchcock, Joseph G. S.	Foxborough	
1864	Hitchcock, Thomas B.	Boston	
1825	†Hodges, Isaac	North Adams	1846
1853	Hodges, Richard M.	Boston	
1854	Hodgdon, Richard L.	Arlington	
1836	*Hodgkin, Thomas*	London	
1869	Hodgkins, David W	East Brookfield	
1854	Hoffendahl, H. L. H.	Boston	
1836	*Holbrook, John E.*	Charleston, S. C.	
1862	Holbrook, Silas P.	East Douglass	
1863	Holbrook, William	Palmer	
1855	Holcomb, C. C.	Lee	
1846	*Holland, Sir Henry*	London	
1860	Holmes, A. R.	Canton	
1841	Holmes, Christopher C.	Milton	
1848	Holmes, Howland	Lexington	
1858	Holmes, H. M.	South Adams	
1836	Holmes, Oliver W.	Boston	
1867	Holt, Alfred F.	Cambridgeport	
1846	Holt, Daniel	Lowell	
1850	Homans, Charles D.	Boston	
1862	Homans, John	Boston	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1855	Hooker, Anson P.	East Cambridge	
1821	†Hooker, George	Longmeadow	1853
1870	Hooker, John	Springfield	
1839	Hooper, Foster	Fall River	
1859	Hooper, Frederick H.	New Bedford	
1870	Hooper, Henry	Marblehead	
1836	Hooper, Robert W.	Boston	
1866	Hope, George Henry	Seaforth, Eng.	
1840	†Hopkins, Lewis S	Bridgewater	1842
1856	Hosmer, Alfred	Watertown	
1869	Hosmer, Charles E.	Waltham	
1869	Hough, George Thomas	New Bedford	
1852	†Hovey, Daniel	Greenfield	1856
1856	How, James C.	Haverhill	
1843	Howard, Frederick	Randolph	
1866	Howard, J. C.	Fall River	
1849	Howard, Levi	Chelmsford	
1851	Howarth, James	Andover	
1823	†Howe, Appleton	South Weymouth	1859
1848	Howe, Charles	Taunton	
1840	Howe, Estes	Cambridge	
1854	Howe, Francis A.	Newburyport	
1857	Howe, George M.	Framingham	
1832	†Howe, Samuel G.	Boston	1850
1866	Howes, Woodbridge R.	Hanover	
1867	Hoyt, A. E.	Natick	
1848	Hoyt, Enos	Framingham	
1844	Hubbard, Benjamin	Plymouth	
1865	Hubbard, Charles T.	Taunton	
1837	Hubbard, George	Boston	
1860	Hubon, Peter E.	Worcester	
1848	Huckins, David T.	Watertown	
1854	Hulbert, Chauncy M.	South Dennis	
1866	Hull, William Henry	Essex	
1867	Humeston, L. F.	Holyoke	
1862	Humphrey, Otis M.	Boston	
1830	†Hunt, Ebenezer	Danvers Port	1860
1867	Hunt, Moses N.	Danvers Port	
1848	Hunt, Otis E.	Waltham	
1859	Hurd, Samuel H.	Charlestown	
1856	Hurd, Yorick G.	Ipswich	
1870	Hurd, Edward P.	Newburyport	
1863	Hurley, John F.	Chicopee	
1866	Huse, Ralph C., jun.	Georgetown	
1864	Hutchins, Isaiah,	West Acton	
1858	Hutchins, John W.	So. Framingham	
1856	Hyde, George S.	Boston	
1840	Hyndman, James	Boston	
1865	Inches, Charles Edward	Boston	
1836	Inches, Herman B.	Boston	
1863	Ingalls, Paschal P.	South Boston	
1866	Ingalls, Richard Maybery	East Boston	
1836	Ingalls, William	Boston	
1843	Jackson, Alexander	Plymouth	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1833	Jackson, Charles T.	Boston.	
1832	Jackson, J. B. S.	Boston.	
1836	*Jackson, Samuel.*	Philadelphia.	
1812	†James, Benjamin.	Weston.	1844
1833	Jarvis, Edward.	Dorchester.	
1854	Jarvis, John F.	Boston.	
1858	Jeffries, B. J.	Boston.	
1826	†Jeffries, John.	Boston.	1870
1868	Jelly, George F.	Somerville.	
1854	Jenks, Thomas L.	Boston.	
1849	Jennings, John Henry.	New Bedford.	
1850	Jewett, Frederic A.	Shrewsbury.	
1848	Jewett, George.	Fitchburg.	
1849	Jewett, Henry A.	Northborough.	
1861	Johnson, Amos H.	Salem.	
1866	Johnson, Eugene Malcolm.	Williamsburg.	
1867	Johnson, Henry.	New Bedford.	
1840	Johnson, Henry F.	Cambridge.	
1870	Johnson, H. H.	Belfast, Me.	
1818	†Johnson, Jonathan G.	Newburyport.	1861
1866	Johnson, Joseph Taber.	Washington, D. C.	
1840	Johnson, Joshua J.	Northborough.	
1845	Johnson, Othello O.	Framingham.	
1866	Johnson, Otis H.	Haverhill.	
1817	†Johnson, Samuel.	Salem.	
1849	Johnson, William O.	Boston.	
1856	Jones, D. Wayland.	Newtonville.	
1867	Jones, Daniel Wentworth.	Newtonville.	
1865	Jones, George Howard.	Boston.	
1846	Jones, George S.	Boston.	
1849	Jones, Henry N.	Kingston.	
1843	Jones, Joseph S.	Boston.	
1862	Jones, Maurice E.	Chelsea.	
1835	†Jones, Nathan.	Wenham.	1857
1859	Jordan, Charles.	Wakefield.	
1867	Joyce, Robert Dwyer.	Boston.	
1830	Keep, Nathan C.	Boston.	
1846	Kelley, Elbridge G.	Newburyport.	
1863	Kemble, Arthur.	Salem.	
1861	Kemp, Alba Enoch.	North Prescott.	
1866	Kemp, Charles Parke.	Springfield.	
1868	Kemp, Edwin A.		
1870	Kent, Barker Brooks.	South Boston.	
1860	Kidder, Moses W.	Lowell.	
1838	Kimball, Gilman.	Lowell.	
1846	Kimball, Walter H.	Andover.	
1848	King, George.	Franklin.	
1842	King, John B.	Nantucket.	
1838	†Kinniston, Timothy.	Haverhill.	1857
1845	Kittredge, Floyer G.	Peabody.	
1861	Kittredge, F. R. C.	Waltham.	
1869	Kittredge, Joseph.	North Andover.	
1834	†Kittredge, Theodore.	Waltham.	1862
1845	Kneeland, Samuel.	Boston.	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1867	Knight, Frederick Irving....	Boston.....	
1867	Knight, Granville.....		
1852	Knight, Nathaniel J.....	East Somerville.....	
1851	Knowlton, Charles L.....	Northampton.....	
1847	Lamb, William Dan.....	Lawrence.....	
1856	Lamson, John A.....	Boston.....	
1865	Langmaid, Samuel W.....	Boston.....	
1865	Lawton, T. C.....	Hinsdale.....	
1869	Laughlin, James F.....	East Boston.....	
1856	Leach, William.....	Holmes's Hole.....	
1870	Learned, J. B.....	Northampton.....	
1839	Learned, E. T.....	Fall River.....	
1865	Leavitt, W. W.....	West Stockbridge....	
1843	†Lee, Henry S.....	Boston.....	1864
1867	Leighton, William H.....	Lowell.....	
1851	†Leland, Phinehas W.....	Fall River.....	1861
1819	†Leonard, George.....	Taunton.....	1852
1831	Leonard, Jonathan.....	Sandwich.....	
1850	Leonard, Marcus B.	East Boston.....	
1851	Lester, William.....	South Hadley.....	
1867	Lewis, Alonzo.....	Hatfield.....	
1827	†Lewis, Winslow.....	Boston.....	1860
1865	Lincoln, David F.....	Boston.....	
1859	Lincoln, George Cooke.....	Natick.....	
1864	Lincoln, W. H.....	Millbury.....	
1867	Little, J. Russell.....	Jamaica Plain.....	
1859	Livermore, Abel C.....	Stow.....	
1862	Livingston, Alfred.....	Lowell.....	
1866	Logan, Samuel Moore.....	East Boston.....	
1869	Logan, William H.....	Boston.....	
1864	Lombard, Jos. Stickney.....	Boston.....	
1862	Lord, Friend Drake.....	Newton L. Falls.....	
1844	†Loring, George B.....	Salem.....	1854
1869	Loring, Lewis W.....	Petersham.....	
1840	Lothrop, John L.....	East Somerville.....	
1833	*Louis, P. Ch. A*.....	Paris.....	
1856	Lovejoy, Oliver S.....	Haverhill.....	
1866	Lovering, John D.....	Essex.....	
1866	Lucas, H. S.....	Chester.....	
1836	*Luzemburgh, Henry*.....	New Orleans.....	
1846	Lyman, George H.....	Boston.....	
1867	Lynam, John Paterson.....	Chelsea.....	
1855	Lynde, James P.....	Athol.....	
1863	Mack, David, jun.....	Belmont.....	
1840	Mack, William.....	Salem.....	
1863	MacGregor, Murdoch.....	Boston.....	
1824	†Mackie, Andrew.....	New Bedford.....	1869
1850	†Mackie, John H.....	New Bedford.....	1870
1864	Mackie, William Basilio.....	Boston.....	
1862	Manly, Edwin.....	Taunton.....	
1840	Mann, Benjamin.....	Boston Highlands....	
1868	Mann, Benjamin H.....	Boston Highlands....	
1843	Mann, Cyrus S.....	Newton Corner.....	
1852	Mann, Jonathan.....	South Boston.....	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1854	Manning, Joseph	Rockport	
1869	Mansfield, Henry Tucker	Boston	
1870	Mansfield, Henry T. B	Boston	
1841	Mansfield, Joseph D	Wakefield	
1870	Marble, John O	Worcester	
1863	Marcy, Henry Orlando	Cambridgeport	
1870	Marion, Horace Eugene	Brighton	
1868	Maxfield, J. G.	Ruby, Mich	
1839	Marsh, Austin	Carlisle	
1858	Marsh, Lebbeus Eaton	Wales	
1831	†Marshall, Jonas A	Fitchburg	1864
1825	†Marshall, Silas	Templeton	1832
1840	†Marston, Ephraim	Bricksburg, N. J.	1867
1852	Martin, Alexander D. W	Boston	
1846	Martin, Henry Austin	Boston Highlands	
1838	†Martin, Henry J.	Boston	1856
1852	Martin, Oramel	Worcester	
1863	Martin, Saxton P.	North Brookfield	
1844	Mason, Augustus	Brighton	
1855	Mason, William	Charlestown	
1850	Matthes, Gustavus S	New Bedford	
1848	Mattson, Morris	New York	
1834	*Maunoir, J. P.*	Geneva, Switz.	
1849	*Mauran, Joseph.*	Providence	
1849	Maynard, John P	Dedham	
1868	McAllister, John G	Lawrence	
1869	McCollom, John Hildreth	U. S. Mar. H., Chelsea	
1865	McDonald, A. E.	Boston	
1865	McDonald, James	Boston	
1865	McDonald, Wm. Lewis	Boston	
1867	McDonough, James A	Boston	
1864	McDougall, Samuel J	Boston	
1864	McLaughlin, Jas. Augustin	Boston	
1864	McSheehy, John J	Boston	
1870	Meacom, John F	Beverly	
1860	Mead, M. S.	Northfield	
1869	Meade, Martin L	Conway	
1867	Mercer, William Marceline	Pittsfield	
1863	Merriam, Jos. Waite	Boston	
1868	Merrill, David	Peacham, Vt	
1831	†Metcalf, John G.	Mendon	1868
1842	Mifflin, Charles	Boston	
1854	Mighill, Stephen	Boston	
1846	Mignault, Pierre B	Worcester	
1867	Millard, Henry J.	North Adams	
1851	Miller, Alfred	Fitchburg	
1869	Miller, Charles Nathaniel	Boston	
1838	Miller, Erasmus D	Dorchester	
1851	Miller, J. Leland	Pittsfield	
1868	Miller, Louis	Stockbridge	
1845	Millet, Asa	Bridgewater	
1860	Mills, C. D	Pittsfield	
1868	Minassian, Simon G	Constantinople, Tky	
1855	Miner, David W.	Ware	
1845	Minot, Francis	Boston	
1862	Mitchell, H. Hedge	East Bridgewater	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1844	†Mitchell, Jacob	Chelsea	1865
1861	Moffatt, George T.	Boston	
1864	Montville, Alfred	Hatfield	
1848	†Moore, Edward B	Boston	1862
1851	Moore, Ira L.	Boston	
1870	Moore, Samuel L.	Boston	
1870	Morrison, James	Quincy	
1842	Morland, William W.	Boston	
1854	Morong, Edward P.	Boston	
1830	Morrill, Samuel	Boston	
1854	Morris, W. B	Charlestown	
1870	Morse, Edward G.	Boston Highlands	
1843	Morse, Horatio G.	Boston Highlands	
1854	Morse, J. R.	North Cambridge	
1846	Morse, Luther B.	Watertown	
1853	Morton, Lloyd	Pawtucket, R.I.	
1870	Moulton, Benjamin F.	Lawrence	
1828	†Mulliken, Isaac W.	Stow	1834
1860	Munsell, G. N.	Harwich Centre	
1867	Munroe, William F.	Boston	
1867	Munroe, George A.	Billerica	
1834	†Munroe, A. Le Baron	Medway	1867
1859	Murphy, Joseph	Taunton	
1856	Neilson, William	Salem	
1862	Nelson, Abiel W.	Mystic, Ct.	
1830	*Nelson, J.*	Montreal	
1813	†Newell, Jonathan	Harvard	1846
1845	Newell, Robert W.	Boston	
1838	Newhall, Asa T.	Lynn	
1854	Newhall, Edward	Lynn	
1870	Nichols, Arthur Howard	Boston Highlands	
1860	Nichols, George H.	Boston	
1865	Nichols, George Merrick	Boston	
1868	Nichols, James R.	Haverhill	
1859	Nichols, John T. G.	Cambridge	
1841	†Nichols, Joseph D.	Tewksbury	1862
1848	Nichols, Thomas G.	Freetown	
1867	Nickerson, Franklin	Lowell	
1847	Nihill, John L.	South Boston	
1865	Norris, Albert L.	East Cambridge	
1866	Noyes, George H.	Fall River	
1832	†Noyes, Josiah	Needham	1868
1842	Nye, James M.	Lynn	
1861	O'Connell, Patrick A.	Boston	
1867	O'Connor, James J.	Holyoke	
1866	Ogden, Wm. Martyn	Quincy	
1843	Oliver, Fitch Edward	Boston	
1855	Oliver, Henry Kemble	Boston	
1837	†Orcutt, Harvey	Westhampton	1866
1858	Orcutt, Almon M.	Hardwick	
1862	Ordway, John P.	Boston	
1841	Orr, Samuel A.	East Bridgewater	
1833	Osborn, George	Peabody	
1868	Osborn, George S.	Peabody	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1836	*Osgood, Daniel*	Havana, Cuba	
1866	Osgood, George Cowles	Lowell	
1830	Osgood, Joseph	Peabody	
1842	Osgood, J. W. D.	Greenfield	
1856	Osgood, William	Boston	
1826	†Otis, George W	Chelsea	1860
1862	Owen, Varillas Linus	Springfield	
1870	Packard, Charles A.	South Deerfield	
1865	Paddock, F. K.	Pittsfield	
1869	Page, Horatio N.	Chelsea	
1854	Page, William H.	Boston	
1870	Page, Charles W.	Fitchburg	
1864	Paige, Nomus	Taunton	
1832	Palmer, Ezra	Boston	
1868	Palmer, Harris O.	Worcester	
1829	†Palmer, Joseph	Boston	1863
1854	Palmer, John K.	Cambridgeport	
1867	Park, John G.	Worcester	
1837	†Parker, Daniel	Billerica	1846
1839	Parker, David	Gardner	
1840	Parker, David M.	Boston	
1864	Parker, Edgar	Saxonville	
1838	Parker, Hiram	Lowell	
1841	Parker, James O.	Shirley	
1847	Parker, Moses	Melrose	
1866	Parker, Moses G.	Lowell	
1861	*Parker, Peter*	Washington, D. C.	
1866	Parker, W. M.	Milford	
1848	Parks, Luther	Boston	
1863	Parks, W. H.	Great Barrington	
1865	Parsons, John E.	Groton Junction	
1850	Patch, Franklin F.	Boston	
1856	Patridge, Louis E.	Natick	
1860	Pattee, Asa F.	Boston	
1852	Pattee, William S.	Quincy	
1869	Paun, Amos B.	East Taunton	
1867	Payne, A. E.	North Bridgewater	
1870	Pease, Edmund M.	Springfield	
1837	Peck, William D.	Sterling	
1869	Peck, Eugene C.	West Boylston,	
1870	Peirce, Warren	Sterling	
1844	Peirson, Edward B.	Salem	
1854	Perkins, Edward A.	Boston	
1851	Perkins, George A.	Salem	
1863	Perkins, George Thomas	Boston	
1830	†Perkins, Henry C.	Newburyport	1869
1839	†Perkins, John	Middleborough	1854
1832	†Perley, Daniel	Lynn	1864
1866	Perry, C. H.	West Medway	
1869	Perry, Edward Everett	Boston	
1851	Perry, Ira	Canton	
1823	†Perry, Nathan	Cambridgeport	1830
1835	†Perry, William F.	Mansfield	1870
1818	†Phelps, Abner	Boston	1847
1844	Phelps, Charles A.	Needham	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1837	†Phelps, Eben S.	Middleton	1852
1841	Phelps, Thaddeus	North Attleborough	
1841	Phinney, Erastus O	Melrose	
1869	Phillips, H. T.	Cheshire	
1837	†Phillips, Henry P.	North Adams	1852
1845	†Pickett, Noble B.	Great Barrington	1862
1836	*Picton, J. M. W.*	New Orleans	
1865	Pierce, Charles L.	Ashburnham	
1839	†Pierce, Delano	Grafton	1847
1850	Pierce, George W.	Leominster	
1840	Pierce, John	Edgartown	
1822	†Pierce, Nathaniel	Ashburnham	1839
1866	Pillsbury, Edward Liston	Boston	
1870	Pillsbury, George H.	Lowell	
1839	Pillsbury, Harlin	Lowell	
1859	Pillsbury, Harlin H.	Medford	
1850	Pineo, Peter	Hyannis	
1863	Pinkham, George Edwin	Lowell	
1869	Pinkham, Joseph G.	Lynn	
1861	Plimpton, Ashael A.	Shirley	
1848	†Plimpton, Daniel B.	North Oxford	1857
1865	Plunkett, F. C.	Lowell	
1837	†Poole, Alexander	Chelsea	1865
1866	Porter, Albert Augustin	Wrentham	
1865	Porter, Charles Burnam	Boston	
1834	†Porter, Joshua	North Brookfield	1869
1870	Post, A.	Westfield	
1868	Pratt, Calvin	Duxbury	
1867	Pratt, Gustavus Percival	Cohasset	
1839	Pratt, Jefferson	Hopkinton	
1865	Presbury, Silas D	Taunton	
1867	Prescott, Charles D.	New Bedford	
1866	Priest, George A.	Manchester	
1859	Proctor, William B.	New Sharon, Me.	
1860	Provan, Robert	South Boston	
1851	Puffer, Chenery	Shelburne Falls	
1830	Putnam, Charles G.	Boston	
1870	Putnam, Charles P.	Boston	
1869	Putnam, Dana B.	Boston	
1870	Putnam, James J.	Boston	
1870	Quigley, Wentworth H.	Hillsborough, N. S.	
1863	Quimby, Elisha Hervey	Salem	
1870	Quinby, Hosea Mason	Malden	
1867	Quincy, Henry Parker	Boston	
1853	Randall, George H.	North Rehoboth	
1832	†Randall, Menzies R	Rehoboth	1854
1857	Ranney, Mark	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa	
1863	Ransom, N. M.	Taunton	
1843	Read, William	Boston	
1852	Renton, George	Boston	
1849	Renton, John	Auburndale	
1823	†Reynolds, Edward	Boston	1869
1853	Reynolds, John P.	Boston	
1868	Reynolds, Samuel M.	Richmond	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired
1865	Rice, A. B	Hatfield	
1866	Rice, A. R	Springfield	
1866	Rice, Charles H	Fitchburg	
1853	Rice, David	Leverett	
1864	Rice, Frank H	Worcester	
1855	Rice, J. Marcus	Worcester	
1855	Richards, James F	Campello	
1839	Richardson, Aaron P	Boston	
1845	Richardson, Eben C	Ware	
1855	Richardson, Horace	Boston	
1856	Richardson, John H	Medfield	
1839	†Richardson, Samuel	Watertown	1862
1867	Richardson, William L	Boston	
1836	†Robbins, James W	Uxbridge	1866
1863	Roberts, Michael	Lawrence	
1867	Roberts, Oscar L	Pittsfield	
1870	Roberts, Oscar S	Pittsfield	
1858	Robinson, Albert B	Boston Highlands	
1838	Robinson, Erastus	Northbridge	
1859	Robinson, J. Henry	Southborough	
1859	Robinson, John L	Wenham	
1862	Robinson, Thad. Pulaski	Newton Centre	
1866	Rockwell, Joseph W	Southwick	
1861	*Roeser, Bernhard*	Athens, Greece	
1855	Rogers, Seth	Pomfret, Ct	
1852	Rolfe, Enoch C	Boston	
1864	Rood, James T	Brookfield	
1834	†Root, Martin	Byfield	1862
1868	Root, Richmond B	Georgetown	
1868	Ruddick, William H	Boston	
1836	Ruggles, Nathaniel	Marston's Mills	
1825	†Russell, George	Boston	1856
1844	†Russell, Henry	New Bedford	1848
1854	Russell, Ira	Winchendon	
1844	Russell, Le Baron	Boston	
1867	Ryan, James C	East Abington	
1860	Ryan, John	Boston	
1837	Sabin, Henry L	Williamstown	
1837	†Sabin, Mellen	Lenox	1849
1837	Salisbury, Stephen	Brookline	
1868	Salomons, Abraham	Boston	
1836	†Salter, Richard H	Boston	1869
1843	Sampson, Ira	Taunton	
1870	Sanborn, Charles E	Winchester	
1870	Sanders, Charles B	Lowell	
1858	Sargent, George W	Lawrence	
1840	Sargent, Joseph	Worcester	
1851	†Sargent, Seneca	Lawrence	1863
1858	Saville, Henry M	Boston	
1850	Savory, Charles A	Lowell	
1866	Sawin, William J	Chicopee Falls	
1865	Sawyer, Benjamin A	Haverhill	
1866	Sawyer, Edward	Bridgewater	
1859	Sawyer, Edward J	Gardner	
1856	Sawyer, Frederick A	Wareham	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1860	Sawyer, John W.	Providence, R. I.	
1842	Scammell, Lucius L.	Hopkinton	
1867	Scott, Anderson L.	Boston	
1839	Scribner, Isaac W.	Lowell	
1833	†Seabury, Benjamin F.	Orleans	1868
1854	Seaverns, Joel	Boston Highlands	
1867	Seavey, Oscar F.	West Amesbury	
1861	Seyffarth, Edmund	Lawrence	
1869	Seymour, Christopher	Hinsdale	
1870	Shannon, Joseph G.	Oakham	
1852	Sharp, J. Caldwell	Boston	
1836	Shattuck, George C.	Boston	
1863	Shattuck, George Francis	Pepperell	
1863	Shattuck, Jon. Chamberlain.	Pepperell	
1852	Shaw, Benjamin S.	Boston	
1868	Shaw, Henry	Bedford	
1860	Shaw, Henry Lyman	Boston	
1827	†Shaw, Samuel	Plainfield	1852
1860	Sheldon, L. R.	Boston	
1866	Shepard, W. Henry H.	Sturbridge	
1846	Shove, George	Yarmouth Port	
1869	Shreve, Octavius B.	Salem	
1852	Shurtleff, Augustine	Brookline	
1870	Shurtleff, Herbert	South Scituate	
1822	†Shurtleff, Samuel A.	Brookline	1853
1834	Shurtleff, Nathaniel B.	Boston	
1868	Simpson, Henry Y.	Worcester	
1857	Sinclair, Alexander D.	Boston	
1836	*Simons, Benjamin B.*	Charleston, S. C.	
1864	Simmons, Marshall E.	Chatham	
1863	Skinner, Edward M.	Boston	
1864	Skinner, John	Boston	
1848	Slade, Daniel D.	Boston	
1854	Smith, Abner M.	Pittsfield	
1842	Smith, Alvan	Monson	
1840	†Smith, Alvah C.	Hamilton	1844
1856	Smith, Andrew M.	Williamstown	
1854	Smith, David Paige	Springfield	
1866	Smith, Isaac, jun.	Fall River	
1824	†Smith, Jerome V. C.	New York	1862
1841	†Smith, John	Wales	1846
1853	Smith, John M.	Barnstable	
1868	Smith, Joseph H.	Lowell	
1836	*Smith, Nathan* R.	Baltimore	
1865	Smith, Norman	Groton	
1868	Smith, T. Delap	East Hampton	
1854	†Smith, William G	Chicopee	1870
1859	Smythe, James	Boston	
1846	Snow, George W.	Newburyport	
1863	Snow, Jesse W.	Boston	
1856	Soule, H. S.	Winthrop	
1850	Southwick, M. D	Millville	
1843	Sparhawk, Thomas	Amesbury	
1848	Sparrow, William E.	Mattapoisett	
1851	Spare, John	New Bedford	
1866	Spaulding, Ebenezer F.	South Boston	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1846	Spaulding, Joel	Lowell	
1849	Spaulding, Leonard	Millbury	
1844	Spaulding, Miles	Groton	
1825	†Spaulding, Stephen H.	Reading	1853
1817	†Spofford, Jeremiah	Groveland	1847
1863	†Spofford, Morris	Groveland,	*1870
1820	†Spofford, Richard S.	Newburyport	1857
1824	†Spooner, John P.	Milton	1867
1864	Sprague, F. P.	Boston	
1853	Sprague, Seth L.	Boston	
1857	Spring, C. H.	Boston	
1868	Springer, William O. G.	South Yarmouth	
1865	Sproat, H. H.	Assonet	
1840	†Stacey, Philemon	Hatfield	1849
1870	Stackpole, George Edmund.	Boston	
1869	Stackpole, Paul A.	Dover, N. H	
1846	Stacy, Horace	Boston	
1869	Stachli, Francis R.	Cambridge	
1836	*Stanley, James*	London	
1867	Starkweather, Charles F.	Middlefield	
1836	†Stearns, George	Groton	1862
1852	†Stearns, Samuel	Greenfield	1838
1860	Stearns, John	Boston	
1869	Stearns, Isaac H.	Augusta, Me	
1868	Stebbins, George S.	Springfield	
1855	Stedman, Charles E.	Dorchester	
1864	Stedman, Joseph	Jamaica Plain	
1835	Stephenson, Ezra	Hingham	
1836	Stetson, James A	Quincy	
1853	Stetson, John	West Harwich	
1869	Stevens, Andrew J.	Lawrence	
1845	Stevens, Calvin	Boston	
1870	Stevens, Charles Wistar	Charlestown	
1868	Stevens, Edmund Horace	Deer Island	
1859	Stevens, Francis J.	Haverhill	
1837	Stevens, John A	Boston	
1851	Stevens, N. C.	West Newton	
1832	†Stevens, William F.	Stoneham	1868
1866	Stickney, A. L.	Sutton	
1852	Stickney, Charles D.	New Bedford	
1864	Stickney, Horatio G.	Springfield	
1854	Stickney, James M.	Pepperell	
1847	Stickney, P. L. B.	Chicopee	
1868	Stoddard, Henry B	Northampton	
1868	Stone, A. J.	Stillwater, Minn.	
1840	Stone, H. Osgood	Salem	
1831	†Stone, Jeremiah	Provincetown	1859
1854	Stone, Lincoln R.	Newton	
1861	Stone, Silas E.	Walpole	
1862	Stone, Thomas N.	Wellfleet	
1870	Stone, William Newcomb	Wellfleet	
1829	Storer, D. Humphreys	Boston	
1853	Storer, Horatio R.	Boston	
1852	Stratton, Elijah	Northfield	
1862	Street, Charles Carroll	Boston	
1847	Streeter, Joseph H.	Boston Highlands	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1869	Stuart, George Albert	Boston	
1862	Sturtevant, Charles	Marion	
1851	Sullivan, John L.	Boston	
1869	Sullivan, Timothy	Lawrence	
1868	Sumner, Allen Melancthon	Boston	
1833	†Swan, Caleb	Easton	1870
1865	Swan, Charles W	Boston	
1857	Swasey, Charles L.	New Bedford	
1863	Swasey, Oscar F.	Beverly	
1846	Sweat, William W.	Mattapoisett	
1854	†Swift, Alfred	South Dennis	1858
1870	Talbot, Charles C.	Lawrence	
1854	Talbot, Charles P.	Dighton	
1854	Talbot, Israel T.	Boston	
1854	Tanner, Nelson B.	North Abington	
1863	Tanner, Nelson B., jun.	North Abington	
1866	Tarbell, George Grosvenor	Boston	
1851	Taylor, Ashmun H.	East Charlemont	
1843	Taylor, Israel H.	Amherst	
1849	Taylor, John B	East Cambridge	
1870	Taylor, Vernon O.	Athol Depot	
1857	Temple, Theron	North Amherst	
1852	Thaxter, Duncan McB.	South Boston	
1845	Thayer, David	Boston	
1830	Thomas, Alexander	Dorchester	
1833	Thomas, Francis	Scituate Harbor	
1857	Thompson, Austin W.	Northampton	
1840	†Thompson, Daniel	Northampton	1861
1870	Thompson, Frederick H.	Sterling	
1861	Thompson, George F.	Belchertown	
1839	Thompson, John L. S.	Lancaster	
1845	Thomson, George N.	Boston	
1858	Thorndike, William	Milwaukee, Wis.	
1849	Thorndike, William H.	Boston	
1857	Tinker, Martin A.	So. Brooklyn, N. Y.	
1842	Tirrell, N. Quincy	North Weymouth	
1837	†Toothaker, Samuel A.	Wilmington	1869
1830	†Torrey, Augustus	Beverly	1866
1862	Tourtelot, Aug. Valentine	N. Grosvenordale, Ct.	
1862	Tower, Charles C.	South Weymouth	
1840	Tower, George	Boston	
1859	Towle, Samuel K.	Haverhill	
1849	Townsend, George J.	Natick	
1870	Townsend, H. E.	Boston	
1857	Tracy, Stephen	Andover	
1864	Treadwell, Josh. Bracket	Boston	
1863	Tripp, B. H.	Rutland	
1851	Trow, Josiah	Buckland	
1855	Trow, Nathaniel G.	Sunderland	
1854	Trow, William M.	Haydenville	
1868	Trull, Washington B.	Boston	
1867	Tuck, Henry	Boston	
1843	Tucker, Elisha G.	Boston	
1855	Tucker, George G.	Westfield	
1867	Tucker, James J.	Chicago, Illinois	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1838	†Tucker, Joshua	Boston	1862
1838	†Tucker, Simeon	Stoughton	1863
1865	Turner, O. C.	Attleborough	
1859	Tuttle, Charles M.	Littleton, N. H.	
1868	Tyler, John B.	Northampton	
1859	Tyler, John E.	Somerville	
1855	Tyler, Warren	North Brookfield	
1839	†Ufford, Edward G.	West Springfield	1862
1858	Underwood, George L.	Boston	
1848	Upham, J. Baxter	Boston	
1861	*Valerj, Geitano*	Rome, Italy	
1845	Vaille, Henry R.	Springfield	
1865	Vaughan, Charles E.	Cambridge	
1866	Wadsworth, Oliver F.	Boston	
1846	†Wakefield, Horace P.	Palmer Depot	1869
1856	Wakefield, Jonas F.	South Malden	
1863	Walcott, Henry Pickering.	Cambridge	
1854	Waldock, James.	Boston Highlands	
1866	Walker, A. C.	Greenfield	
1855	Walker, Clement A.	South Boston	
1864	Walker, J. Edwin.	Boston	
1858	Walsh, Peter D.	Boston	
1862	Ward, Edwin Fletcher.	New York	
1863	Ward, George A.	New Haven, Ct.	
1863	Ward, George Whitefield.	Upton	
1837	Ware, Charles E.	Boston	
1868	Ware, Frederick	Cambridge	
1829	†Ware, Jonathan	Milton	1860
1854	Warner, Clinton.	Westminster	
1863	Warner, Emerson.	Worcester	
1869	Warner, L. F.	Boston	
1832	Warren, Edward.	Newton L. Falls	
1846	Warren, George A.	Hopkinton	
1851	Warren, George W.	West Boylston	
1866	Warren, John Collins.	Boston	
1820	†Warren, Joseph.	Middlefield	1853
1854	Warren, Joseph H.	Boston	
1861	Warren, Orin.	West Newbury	
1846	Warren, Royal S.	Waltham	
1835	†Washburn, Nahum.	Bridgewater	1867
1868	Waterman, Thomas.	Boston	
1849	Webber, A. Carter.	Cambridgeport	
1865	Webber, Samuel G.	Boston	
1870	Webster, John O.	Salem	
1859	Webster, Joseph R.	Boston	
1868	Weeks, Albert P	Maine	
1843	Weld, Moses W.	Boston	
1846	Wellington, J. Lloyd.	Swansey	
1839	Wellington, W. W.	Cambridgeport	
1839	Wells, David.	Lowell	
1868	West, Benjamin H.	Boston	
1849	West, Joseph O.	Princeton	
1867	Weston, Edward H.	East Cambridge	

1865	Wigglesworth, Edward.....	Boston.....
1834	†Wight, Danforth P.....	Dedham.....
1845	Wilbur, John R.....	Chicopee Falls.....
1854	Wilcox, Chauncy A.....	Uxbridge.....
1838	Wilde, James.....	Duxbury.....

Please paste the above slip over names whose residences are incorrectly printed on page 191. The error was not discovered till the copies were ready for mailing.

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1837	Wheatland, Henry	Salem	
1863	Wheeler, Charles Aug	Leominster	
1841	Wheeler, Edward M	Spencer	
1862	Wheeler, Elbridge G	North Becket	
1848	Wheeler, William G	Chelsea	
1867	Whitaker, John B	Fall River	
1851	Whitcomb, Charles W	Barre	
1856	White, James C	Boston	
1845	White, Robert	Boston	
1867	White, Robert, jun	Boston	
1852	Whitney, Allston W	West Newton	
1869	Whitney, James O	Pawtucket, R. I.	
1835	Whitney, Warren J	Boston	
1856	Whittemore, H. H. F	Marblehead	
1865	Whittemore, Jacob P	Haverhill	
1867	Whittemore, Thomas R	Grafton	
1869	Whittier, Edward Newton	Boston	
1865	Wigglesworth, Edward	Dedham	
1834	†Wight, Danforth P	Chicopee Falls	1863
1845	Wilbur, John R	Uxbridge	
1854	Wilcox, Chauncy A	Duxbury	
1838	Wilde, James	Boston	
1843	Willard, Francis A	Boston	
1864	Willard, Robert	Boston	
1864	Williams, Alfred G	Athol	
1854	Williams, Elisha	Hinsdale Depot	
1849	Williams, Henry W	Boston	
1849	Williams, Jacob L	Boston	
1822	†Williams, Leonard	Chester	1827
1864	Willis, John Warren	Waltham	
1870	Willis, Reuben	Weston	
1867	Wilmarth, Jerome	Upton	
1866	Wilson, Arthur Hervey	South Boston	
1864	Wilson, Benjamin F	New Bedford	
1869	Wilson, Charles Alonzo	Montague	
1860	Wilter, John	Brimfield	
1831	Wing, Benjamin F	Jamaica Plain	
1858	Windship, George B	Boston	
1867	Winkler, Joseph A	Jamaica Plain	
1863	Winslow, Joseph W	East Hampton	
1855	Winsor, Frederic	Winchester	
1866	Wood, Albert	Worcester	
1834	†Wood, Alfred	Taunton	1857
1863	Wood, Alexander M	Boston	
1856	Wood, Franklin A	Cambridgeport	
1865	Wood, George F	Plymouth	
1839	†Wood, Theophilus E	East Randolph	1870
1860	*Wood, James R.*	New York	
1855	Woodbury, Elwell	Manchester, N. H.	
1868	Woodbury, George E	Methuen	
1869	Woodman, Aurin P	Kingston	
1869	Woods, Leonard	Malden	
1855	Woodward, Rufus	Worcester	
1833	†Worcester, Jonathan F	Salem	1857
1831	†Workman, William	Worcester	1869
1861	Wright, Eliphalet	Lee	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1821	†Wright, Lucius.....	Westfield	1853
1865	*Wucherer, Otho Edward*...	Bahia, Brazil.....	
1837	Wyman, Jeffries.....	Cambridge.....	
1837	Wyman, Morrill.....	Cambridge.....	
1855	Yale, John.....	Ware.....	
1844	York, Jasper H.....	Dover, N. H.....	
1848	Youngman, David.....	Boston.....	

*** Fellows of the Society are requested to notify the Treasurer of any errors or omissions in the above Catalogue.

Reports of Committees—How to Dispose of them.

When a committee is ready to report, the *first question* is whether the assembly will *receive* the report.

If the assembly, either by formal vote, or by tacit consent, permits a report to be read, the report by such permission is *received*, and goes to the clerk for his files, that is to say, in parliamentary language, lies on the table.

The committee, as soon as the report is read, is dissolved; and cannot again act without new power from the assembly.

The *report* having been *received*, as above indicated, lies on the table, and the matter may end at this point without further action being taken, or a word said.

But if the assembly wishes to discuss, or take action on, any part or the whole of a report, it can do so as soon as the report is read, or at any subsequent time, upon motion properly seconded.

Whenever a report, or any part of it, is thus taken up, it may be treated and disposed of precisely as any other proposition—it may be allowed to stand as it came from the committee, or it may be amended in its statement, reasoning, opinion, or in its resolutions or other propositions, if it contain such—any portion being taken separately, several portions together, or the whole at once.

In whatever way the report be treated, the final question on any portion, or on the whole, as the case may be, is on acceptance, and "*when accepted it is adopted*" (Cushing, p. 151, §295,) by the assembly, and becomes the statement, reasoning, opinion, resolution, or other act, as the case may be, of the assembly, the same as it would have been had it originated in the assembly itself without the intervention of a committee.

(Though the question may be very properly put on acceptance of a statement of facts, reasoning, or opinion; on agreeing to resolutions or other similar propositions; on adopting the order, or on passing or coming to the vote recommended, &c.; all these phrases are only equivalent to *acceptance*, which comprehends them all.)

The points, then, always to be remembered are, that a report is *received* by being allowed to be read; and that the whole, or any part of it, *when accepted is adopted.*

If the above exposition, strictly in accordance with Cushing and correct parliamentary usage, were constantly kept in mind by presiding officers, the deliberations of our societies would be greatly facilitated, and much confusion avoided.

Massachusetts Medical Society.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCILLORS.

THE Stated Meeting of the Councillors was held at the Rooms of the Society, No. 36 Temple Place, on Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1870, at 11, A.M.

Vice-President, Dr. EBENEZER HUNT, in the Chair.

Councillors present:—

Bristol North.
Joseph Murphy,
Amos B. Paun.

Bristol South.
W. W. Comstock,
Jerome Dwelly,
F. H. Hooper,
J. H. Mackie.

Essex North.
J. Crowell,
W. D. Lamb,
H. C. Perkins.

Essex South.
Ebenezer Hunt,
Augustus Torrey.

Middlesex East.
Alonzo Chapin.

Middlesex North.
C. A. Savory,
Joel Spalding.

Middlesex South.
R. L. Hodgdon,
T. P. Robinson,
H. P. Walcott,
A. C. Webber,
J. W. Willis.

Norfolk.
G. J. Arnold,
B. E. Cotting,
W. C. B. Fifield,
J. G. S. Hitchcock,
C. C. Holmes,
Edward Jarvis,
A. LeB. Monroe.

Plymouth.
Asa Millet,
N. B. Tanner.

Suffolk.
S. L. Abbot,
James Ayer,
H. J. Bigelow,
C. E. Buckingham,
S. Cabot,
P. M. Crane,
Geo. H. Gay,
A. B. Hall,
Geo. Hayward,
R. M. Hodges,
C. D. Homans,
J. B. S. Jackson,
Geo. S. Jones,
Jos. S. Jones,
Geo. H. Lyman,
F. Minot,
C. G. Putnam,
William Read,
Geo. C. Shattuck,
D. H. Storer,
D. McB. Thaxter,
H. W. Williams.

The verdict of expulsion in the case of Dr. Asa T. Newhall, of Lynn, for alleged criminal abortion, was announced to the Councillors.

The Committee on Resignations, through their chairman, Dr. Ayer, recommended that the following be made retired members:—

Drs. Joseph H. Smith, of Lowell.
Franklin Dodge, of Harwich.
Josiah S. Hammond, of Plympton.
Luther Clark, of Boston.
A. Brooks, of Boston.

In accordance with further recommendations of the Committee:—

Voted:—That the request of Dr. James P. Prince, now of Boston, to rejoin the Society and to be excused from the payment of assessments accrued during absence in the army and out of the State, be granted.

Voted:—That the name of Dr. J. A. Tilton, of Newburyport, who has failed to respond to the Treasurer since the last meeting, be dropped from the rolls of the Society.

The Secretary read the vote of the Society passed at the Annual Meeting, to strike out a paragraph of Art. I. of the By-Laws, relative to the admission of medical graduates of Harvard University without examination.*

On motion of Dr. Bigelow, seconded by Dr. Ellis, it was carried, *nem. con.*

The Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Councillors, to whom were referred the Report of the Delegates to the American Medical Association; the counter-

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* Act of the State, passed March 5, 1859, viz.:—

"No person shall hereafter become a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, except upon examination by the Censors of said Society; and any person of good moral character found to possess the qualifications prescribed by the rules and regulations of said Society, shall be admitted a fellow of said Society."

statements of Dr. John L. Sullivan, of Malden, and others, together with any other papers pertaining to the matter, made a report through their chairman:

I. That they found the statements in the Report referred to them substantially correct; that objections to the admission to the American Medical Association of the Delegates of the Massachusetts Medical Society were presented by Dr. H. R. Storer and Dr. J. L. Sullivan, *without proper notice having been given by them of their intention to present said objections;*

II. And that, in their opinion, in view of the fact that Drs. Storer and Sullivan were members of this Society, their omission, apparently premeditated, to give such notice was, to say the least, an act of discourtesy which deserves censure. And that, in their opinion, the circumstance that Drs. Storer and Sullivan, in interposing the objections aforesaid, professed to act, or acted, as representatives of a Society called the Boston Gynæcological Society, constitutes no justification of the course pursued by them.

III. The Committee further reported, that the action of the American Medical Association, in effect imposing conditions upon the right of this Society, was ill-considered and unwarranted; and they advised that before again sending delegates a committee be appointed to make a formal representation to the American Medical Association at its next Annual Meeting, with a view of procuring a reconsideration of its action in the premises.

IV. The Committee recommended that no delegates from the Society be sent to the next Annual Meeting of the American Medical Association.

Voted: That these several sections be taken up separately.

Dr. Sullivan pleaded that there had been no intention of

discourtesy or to surprise the Society's Delegates to the American Medical Association.

Dr. Millet argued that the members making the "Protest" were personally responsible, as shown by documents from the Secretary of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Savory described the unusual proceedings of these members at Washington.

Dr. Chapin expressed grief and astonishment that any member should accuse, especially in such a manner, the Massachusetts Medical Society of favoring quackery in any shape, especially as it had done so much, and was ever doing so much to repress it. The acts of these two members at Washington were certainly, to say the least, very unfriendly to the Society.

Dr. D. H. Storer defended the Society, emphatically asserting that it had in its corporate capacity, as well as by its individual members also, himself included, at much sacrifice of labor and means, done all possible to put down charlatanism of every sort—declaring further, that the Society had long ago shut its doors against the admission of irregulars, but could not always restrain men when once admitted.

After some further discussion, Nos. I., II. and IV. were adopted by the Councillors without a negative vote. No. III. was adopted by a large majority—those opposed declaring their wish that no notice be taken of the American Medical Association except by omitting to send delegates in future.

The remainder of the Committee's Report, containing a carefully prepared digest of the Acts of the Legislature relating to the admission of members into the Massachusetts Medical Society, and other papers pertaining thereunto, were referred to the Committee on Publications with power to print such portions thereof as they may think of general interest.*

* Printed in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Nov. 10, 1870.

Voted, on motion of Dr. Chapin, that the Committee on the "Protest" be directed to carry out the instructions with regard to the American Medical Association, as recommended by that Committee. (See ¶ III. above.)

Voted, on motion of Dr. W. W. Comstock, of Middleborough, that the Committee on Publications be requested not to publish in the Society's Communications any obituary notices which are not furnished by some responsible member of the Society.

Adjourned.

CHARLES W. SWAN,
Recording Secretary.

FEBRUARY 1, 1871.

The Stated Meeting of the Councillors was held at the Rooms of the Society, No. 36 Temple Place, Boston, on Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1871, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

The President, Dr. SAMUEL A. FISK, in the Chair.

Councillors present:—

Bristol South.
W. W. Comstock,
J. H. Mackie,
C. L. Swasey.

Essex South.
J. W. Goodell,
Augustus Torrey.

Middlesex North.
Nathan Allen,
J. C. Bartlett,
Joel Spalding.

Middlesex South.
R. L. Hodgdon,
T. P. Robinson,
R. S. Warren,
J. W. Willis.

Norfolk.
G. J. Arnold,
B. E. Cotting,
F. F. Forsaith,
C. C. Holmes,
Edward Jarvis.

Plymouth.
Asa Millet.

Suffolk.
H. I. Bowditch,
Buckminster Brown,
C. E. Buckingham,
P. M. Crane,
C. Ellis,
John Flint,
J. B. Forsyth,
A. B. Hall,
Geo. Hayward,
R. M. Hodges,
C. D. Homans,
William Ingalls,
J. B. S. Jackson,
Geo. Stevens Jones,
Jos. S. Jones,
G. H. Lyman,
S. Morrill,
C. G. Putnam,
G. C. Shattuck,
H. W. Williams.

The President appointed Drs. Geo. Hayward and G. J. Arnold a Committee to examine the Treasurer's account previous to the Annual Meeting, and Drs. Geo. C. Shattuck and R. M. Hodges a Committee to examine the Library.

The President announced that the same gentlemen who served last year had been re-appointed as a Committee to procure papers for the Annual Meeting.

Adjourned at 11.15, A.M.

CHARLES W. SWAN,
Recording Secretary.

Annual Meeting of Councillors.

The Annual Meeting of the Councillors was held at the Rooms of the Society, No. 36 Temple Place, on Tuesday Evening, June 6, 1871, at 7½ o'clock.

The President, Dr. Samuel A. Fisk, in the chair.

Councillors present:—

Barnstable.
Jonathan Leonard.

Berkshire.
C. T. Collins,
H. L. Sabin.

Bristol North.
J. R. Bronson,
Charles Howe,
Joseph Murphy,
S. D. Presbrey.

Bristol South.
George Atwood,
W. W. Comstock,
Jerome Dwelly,
C. D. Stickney.

Essex North.
W. D. Lamb.

Essex South.
Ebenezer Hunt,
E. B. Peirson.

Hampden.
Cyrus Bell.

Hampshire.
O. C. DeWolf,
John Dole,
F. C. Greene.

Middlesex East.
F. F. Brown,
F. Winsor.

Middlesex South.
J. C. Harris,
John Renton.

Norfolk.
Robert Amory,
G. J. Arnold,
B. E. Cotting,
Benjamin Cushing,
G. Faulkner,
F. F. Forsaith.

Plymouth.
Asa Millet,
N. B. Tanner,
James Wilde.

Suffolk.
S. L. Abbot,
James Ayer,
H. J. Bigelow,
H. I. Bowditch,
Buckminster Brown,
C. E. Buckingham,
P. M. Crane,
Calvin Ellis,
John Flint,
J. B. Forsyth.
A. B. Hall,
George Hayward,
C. D. Homans,
William Ingalls,
J. B. S. Jackson,
G. S. Jones,
J. S. Jones,
G. H. Lyman,
Francis Minot,
W. W. Morland,
G. C. Shattuck,
D. H. Storer,
H. W. Williams.

Worcester.
Henry Clarke,
T. H. Gage,
W. H. Lincoln,
Oramel Martin,
B. H. Tripp,
Warren Tyler.

Worcester North.
Alfred Hitchcock.

The Secretary read the names of new, and of deceased members.

The President, according to custom, then appointed a Committee of one from each district to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and also Orator, Anniversary Chairman and Committee of Arrangements.

Dr. Comstock, of Bristol South, in obedience to instruction from the Society of that District, moved that the councillors of each district choose their respective members of the nominating committee. Lost.

The Treasurer read his Annual Report.

The Auditing Committee reported that the accounts were correctly cast and properly vouched; and the Treasurer's Report was then accepted.

Dr. Collins, of Berkshire, stated that he was instructed by his District to propose a return to the old rate of assessment of $3. Lost.

A motion to instruct the Treasurer to remit two-fifths ($\frac{2}{5}$) of the assessment to the District Societies was also lost.

Dr. Shattuck, Chairman of the Committee on the Library, read the Report of the Librarian, in which it was stated that no one had consulted the books the past year. He pro-

posed that the published volumes of the Society be disposed of by sale to members, and the other books deposited in some public library.

Voted, on motion of Dr. Millet, that the Committee on the Library consider what disposition may be made of the books, and report at a future meeting.

The Committee on Resignations, through their Chairman, Dr. Ayer, presented the following recommendations:—

To be allowed to retire:—

Drs. Elbridge G. Wheeler, of N. Becket
(on payment of one assessment).
Harlin Pillsbury, of Lowell.
Stephen Tracy, of Andover.
M. D. Southwick, of Millville.
Benjamin Cox, of Salem.
Benjamin Haskell, of Rockport.
Edward F. Barnes, of Southboro'.
David Wells, of Lowell.
Abel B. Adams, of Lexington.
Charles Talbot, of Dighton.
J. J. Johnson, of Northboro'.

To be allowed to resign:—

Drs. Alexander M. Wood, of Boston,
Marcus S. Carpenter, of Mansfield,
Pierre B. Mignault, of Worcester.

To be dropped from the roll:—

Dr. E. R. Sisson, of New Bedford.

The report was accepted.

The President appointed the following

Standing Committees.

Committee on Publications.

Drs. G. C. Shattuck, B. E. Cotting, Luther Parks.

On Resignations.

Drs. J. Ayer, F. Minot, C. Ellis.

On Finances.

Drs. G. H. Lyman, William Read, J. N. Borland.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following list of Candidates for offices, and the same were duly elected.

For *President*, ... Dr. SAMUEL A. FISK.
Vice President, ... Dr. EBENEZER HUNT.
Corresponding Secretary, . . . Dr. C. D. HOMANS.
Recording Secretary, ... Dr. C. W. SWAN.
Librarian, ... Dr. J. C. WHITE.
Treasurer, ... Dr. F. MINOT.
Orator, ... Dr. NATHAN S. BABBITT.
Anniversary Chairman, . . . Dr. R. M. HODGES.

Committee of Arrangements, Drs. C. D. HOMANS, A. P. HOOKER, A. COOLIDGE, J. N. BORLAND, A. H. NICHOLS, R. AMORY.

Dr. Cotting presented the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were adopted with only two dissenting votes.

Whereas, the Massachusetts Medical Society has always endeavored to make, as its charter emphatically enjoins, "*a just discrimination between such as are duly educated and properly qualified for the duties of their profession, and those who may ignorantly and wickedly administer medicine*," while at the same time it has ever acted in accordance with the "liberal principles" of its foundation, and shown itself ready to examine and to adopt every suggestion, from whatever source, promising improvement in the knowledge and treatment of disease;—

And, *Whereas* it is alleged that some of its Fellows, in opposition to the spirit and intent of its organization, consort, in other Societies or elsewhere, with those whose acts tend "to disorganize or to destroy" the Society;—

Therefore *Resolved*, that if any Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society shall be or shall become a member of any society which adopts as its principle in the treatment of disease any exclusive theory or dogma (as, for example, those specified in Art. I. of the By-laws of this Society), or himself shall practise or profess to practise, or shall aid or abet any person or persons practising or professing to practise according to any such theory or dogma, he shall be deemed to have violated the By-laws of the Massachusetts Medical Society by "conduct unbecoming and unworthy an honorable physician and member of this Society." By-laws VII. §5.

Resolved, in case the Society concur with the Councillors in the foregoing Resolution, that the President of the Society shall appoint a Committee of five Fellows (to hold office one year and until others are appointed) to bring before a Board of Trial any Fellow who, three months from this date or after, shall be found chargeable with the offence set forth in the foregoing Resolution.

Resolved, that, after concurrence by the Society, the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions shall be printed, and a copy sent to every Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

Resolved, that a Committee of three be appointed by the chair to report the action of the Councillors in the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions to the Society *to-morrow* for concurrence.

Dated June 6, 1871.

The Chair appointed Drs. Cotting, DeWolf and Sabin as the Committee to report the action of the Councillors to the Society.

Dr. Wellington, chairman of the Committee appointed by the Councillors to prepare a representation to the American Medical Association concerning the treatment received by the Delegates of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1870, presented a report, which was referred to the Committee on Publications (and the Committee were discharged).

The Committee appointed by the Councillors, at the Stated Meeting in October, 1870, to prepare a "representation to be transmitted to the American Medical Association, concerning the treatment received by the Delegates of this Society at the Annual Meeting of the Association in the City of Washington, May, 1870," would respectfully report:—

That they prepared a "representation" as directed by a vote of the Councillors, and transmitted the same, by mail, to the American Medical Association, at its Annual Meeting in San Francisco, May, 1871. At the same time, a letter was mailed, directed to the Assistant Secretary at San Francisco, enclosing a stamp, and requesting him to take charge of the document, and also to acknowledge the receipt thereof. Nothing has been heard from the Assistant Secretary. Two weeks ago, a letter was sent to Dr. Atkinson, Permanent Secretary, at Philadelphia, inquiring as to the fate of the document. Nothing has been heard from him.

In the newspaper report of the proceedings of the Association may be found the following passage: "Several protests from Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York were referred to the Committee on Ethics."

Whether the document aforesaid is included among "protests from Massachusetts;" if so, what report the Committee on Ethics made, or whether it reported at all; concerning each, and all of these matters, your Committee are profoundly ignorant.

A copy of the "representation" is submitted with this report.

In behalf of the Committee,

W. W. WELLINGTON,

Chairman.

June 6, 1871.

To the American Medical Association:—

The Councillors of the Massachusetts Medical Society, in behalf of said Society, respectfully represent:—

That the Massachusetts Medical Society was regularly organized as a corporate body in the year 1781, under a charter from the Legislature of Massachusetts, and has ever since that time been a permanently organized Medical Society:—that one of the main purposes for which it was created, as expressed in its charter, was that "just discrimination should be made between such as are duly educated and properly qualified for the duties of their profession, and those, who may ignorantly and wickedly administer medicine, whereby the health and lives of many valuable individuals may be endangered, or perhaps, lost to the community:" that the said Society has the legal authority to confer a licence to practise physic and surgery, and embraces among its members all the regular practitioners of the State of Massachusetts, inasmuch as the stigma of irregularity is attached to any one who professes to practise medicine without the qualification of being a member of said Society:—and, it is believed, that the said Society will not suffer by a comparison with similar bodies, in respect to the services rendered by it, and its members, to medical science and to the profession.

The said Society further represents, that it is one of those "permanently organized medical Societies," which, by the terms of the second Regulation of your honorable body, are entitled to appoint delegates thereto; and that it has ever since the organization of your body, until the present year, appointed such delegates to your successive Annual Meetings.

The said Society further represents, that it appointed delegates

to the last Annual Meeting of your body, convened at the City of Washington, D. C., May 3, 1870; that said delegates received the requisite credentials, and were present therewith at the meeting, and took the requisite steps to participate in the proceedings of said meeting as such delegates, when, to their surprise, they learned that they would not be received as delegates, until the question of their right to sit as such had been determined; and that this was in consequence of a protest against their reception, which had been lodged, as is believed, by Drs. Horatio R. Storer and John L. Sullivan, in behalf of a Society called the "Gynæcological Society of Boston." This protest, and the questions raised by it, were referred to the Committee of your body on Ethics, who, after making such examination of the matter as they deemed fit, submitted a report, which was subsequently adopted by a vote of your body. This report in effect declares, that the Massachusetts Medical Society voluntarily and improperly furnishes shelter, and gives countenance, to irregular practitioners to such an extent, as to render it unworthy of representation in the General Assembly of American Physicians.

It is with profound astonishment and regret that we find such action taken by your body towards a Society, which, for nearly a century, has been devoted to the elevation of the medical profession, which has at all times set its face against all forms of quackery and imposture, and the roll of whose members contains many of the brightest names, living and dead, which adorn the profession.

If it could be believed that your body, by this its action, reflected in any degree the hostility, which we fear animated the protest above referred to, the Massachusetts Medical Society would have contented itself with simply omitting to again send its delegates. But we cannot impute any such feeling. We cannot but believe that the action of your body in the premises was, in the hurry of preliminary business, hasty and not sufficiently considered; and that a different result would have been reached had the Committee on Ethics been properly impressed with the importance of being more fully advised of the facts in the case, and especially of the history and constitution of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and of the legal limitations to which its powers are subjected. It is the design of this communication to lay before your body, briefly, such facts as it is believed will lead to a reconsideration of the action of your body in the premises at its last annual meeting.

The Massachusetts Medical Society was founded at a time long anterior to the appearance of the various pretenders, who now infest the community under the names of Spiritualists, Homœopaths, &c., and of course was not established for the purpose of

crushing these particular forms of imposture. The main design of its foundation was to furnish society with a guard against the mischiefs arising from the assumption by ignorant persons of the responsible and delicate office of treating disease, and, to that end, to constitute a responsible body of educated and skilled physicians, authorized by law to examine, and pass upon, the qualifications of those professing to pursue the practice of Medicine and Surgery.

The Society is, therefore, *one of the institutions of the State*, and can exercise such authority, only, as is conferred upon it *by the laws of the State*, and is bound by all the obligations, which the laws impose upon it, touching which powers and obligations, the regular tribunal, and not itself, are the judges.

The Censors of the Society are required by law to "examine all, who may offer themselves to be approved as practising physicians and surgeons, and who have received such an education, as is, or may be, from time to time, prescribed by the regulations of the Society, and who are duly qualified as candidates for such examination."

The Fellows of the Society have the power "to make and enact such rules and by-laws for the better government of the Society, as are not repugnant to the laws of the Commonwealth;" but of course such rules and by-laws must be what the law would regard as "*reasonable*," otherwise they would be held as repugnant to the laws of the Commonwealth; and by "*reasonable*" must be intended what the courts would regard as such, the Society not being the judge of this question.

Among the statutes of the Commonwealth applicable to the Society is the following:—

"Any person of good moral character, found to possess the qualifications prescribed by the Rules and Regulations of the Society, *shall*, upon examination by the Censors, and not otherwise, be admitted a Fellow; and the Fellows shall have the power to suspend, expel, or disfranchize any member of the Society."

The qualifications for membership, established by the By-laws, are as follows:—

"Any person may be admitted a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, who shall have passed a satisfactory examination before a board of Censors as to his credentials, personal and medical qualifications, and character; and shall have signed the By-laws."

"The candidate shall be a person of sound mind and of good moral character; shall be not less than twenty-one years of age; shall have such an acquaintance with the Latin language, as is necessary for a good medical and surgical education; and shall have acquired the principles of Geometry and Experimental

Philosophy. He shall have studied three full years under the direction, and shall have attended the practice, of some respectable physician or physicians. He shall have attended two full courses of lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Midwifery, and the Theory and Practice of Medicine and Surgery."

"No person shall hereafter be admitted a member of the Society, who professes to cure disease by Spiritualism, Homœopathy, or Thomsonianism."

The offences which may be visited with expulsion are specially defined by the By-laws, and of course this punishment can be visited upon no one for any offence not so defined.

The By-laws declaring such offences are as follows:—

"Any Fellow may be punished by censure or expulsion, or having resigned his Fellowship, may be deprived of his privileges, in the manner hereinafter specified, upon charges of the following description made to the President of the Society in writing, and signed by three or more Fellows, viz.:—

1. For any gross and notorious immorality, and for any crime of which he may have been convicted.

2. For any attempt to disorganize or destroy the Society.

3. For the breach of any By-law of the Society for which censure, expulsion, or deprivation of privileges, is made the penalty.

4. For furnishing to any person or presenting in his own behalf a false certificate of character or studies as a student of medicine, tending to deceive the public or the Censors of the Society.

5. For any conduct unbecoming and unworthy an honorable physician and member of this Society." (By-law VII.)

The method by which sentence of expulsion may be imposed is provided for in detail by a By-law. This method involves a formal trial before a Board, constituted for that purpose, upon charges previously made in writing, and signed by three or more Fellows; and also a notice to the accused, who has the right to appear and defend himself.

It will be seen from the above statement, that it is quite practicable for a person to attain the amount of knowledge required by law; to pass the requisite examination, and thus establish his legal right to admission as a Fellow of said Society; and afterward to engage in the practice of medicine according to some exclusive dogma, such as homœopathy, and yet not render himself liable to expulsion. Undoubtedly in some instances, few indeed in the many hundreds of members of the Society,* this act has been committed.

* The Society now numbers more than twelve hundred active members.

That such action should in any instance be allowed to pass without an authoritative condemnation, cannot be the subject of greater regret to your honorable body, than to the Massachusetts Medical Society: but the practicability of applying an adequate remedy, without collision with the civil law, is not plain. It would indeed be simple and easy to frame a By-law, denouncing the practice of homœopathy, as an offence meriting expulsion, and to inflict the sentence. But such action of the Society could be at once challenged before the judicial tribunals, and the question of its validity might ultimately be left to the decision of a jury, containing, very probably, homœopaths among its number.

The members of the Massachusetts Medical Society are willing to go as far as the farthest in pronouncing their detestation of the shallow imposture of homœopathy; but they must consult the dictates of prudence, before selecting an ordinary tribunal as the form in which its merits or demerits are to be sifted and pronounced upon.

They do not say that they have decided not to take the requisite measures to judicially test their ability to rid themselves of pretenders in their ranks; but simply, that they have not as yet deemed it fit and expedient so to do.

It may be said that it would be better for the interests of the profession that the Society should abandon its chartered privileges, and that its members should associate together in a private form, that thus, at least, they could preserve themselves free from irregular intrusion. This suggestion has been considered: but this would involve the surrender of the traditions of a century, of an accumulated property, and of other important privileges and facilities, into the hands of those very pretenders, whose presence among them has been complained of.

Enough has been said to show that the subject upon which your body felt called upon to take action, last year, is encompassed with serious difficulties, which perhaps were not then made apparent. The Massachusetts Medical Society ventures to express the hope that the vote then passed will be rescinded: at the same time, it takes the liberty of saying that it is no suppliant for the privilege of representation, and does not feel justified in surrendering its convictions, touching the most expedient method of managing its internal concerns, for the sake of securing it: and it ventures, with the most perfect respect, to express the opinion, that the American Medical Association can hardly possess a full knowledge and appreciation of what can, and ought to, be done by the Massachusetts Medical Society, in the matter herein discussed.

If any apparent irregularities are suffered to continue in the Massachusetts Medical Society, it is because, in the opinion of the Society, more serious mischief will result to the profession and to

medical science by the attempt to remove them, than by quietly ignoring them.

The Massachusetts Medical Society does not desire in this representation to give occasion for any controversy with or concerning individuals. Nevertheless, it is proper, in order to a full understanding of the weight and importance of the protest lodged against its delegates, to state that the gentlemen interposing this protest were themselves Fellows of the Society. They *may* have been of the opinion that the Society had the power to do what they thus arraigned it for not having done: yet neither of them ever made the attempt to test either the power or the disposition of the Society by making charges and demanding the trial of any irregular practitioner. They were unconsciously arraigning their own self-admitted short-comings while attempting, for some undisclosed purpose, to bring their own Society into disrepute. It is farther to be observed that these gentlemen not only came into your honorable body with complaints touching alleged irregularities in their own Society, which they made no effort to correct at home, but that they took the extraordinary step of protesting against the admission of its delegates without having given notice of their design. Had such notice been given, the delegates might have prepared themselves with the appropriate proofs and arguments to meet the objections to be raised.

The spectacle of members of a Society performing the fraternal duty of objecting to the reception of their fellow-delegates, they themselves being all the while liable to the very charge, which they bring against their brethren, and this too without notice beforehand, is not an edifying one, and is not likely to occasion unqualified admiration in the minds of honorable men.

The Committee on Ethics seemed to see and to appreciate the peculiar position of the *protesters* in the present instance.

There is one other thing which the Massachusetts Medical Society feels called upon to notice. The protest above alluded to, contains a charge, that the Society is guilty of showing favor to the Harvard Medical School. There has been just this foundation for the charge. Until 1859, the Society was compelled by an Act of the Legislature, passed in March, 1803, to admit to its membership all graduates of the Harvard Medical School. In March, 1859, this act was repealed by implication, and the Society was required to examine all candidates for admission. For several years subsequently, the by-law exempting the Harvard graduates from examination remained unrepealed, the Society thus tacitly constituting the Medical School one of its Boards of Examiners. The intimate knowledge possessed of the professors in the school, and of the character of the instruction therein given, seemed to render this course warrantable. But, inasmuch as doubts have

arisen of the propriety and legality of this exception, the by-law making it has been repealed, leaving the whole matter in the hands of the Censors, where by law it is placed, and who are the sole judges of the qualifications of applicants.

It should be stated that the Massachusetts Medical Society, at its last annual meeting, passed a resolution to the following effect:—

Resolved, That the Massachusetts Medical Society hereby expels from fellowship all those who publicly profess to practise in accordance with any exclusive dogma, whether calling themselves homœopaths, hydropaths, eclectics, or what not, in violation of the code of Ethics of the American Medical Association.

This resolution was passed near the close of the meeting, amid much noise and confusion, and is of course of no legal binding force. Expulsions cannot be thus made by the wholesale. No member can be expelled except after a trial in conformity with the By-Laws. The passage of the resolution can only be regarded as expressing the earnest wish of the Society to rid itself of the various classes of persons named in it.

The Massachusetts Medical Society, as represented by the Councillors, feels that the action of the American Medical Association in relation to the Society was, to say the least, hasty, unwise, and unjust, and it cannot consistently with its own self-respect permit the action to pass without protest.—At a stated meeting of the Councillors, held Oct. 5th, 1870, the following vote was passed:—

Voted, That no delegates from the Society be sent to the next annual meeting of the American Medical Association.

In conclusion, the Massachusetts Medical Society would repeat, that it does not appear as a suppliant, and that it asks no favors. It will continue to labor, as it has done for nearly a century, to promote, as far as it is able, the interests of medical education and medical science. Whether this work shall henceforth be done in connection with the American Medical Association, or independently of it, remains with your honorable body to decide.

Respectfully submitted by the undersigned, a Committee appointed by the Councillors of the Massachusetts Medical Society, to prepare this representation.

(Signed) W. W. WELLINGTON,
CHAS. A. SAVORY,
ASA MILLET,
J. R. BRONSON,
ALFRED HOSMER.

Note by Committee on Publications. At a meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Society, May 29th, 1839, a letter was read from the New York State Medical Society recommending a National Medical Convention; "*referred to the Councillors.*"

The next day, May 30th, 1839, the Councillors voted to appoint delegates; but at the meeting in October following, October 2d, 1839, voted to reconsider, and to refer the subject to the next meeting. Thus it disappeared.

Six years later, October 1st, 1845, a Circular on the same subject was received and referred to a Committee by the Councillors.

The Committee reported, February, 1846, that they had not been able to perceive sufficient promise of good in the proposed Convention; and therefore advised to respectfully decline sending delegates. The Report was accepted, and recommendations adopted.

The following year, however, February 3d, 1847, the Councillors "voted to send delegates to the Medical Convention;" and ten delegates from the Society at large, and one from each district, were chosen by the Councillors.

The delegates thus appointed attended the meeting in Philadelphia, in May, 1847, and subsequently made a Report to the Councillors, in which they declare that "the only power of this Convention [Association] consisted in faithfully representing the public opinion of the medical fraternity. It did not assume any power of coercion."

On these premises, Resolutions were offered approving the formation of the American Medical Association and the sending of delegates to it; which resolutions were adopted by the Councillors.

February 2d, 1848, a Committee of the Councillors reported the number of delegates, and a list apportioned to the several districts. These were appointed.

February 7th, 1849, a Committee was appointed by the Councillors to appoint delegates, with the approbation of the President.

February 6th, 1850, a nominating committee report a list, which was accepted. Secretary directed to send credentials to delegates thus appointed.

In 1850–51, the State was divided anew into districts by the Councillors, and District Societies formed and organized.

February 4th, 1852, "the Councillors authorize the District Societies to appoint delegates [to be] entitled Delegates of the Massachusetts Medical Society," and,

October 6th, 1852, direct the Secretary of the Society to issue

to the several District Societies blank certificates for delegates; to be "signed by himself and the President."

The vote to thus issue certificates was repeated yearly until 1861. Since then from time to time delegates have been appointed and commissioned by virtue of previous votes of the Councillors. October 5th, 1870, the Councillors "voted that no delegates from the Society be sent to the next Annual Meeting of the American Medical Association."

Thus it appears from the Records of the Society and of the Councillors that the Society, so far as it was concerned, gave the whole matter of a National Medical Convention or American Medical Association and the appointment of delegates, from the beginning, wholly and without reserve, into the hands of the Councillors, and never concerned itself with the matter afterwards; and that the Councillors, with considerable hesitation, acceded to the sending of delegates; appointed them, or assigned their appointments to committees or District Societies; determined their credentials; and sent, omitted or declined to send, as seemed best in the interests of the profession;—for a period of more than thirty years.

Attest:—

CHARLES W. SWAN,

Recording Secretary.

Massachusetts Medical Society.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

First Day's Meeting.

The Society was called to order by the President at 12 o'clock, noon, June 7, 1871, at the Lowell Institute, Boston.

The following papers were read:

I.—Baldness, by Dr. Edward Wigglesworth, Jr., Boston.

II.—Torsion of Blood-vessels, by Dr. Henry Tuck, Boston.

III.—Tuberculosis, by Dr. R. H. Fitz, Boston.

The Society adjourned at 2, P.M., and re-assembled at 4, P.M., when the following paper was read:

IV.—External Manipulation in Obstetric Practice, by Dr. William L. Richardson, Boston.

Adjourned.

CHAS. W. SWAN,
Recording Secretary.

Second Day.

The Annual Meeting of the Society was called to order at the Lowell Institute, June 7, 1871, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

The President, Dr. Samuel A. Fisk, in the Chair.

The Secretary read the names of those who have been admitted, and of those who have deceased during the year.

Fellows admitted since last Report:

Azel Ames, Jr.	Wakefield.
William Austin	Boston.
Albert M. Ballard	Lowell.
Charles B. Belt	Boston.
Horace Berry	"
George H. Bixby	"
Albert N. Blodgett	"
James T. Boutelle	"
G. A. Bragdon	Dorchester District.
Horatio Bridge	Boston.
James R. Brown	"
James A. Bushee	"
George Cahill	Lynn.
C. A. Carleton	Salem.
James R. Chadwick	Boston.
Herbert C. Clapp	"
F. E. Corey	Westboro'.
Erastus C. Coy	Montague.
Edward R. Cutler	Waltham.
Edward B. Dalton	Boston.
Ira A. Darling	Bangor, N. Y.
Bennett F. Davenport	Boston Highlands.
Irenæus B. Davis	Lenox.
Alvah B. Dearborn	East Salisbury.
Richard H. Derby	New York.
Lewis S. Dixon	Boston.
Wm. Wellman Dow	Somerville.
James A. Dow	Cambridgeport.
George S. Eddy	Newton Centre.
Horace S. Everett	Boston.
Wm. Gilson Farlow	Newton.
Charles F. Folsom	Boston.
Henry J. Gaffney	"
Wooster P. Giddings	Waltham.
Thomas F. Goddard	Boston.
John A. Gordon	"
John S. C. Greene, Jr.	"
Josiah L. Hale	"
Benjamin J. Handy	Marion.
Thomas Henderson	Waltham.
Wm. Heron	Boston.

John L. Hildreth	Cambridge.
Alfred O. Hitchcock	Fitchburg.
Israel T. Hunt	Boston.
Horatio H. Johnson	Belfast, Me.
William Pelby Jones	Boston.
Horace Granville Leslie	Amesbury.
Charles W. Marsters	Somerville.
J. H. McGregor	Wrentham.
John J. McMahon	E. Abington.
John F. Meacom	Beverly.
Ferdinand G. Morrill	Boston.
Algernon S. Nichols	Haverhill.
Arthur H. Nichols	Boston Highlands.
Joseph P. Oliver	Brookline.
Daniel O'C. O'Reardon	Boston.
Robert M. Otis	N. Cambridge.
Charles A. Packard	S. Deerfield.
Abner Post	Westfield.
Charles B. Pratt	Boston.
George H. M. Rowe	"
Frederick W. Russell	Winchendon.
Charles E. Severance	Shelburne Falls.
Joseph G. Shannon	Oakham.
Charles B. Shute	Malden.
John Smithwick	Weston.
John W. Spooner	Boston.
George E. Stackpole	"
Alexis J. Sullivan	Fall River.
Mellville C. Towle	Haverhill.
Wm. H. Warn	Lowell.
George O. Warner	Leicester.
M. E. Webb	Boston.
George C. Webber	Millbury.
John O. Webster	Lynn.
Dorville M. Wilcox	Becket.
Edward S. Wood	Cambridge.

List of Deceased Fellows.

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Decease.	Age.
1851	Baldwin, Dexter	Saxonville	1870	72
1842	Barton, John Rhea*	Philadelphia	1870	
1847	Bates, Henry Green	Bellows Falls, Vt.	1870	
1839	Boylston, Ward Nicholas	Princeton	1870	54
1859	Burleigh, Wm. Henry	Lawrence	1870	43
1833	Clarke, Sir James*	London, Eng.	1870	82
1867	Cole, John Treadwell	Newburyport	1871	29
1866	Coleman, Cornelius Francis	Springfield	1870	28
1852	Copland, James*	London, Eng.	1870	78
1839	Cutler, Wm. Ward	Norwich, Ct.	1870	58
1836	Dudley, Benj. Winslow*	Lexington, Ky.	1870	84
1839	Hooper, Foster	Fall River	1870	68
1843	Howard, Frederic	Randolph	1870	50
1823	Howe, Appleton	Weymouth	1870	77
1861	Hubbard, Henry Babcock	Taunton	1870	61
1822	Hunting, Amory	Manhattan, Kan.	1870	
1839	Jewett, Jeremiah P.	Lowell	1870	62
1851	Leland, Phineas W.	Fall River	1870	71
1867	Lyman, John Patterson	Chelsea	1871	30
1824	Mackie, Andrew	New Bedford	1871	77
1838	Martin, Henry James	Randolph	1870	76
1861	Moore, James M.	Manchester, N. H.	1870	38
1832	Noyes, Josiah	Needham	1871	70
1839	Palmer, Joseph	Boston	1871	74
1847	Parcher, Sewall F.	Maine	1870	
1839	Pierce, Delano	Grafton	1871	84
1866	Porter, Albert Augustus	Wrentham	1871	30
1840	Rising, Henry Harmon	Westboro'	1870	63
1856	Rublee, Chauncy M.	Montpelier, Vt.	1870	48
1843	Sampson, Ira	Taunton	1871	56
1837	Stevens, John Alexander	Boston	1870	58
1851	Stevens, Norman C.	W. Newton	1871	
1832	Ward, Henry Artemas	Boston	1870	74
1854	Warner, Clinton	Westminster	1871	44
1833	Warren, Winslow	Plymouth	1870	75
1866	Williams, James Long	Boston	1870	43
1839	Wood, Theophilus E.	E. Randolph	1871	75

* Honorary Fellows.

The Treasurer read his Annual Report.

The Auditing Committee's Report was read.

Credentials were received from the following named Delegates from other State Societies:

Dr. Thomas A. Foster,	*Maine Medical Association.*
" S. L. F. Simpson,	*New Hampshire Medical Society.*
" J. N. Stiles,	*Vermont Medical Society.*
" Sylvanus Clapp,	*Rhode Island Medical Society.*
" Edward T. Caswell,	" " " "

Dr. Jonathan Kneeland, *Med. Society of the State of New York.*
" William Govan, " " " "
" J. C. Hutchinson, " " " "
some of whom addressed the meeting.

Dr. Cotting, Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Councillors at their meeting of the evening previous, presented the Preamble and Resolutions acted upon at that meeting, and, according to instructions, moved their adoption by the Society.

The resolutions were adopted, with but one dissenting vote.*

Scientific papers were then read as follows:—

V.—Practical Aspects of Medical Science, by Dr. John Dole, of Amherst.

VI.—Helps in Practice, by Dr. W. C. B. Fifield, of Harrison Square.

Dr. Morrill Wyman, from the Committee on Prizes, appointed three years ago to examine papers which might be offered for a ready, cheap and effective method of ventilating sick rooms in ordinarily built houses, reported that 26 dissertations or plans had been received, and after due consideration they had awarded the prize to the author of the paper signed X. Y. Z., which combined simplicity, cheapness, effectiveness and readiness of application. The writer, who refuses to allow his name to be known, requested that the prize money ($50) be used to make known the plan proposed in the manner and with such changes as the committee should direct. The paper was referred back to the committee, for their action in concurrence with that of the Committee on Publications.

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* The President subsequently appointed the following Fellows for the committee of five mentioned in the resolutions:—Luther Parks, Boston, *Chairman;* R. L. Hodgdon, Arlington; Thos. L. Gage, Worcester; Asa Millet, Bridgewater; B. B. Breed, Lynn.

At 1 o'clock, Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, of Boston, delivered the Annual Discourse, on "Utility in Medical Education."

At the conclusion, the Society presented a vote of thanks to Dr. Bigelow for his very able and interesting discourse.

At 2 o'clock the Society adjourned, and proceeded to the Music Hall, to dine.

CHARLES W. SWAN,
Recording Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

THE Treasurer begs to report that the amount received by him for the Society during the past year is $10,418.21. The amount expended is $7,799.61, leaving a balance on hand of $2,618.60.

The items of receipt and expenditure are herewith annexed in the Analysis Report.

The property of the Society remains the same as heretofore, amounting to $30,420.17, which is divided as follows:—

General Fund, . . .	$11,253.30
Shattuck Fund, . . .	9,166.87
Phillips Fund, . . .	10,000.00
	$30,420.17

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS MINOT, *Treasurer.*

JUNE 6, 1871.

Dr. Francis Minot, Treasurer, in Account with Massachusetts Medical Society. Cr.

To Balance on hand, May 21, 1870,			$2335 38
Received at Annual Meeting (exclusive of Suffolk District),			650 00
Sundry Assessments (exclusive of Suffolk District),			273 00
From Districts.	Barnstable,	$60 00	
	Berkshire,	153 00	
	Bristol North,	85 00	
	Bristol South,	270 00	
	Essex North,	210 00	
	Essex South,	180 00	
	Franklin,	55 00	
	Hampden,	129 00	
	Hampshire,	130 00	
	Middlesex East,	150 00	
	Middlesex North,	355 00	
	Middlesex South,	550 00	
	Norfolk,	160 00	
	Plymouth,	105 00	
	Suffolk,	1300 00	
	Worcester,	270 00	
			4162 00
Interest—General Fund,		731 46	
Shattuck Fund,		610 27	
Phillips Fund,		565 95	
			1907 68
Rents,			1041 65
Diplomas,			45 00
Sundries,			3 50
			$10418 21

[E. & O. E.]

Refunded to Districts.	Barnstable,	$21 75	
	Berkshire,	50 90	
	Bristol North,	27 00	
	Bristol South,	49 00	
	Essex North,	70 75	
	Essex South,	131 00	
	Franklin,	19 00	
	Hampden,	41 20	
	Hampshire,	44 00	
	Middlesex East,	45 00	
	Middlesex North,	128 20	
	Middlesex South,	265 75	
	Norfolk,	91 75	
	Plymouth,	45 56	
	Suffolk,	392 15	
	Worcester,	93 50	
			1516 51
Publications,			2379 48
Rent, Taxes, Fuel, Gas, Water and Care of Rooms,			1256 20
Interest,			73 00
Expenses of Annual Meeting.	Dinner,	1875 00	
	Hall,	200 00	
	Music,	100 00	
	Sundries,	20 00	
			2195 00
Trial of Asa T. Newhall,			28 00
Treasurer's Salary,			300 00
Sundries,			51 42
Balance on hand, June 3, 1871,			2618 60
			$10418 21

FRANCIS MINOT, Treasurer.

Officers of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

1871–72.

Chosen June 6, 1871.

SAMUEL A. FISK, . . . Northampton, President.
EBENEZER HUNT, . . . Danversport, Vice-President.
CHARLES D. HOMANS, Boston, . . . Cor. Secretary.
CHARLES W. SWAN, . Boston, . . . Rec. Secretary.
JAMES C. WHITE, . . . Boston, . . . Librarian.
FRANCIS MINOT, . . . Boston, . . . Treasurer.
R. M. HODGES, ... Boston, . . . Anniv. Chairman.

Committee of Arrangements.

C. D. Homans, J. N. Borland,
A. P. Hooker, A. H. Nichols,
A. Coolidge, R. Amory.

Standing Committees.

Committee on Publications.

G. C. Shattuck, B. E. Cotting, Luther Parks.

On Resignations.

J. Ayer, F. Minot, C. Ellis.

On Finances.

G. H. Lyman, William Read, J. N. Borland.

Vice-Presidents (Ex-Officio).

[Arranged according to Seniority.]

Gilman Kimball.
Caleb C. Field.
Josiah S. Hammond.
Christopher C. Holmes.
Edward B. Peirson.
George H. Lyman.
Howland Holmes.
Franklin Bonney.
Peter Pineo.
Seneca Sargent.
Chauncy A. Wilcox.
Frederick H. Hooper.
Charles Jordan.
William Dwight.
Varillas L. Owens.
Nomus Paige.
Frank K. Paddock.

Councillors.

Barnstable.—Drs. James B. Everett, Falmouth; Samuel H. Gould, Brewster; Chauncy M. Hulbert, South Dennis; Jonathan Leonard, Sandwich; John M. Smith, Barnstable.

Berkshire.—Drs. Clarkson T. Collins, Great Barrington; T. K. DeWolf, Chester; C. C. Holcombe, Lee; Louis Miller, Stockbridge; Henry L. Sabin, Williamstown; E. Wright, Lee.

Bristol North.—Drs. John R. Bronson, East Attleboro'; Charles Howe, Joseph Murphy, Silas D. Presbrey, Taunton.

Bristol South.—Drs. George Atwood, Fairhaven; William W. Comstock, Middleborough; Jerome Dwelley, Fall River; William A. Gordon, George T. Hough, Charles D. Stickney, New Bedford.

Essex North.—Drs. J. Crowell, Haverhill; W. D. Lamb, Lawrence; James R. Nichols, Haverhill; Henry C. Perkins, Newburyport; Orin Warren, West Newbury.

Essex South.—Drs. David Choate, Salem; Isaac F. Galloupe, Lynn; Benjamin Haskell, Rockport; Ebenezer Hunt, Danversport; Edward B. Peirson, Salem; Daniel Perley, Lynn; Augustus Torrey, Beverly.

Franklin.—Drs. Edward Barton, South Orange; A. C. Deane, Greenfield; Charles M. Duncan, Shelburne; Charles L. Fisk, Jr., Greenfield.

Hampden.—Drs. Cyrus Bell, Agawam; William G. Breck, Chicopee; T. L. Chapman, Longmeadow; D. P. Smith, Springfield; P. L. B. Stickney, Chicopee.

Hampshire.—Drs. O. C. DeWolf, Northampton; John Dole, Amherst; S. A. Fisk, Northampton; F. C. Greene, East Hampton.

Middlesex East.—Drs. F. F. Brown, Reading; Charles Jordan, Wakefield; Frederic Winsor, Winchester.

Middlesex North.—Drs. Nathan Allen, William Bass, Walter Burnham, Charles A. Savory, Lowell; Norman Smith, Groton; Joel Spaulding, Lowell.

Middlesex South.—Drs. Henry Cowles, Saxonville; J. C. Harris, Arlington; S. H. Hurd, Pittsfield; H. O. Marcy; Cambridgeport; Augustus Mason, Brighton; L. B. Morse, Watertown; John Renton, Auburndale; S. Richardson, Watertown; George J. Townsend, Natick; G. A. Warren, Hopkinton; A. C. Webber, Cambridgeport; Morrill Wyman, Cambridge.

Norfolk.—Drs. Robert Amory, Brookline; George J. Arnold, Benjamin E. Cotting, Roxbury; Benjamin Cushing, Dorchester; George Faulkner, Jamaica Plain; William C. B. Fifield, Harrison Square; F. F. Forsaith, Weymouth; J. G. S. Hitchcock, Foxboro'; Christopher C. Holmes, Milton; Edward Jarvis, Dorchester; Alexander LeBaron Monroe, Medway.

Plymouth.—Drs. B. F. Hastings, South Abington; Asa Millet, Bridgewater; Nelson B. Tanner, North Abington; James Wilde, Duxbury.

Suffolk.—Drs. S. L. Abbot, J. Ayer, H. J. Bigelow, H. I. Bowditch, B. Brown, C. E. Buckingham, S. Cabot, H. G. Clark, Boston; P. M. Crane, East Boston; C. Ellis, J. Flint, Boston; J. B. Forsyth, Chelsea; G. H. Gay, A. B. Hall, G. Hayward, R. M. Hodges, C. D. Homans, *Corresponding Secretary,* William Ingalls, J. B. S. Jackson, G. S. Jones, J. S. Jones, G. H. Lyman, F. Minot, *Treasurer,* W. W. Morland, S. Morrill, E. Palmer, C. G. Putnam, William Read, J. P. Reynolds, G. C. Shattuck, D. H. Storer, D. McB. Thaxter, C. E. Ware, H. W. Williams, Boston.

Worcester.—Drs. Frederick D. Brown, Webster; Henry Clarke, Thomas H. Gage, Worcester; Edwin B. Harvey,

Westborough; W. H. Lincoln, Millbury; Oramel Martin, Worcester; B. H. Tripp, Rutland; Warren Tyler, North Brookfield.

Worcester North.—Drs. C. C. Field, Leominster; Joshua B. Gould, Templeton; Alfred Hitchcock, Alfred Miller, Fitchburg.

Censors.

Barnstable.—Drs. George W. Doane, Hyannis; Chauncy M. Hulbert, South Dennis; G. N. Munsell, Harwich Centre; Peter Pineo, Hyannis.

Berkshire.—Drs. C. T. Collins, Great Barrington; N. M. Mercer, Pittsfield; H. L. Sabin, Williamstown; Christopher Seymour, Hinsdale; E. Wright, Lee.

Bristol North.—Drs. John R. Bronson, East Attleboro'; W. W. Godding, Joseph Murphy, Taunton.

Bristol South.—Drs. Henry Johnson, Charles D. Prescott, New Bedford; William E. Sparrow, Mattapoisett; Isaac Smith, Jr., J. B. Whitaker, Fall River.

Essex North.—Drs. E. Cross, Newburyport; David Dana, Lawrence; R. C. Huse, Georgetown; O. H. Johnson, Haverhill; William H. Kimball, Andover.

Essex South.—Drs. James M. Nye, Lynn; H. Osgood, Stone, Salem; Henry H. F. Whittemore, Marblehead.

Franklin.—Drs. Ebenezer A. Deane, Montague; A. C. Walker, Greenfield; Martin L. Meade, Conway.

Hampden.—Drs. Herbert C. Belden, West Springfield; E. M. Pease, George S. Stebbins, Springfield.

Hampshire.—Drs. O. F. Bigelow, Amherst; D. B. N. Fish, North Amherst; J. B. Leonard, Florence.

Middlesex East.—Drs. Alonzo Chapin, Winchester; A. H. Cowdrey, Stoneham; John M. Harlow, Woburn.

Middlesex North.—Drs. E. B. Aldrich, Lorenzo S. Fox, Daniel P. Gage, Moses G. Parker, Charles B. Sanders, Lowell.

Middlesex South.—Drs. Z. B. Adams, Framingham; H. C. Chapin, Lincoln; J. B. Taylor, East Cambridge; A. W. Whitney, West Newton; H. P. Walcott, Cambridge.

Norfolk.—Drs. James S. Greene, Milton; Joel Seaverns, Roxbury; Charles E. Stedman, Dorchester; Joseph Stedman, Jamaica Plain; Charles C. Tower, South Weymouth.

Plymouth.—Drs. Henry W. Dudley, Abington; W. R. Howes, Hanover; James F. Richards, Campello.

Suffolk.—Drs. H. F. Damon, B. J. Jeffries, A. D. Sinclair, John Homans, Hall Curtis, Boston.

Worcester.—Drs. Henry Clark, George E. Francis, Worcester; Benjamin H. Tripp, Rutland; Emerson Warner, Albert Wood, Worcester.

Worcester North.—Joseph C. Batchelder, Templeton; John O. Dow, Harvard; George W. Peirce, Leominster; Charles H. Rice, Fitchburg; Ira Russell, Winchendon.

Commissioners of Trials.

Barnstable	Chauncy M. Hulbert	South Dennis.
Berkshire	Abner M. Smith . . .	Pittsfield.
Bristol North . .	Amos B. Paun . . .	East Taunton.
Bristol South . . .	John Spare	New Bedford.
Essex North . . .	Jeremiah Spofford . .	Groveland.
Essex South	Augustus Torrey . .	Beverly.
Franklin	E. C. Cox	Montague.
Hampden	J. W. Rockwell . . .	Southwick.
Hampshire	None elected.	
Middlesex East . .	Frederick Winsor . .	Winchester.
Middlesex North .	John O. Greene . . .	Lowell.
Middlesex South .	Enos Hoyt	Framingham.
Norfolk	S. Salisbury	Brookline.
Plymouth	Joseph Hager	East Marshfield.
Suffolk	George Derby	Boston.
Worcester	Oramel Martin . . .	Worcester.
Worcester North .	George Jewett . . .	Fitchburg.

Officers of the District Medical Societies.

Barnstable.—Dr. Peter Pineo, Hyannis, *President;* Dr. Charles F. George, Centreville, *Vice-President;* Dr. George N. Munsell, *Secretary;* Dr. Samuel H. Gould, Brewster, *Treasurer and Librarian.*

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Essex South.—Dr. Edward B. Peirson, Salem, *President;* Dr. James M. Nye, Lynn, *Vice-President;* Dr. Octavius B. Shreve, Salem, *Secretary;* Dr. William Mack, Salem, *Treasurer;* Dr. William Neilson, Salem, *Librarian.*

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Middlesex North.—Dr. Gilman Kimball, Lowell, *President;* Dr. Levi Howard, Chelmsford, *Vice-President;* Dr. George H. Pillsbury, Lowell, *Secretary;* Dr. Nathan B. Edwards, North Chelmsford, *Treasurer;* Dr. Franklin Nickerson, Lowell, *Librarian.*

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CATALOGUE OF FELLOWS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SOCIETY.

☞*The list is intended to contain the Active and Retired Members now residing in the State, and such as have retained membership after removal.*

Retired Members have the sign [†] *prefixed to their names. Those in Italics are Honorary Members.*

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1854	Abbé, Edward Payson	New Bedford	
1855	Abbot, Ezra	Canton	
1851	Abbot, Oscar Dunreath	Manchester, N. H.	
1841	Abbot, Samuel Leonard	Boston	
1840	†Abbott, Jehiel	Westfield	1859
1862	Abbott, Samuel Warren	Wakefield	
1838	†Adams, Abel Bryant	Lexington	1871
1865	Adams, Benj. Fan. Duncan.	Waltham	
1869	Adams, Henry Oscar	South Royalston	
1866	Adams, James Foster Alleyne	Pittsfield	
1851	Adams, Lucius Smith	Stockbridge	
1855	Adams, Zabdiel Boylston	Framingham	
1867	Ahearne, Cornelius Aug. Jr.	Lynn	
1869	Ahern, William	Springfield	
1865	Aiken, Elisha Wilbor	Boston	
1847	Ainsworth, Frederick Smith.	Boston	
1818	Alden, Ebenezer	Randolph	
1870	Aldrich, Ezra Barnes	Lowell	
1835	Alexander, Andrew	Harrison Square	
1860	Allen, A. N	Pittsfield	
1843	†Allen, Charles Hastings	Cambridgeport	1869
1852	Allen, Ira	Boston Highlands	
1859	Allen, Justin	Topsfield	
1842	Allen, Nathan	Lowell	
1862	Allen, William George	Mansfield	
1830	*Almon, William*	Halifax, N. S.	
1871	Ames, Azel, Jr.	Wakefield	
1869	Ames, Charles Peter	New Orleans	
1860	Ames, Joseph Stanford	Holden	
1866	Amory, Robert	Brookline	
1822	†Andrews, John	Boylston	1855
1862	Andrews, Robert Foster	Gardner	
1867	Appell, Jacob Franklin	Boston	
1861	Arnold, George Jerome	Boston Highlands	
1861	*Arnold, S. A.*	Providence, R. I.	
1837	Atwood, George	Fairhaven	
1871	Austin, William	Boston	
1841	Ayer, James	Boston	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1837	Babbitt, Nathan Snell	North Adams	
1864	Bachelder, John	Plymouth	
1846	Bachelder, Samuel F.	South Boston	
1842	†Bacon, Amasa D.	Sharon	1868
1841	Bacon, John	Boston	
1835	†Ball, Stephen	Boston	1870
1871	Ballard, Albert Manley	Lowell	
1837	Bancroft, Amos Bigelow	Chelsea	
1868	Barbour, Charles Joseph	Winchendon	
1854	†Barker, Bowen	South Hanson	1860
1864	Barnes, Charles Warren	Grafton	
1860	†Barnes, Edward Forbes	Marlborough	1871
1855	Barns, John	Milford	
1846	Barrett, Henry Augustus	Concord	
1852	Barrett, William M.	East Cambridge	
1861	Barstow, Noyes	Indian Orchard	
1839	†Bartlett, Francis Dana	South Dartmouth	1862
1831	Bartlett, Henry	Boston Highlands	
1833	Bartlett, John Call	Chelmsford	
1823	†Bartlett, Josiah	Concord	1867
1871	Barton, C. M.	Northampton	
1841	Barton, Edward	South Orange	
1864	Bass, William	Lowell	
1867	Bass, William Moseley	Hyde Park	
1869	Bassett, Elton James	Taunton	
1867	Batchelder, Jos. Cummins	Templeton	
1861	Bates, Joseph Nye	Worcester	
1866	Baxter, Joseph Benjamin	Provincetown	
1868	Beach, Henry Harris Aubrey	Boston	
1869	Belden, Herbert Chauncy	West Springfield	
1846	Bell, Cyrus	West Springfield	
1853	*Bell, Theodore S.*	Louisville, Ky	
1871	Belt, Charles Theodore	Boston	
1839	Bemis, Charles Vose	Medford	
1834	Bemis, Jonathan Wheeler	Charlestown	
1857	Bemis, Merrick	Worcester	
1847	Bennett, Alonzo White	Uxbridge	
1871	Berry, Horace	Charlestown	
1836	Bethune, George Amory	Boston	
1853	Bickford, Hezekiah Cook	Charlestown	
1847	Bigelow, George Frederic	Boston	
1844	Bigelow, Henry Jacob	Boston	
1813	Bigelow, Jacob	Boston	
1866	Bigelow, Orvis Furman	Amherst	
1864	Billings, Lucius F.	Barre	
1870	Bixby, George Holmes	Boston	
1868	Blaisdell, Walter Channing	Boston	
1868	Blake, Clarence John	Boston	
1861	Blake, John George	Boston	
1852	Blanchard, Albert H.	Sherborn	
1840	Blanchard, Henry	Neponset	
1871	Blodgett, Albert Novatus	Boston	
1871	Blodgett, Frank Marcellus	Boston	
1868	Blodgett, Charles	Holyoke	
1866	Blood, Josiah M.	Ashby	
1868	Boardman, Wm. Eldridge	Boston	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1867	Bodge, James Henry	Boston	
1850	Bonney, Franklin	Hadley	
1870	Borden, Henry Francis	North Bridgewater	
1853	Borland, John Nelson	Boston	
1859	Both, Carl	Boston	
1871	Boutelle, James Thatcher	Boston	
1835	Bowditch, Henry Ingersoll	Boston	
1867	Bowen, William Shaw	Fall River	
1828	†Boyden, Wyatt C	Beverly	1857
1852	†Bradford, David	Montague	1869
1871	Bragdon, George Albert	Boston	
1839	Braman, Isaac G	Brighton	
1866	Breck, Theo. Frelinghuysen.	Springfield	
1854	Breck, William Gilman	Springfield	
1860	Breed, Bowman Bigelow	Lynn	
1866	Brewster, James Bartlett	Plymouth	
1858	Brewster, John M	Pittsfield	
1871	Bridge, Horatio	Boston	
1867	Bridgman, Marcus Fayette	Brighton	
1869	Brigham, Edwin Howard	Boston	
1866	Brigham, Franklin Whiting	Shrewsbury	
1852	Bronson, John Richardson	East Attleboro'	
1836	†Brown, Artemas Z	Cambridgeport	1853
1844	Brown, Buckminster	Boston	
1864	Brown, Francis Frederick	Reading	
1861	Brown, Francis Henry	Boston	
1863	Brown, Frederick Davis	Webster	
1866	Brown, George	Barre	
1869	Brown, Henry Nelson	North Attleboro'	
1870	Brown, James Raymond	Boston	
1869	Brown, Marshall L	Winchendon	
1868	Brown, Paul Richards		
1832	†Brown, Sylvanus	Lynn	1835
1862	Brown, Wm. Symington	Stoneham	
1839	Browne, Charles Hale	Boston	
1860	Bryant, Albert Henry	Natick	
1867	Bubier, Joseph Augustus	Boston	
1844	Buckingham, Chas. Edward	Boston	
1865	Bundy, Frank Eastman	Boston	
1846	Burdett, George Washington	Clinton	
1854	Burgess, Ebenezer Prince	Dedham	
1871	Burk, John	Natick	
1830	†Burnap, Sewall Goodridge	Holliston	1870
1866	Burnham, Chas. Abraham	Boston	
1863	Burnham, Walter	Lowell	
1856	†Bushnell, William	Boston	1866
1867	Butler, Winthrop	Holmes Hole	
1870	Bushee, James Anson	East Boston	
1843	Cabot, Samuel	Boston	
1871	Cahill, George	Lynn	
1862	Calkins, Marshall	Springfield	
1855	Callaghan, Matthew Joseph.	Boston	
1858	Campbell, Benjamin F	East Boston	
1865	Campbell, William Henry	Boston Highlands	
1868	Carleton, Charles Greenleaf.	Lawrence	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1870	Carlton, C. A.	Salem	
1862	Carney, Sydney Howard	Boston	
1848	†Carpenter, Benoni	Pawtucket, R. I.	1864
1832	†Carpenter, Nelson	Warren	1860
1868	Carroll, Albert	Exeter, N. H.	
1848	Chace, John B.	Taunton	
1871	Chadwick, James Read	Boston	
1852	Chamberlain, Cyrus Nath'l	Lawrence	
1814	†Channing, Walter	Brookline	1854
1836	†Chapin, Alonzo	Winchester	1866
1863	Chapin, Henry C.	Lincoln	
1860	Chapin, Horace	Somerville	
1846	Chapman, Thomas L.	Longmeadow	
1869	Chase, Henry Melville	Lawrence	
1846	Chase, Hiram Luce	Cambridge	
1867	Chase, Horace	Boston	
1856	Chase, Irah E.	Haverhill	
1868	Chase, John Winslow	Dedham	
1858	Chase, Preston Marshall	Danvers	
1836	*Cheeseman, John*	New York	
1858	Cheever, David Williams	Boston	
1869	Chenery, Elisha	Boston	
1830	*Chervin, Nicholas*	Paris, France	
1853	Choate, David	Salem	
1870	Clapp, Herbert Codman	Boston	
1869	Clark, David	Springfield	
1855	Clark, Henry	Worcester	
1835	Clark, Henry Grafton	Boston	
1836	†Clark, Luther	Boston	1870
1867	Clarke, Augustus Peck	Cambridgeport	
1847	Clarke, Edward Hammond	Boston	
1867	Clarke, Ellery Channing	Westfield	
1851	Clarke, Rowse Reynolds	Whitinsville	
1846	Cleveland, Charles Douglass	Boston	
1869	Clough, Benjamin Franklin	Worcester	
1843	Clough, John	Woburn	
1840	†Clough, Willard, Jr.	Pittsfield	1854
1867	Cochrane, James Briann	Chelsea	
1850	Codman, Benjamin Storer	Boston	
1843	Codman, Willard William	Boston	
1869	Coggin, David	St. Louis, Mo.	
1867	Cogswell, Edward Russell	Cambridgeport	
1832	Cogswell, George	Bradford	
1858	Cogswell, George B.	North Easton	
1846	Cogswell, William	Bradford	
1835	Coit, Daniel Tyler	Boston	
1847	Collamore, Francis	North Pembroke	
1855	Collins, T. Clarkson	Great Barrington	
1854	Colony, George Danforth	Fitchburg	
1846	Comstock, Wm. Whipple	Middleborough	
1854	Coolidge, Algernon	Boston	
1871	Corey, F. E.	Westboro'	
1844	†Cornell, Wm. Mason	Boston	1869
1865	Cornish, Aaron	New Bedford	
1869	Cornish, Elias Holmes	Carver	
1837	Cotting, Benjamin Eddy	Boston Highlands	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1866	Cowdrey, Arthur Harris	Stoneham	
1857	Cowdrey, Harris	Acton	
1856	Cowles, Henry	Saxonville	
1831	†Cox, Benjamin	Salem	1871
1871	Cox, Gardiner	South Hadley Falls	
1870	Coy, Erastus C	Montague City	
1839	Crane, Phineas Miller	East Boston	
1868	Crawford, John William	Lawrence	
1859	Crehore, Charles Frederick	Newton	
1866	Crocker, John Myrick	Provincetown	
1864	*Crosby, Dixi*	Hanover, N. H.	
1848	*Crosby, Josiah*	Manchester, N. H.	
1850	†Cross, Enoch	Newburyport	1869
1856	Crowell, John, Jr.	Haverhill	
1869	Crozier, Thomas	Charlestown	
1861	Curtis, Hall	Boston	
1849	Cushing, Benjamin	Dorchester	
1869	Cushing, Henry James	West Amesbury	
1862	Cushing, Jos. Whitney	Boston	
1866	Cushing, Stephen	Boston	
1871	Cutler, Edward Rowland	Waltham	
1856	Cutter, Ephraim	Woburn	
1840	Dale, William Johnson	North Andover	
1869	Daley, James	Lowell	
1871	Dalton, Edward Barry	Boston	
1862	Damon, Howard Franklin	Boston	
1850	Dana, David	Lawrence	
1836	†Dana, Francis	Boston	1854
1871	Dana, J. A.	Cambridgeport	
1870	Darling, Ira Alphonso	Bangor, N. Y.	
1871	Davenport, Bennett Franklin	Boston	
1871	Davenport, James Henry	Boston	
1868	Davis, Charles Henry	Worcester	
1870	Davis, George Washington	Holyoke	
1871	Davis, Irenæus P.	Lenox	
1867	Davis, Kendall	Athol	
1864	Davis, Orvis O	North Andover	
1870	Davis, Wesley	Worcester	
1866	Day, Albert	Greenwood	
1862	Dean, Ebenezer Alexander	Montague	
1869	Dean, Henry Augustus	Royalston	
1844	Dean, James Brinton	North Easton	
1860	Dean, John	Boston	
1813	†Dean, Oliver	Framingham	1844
1852	Deane, A. Calhoun	Greenfield	
1866	Deane, Asahel Sumner	Wrentham	
1839	†Dearborn, Abraham Drake	Newton	1861
1871	Dearborn, Alvah B.	East Salisbury	
1862	Dearing, Thomas Haven	Braintree	
1832	*De Ferman, M.*	Paris	
1836	*Delafield, Edward*	New York	
1866	Delano, Barna Ladd	Boston	
1863	Denny, James Henry	Hartford, Ct.	
1846	Dennison, George W.	Chicopee	
1834	†Denniston, Edward Evans	Northampton	1865

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1844	Derby, George	Boston	
1862	Derby, Hasket	Boston	
1870	Derby, Richard Henry	New York	
1860	De Wolf, Oscar Coleman	Northampton	
1841	De Wolf, T. K.	Chester Centre	
1846	†Dickey, Hanover	Lowell	1871
1866	Dickson, James N.	Sheffield	
1867	Disbrow, Robert	Boston	
1837	Dix, John Homer	Boston	
1871	Dixon, Lewis Seaver	Boston	
1816	Doane, George Washington	Hyannis	
1841	†Dodge, Franklin	Harwich	1870
1869	Dodge, William Lovell	Lancaster	
1869	Doe, Orlando Witherspoon	Boston	
1839	†Doggett, Perez Fobes	Wareham	1869
1867	Doherty, Hugh	South Boston	
1861	Dole, Francis Frye	North Andover	
1864	Dole, John	Amherst	
1852	Dorr, James Colby	Medford	
1865	Douglas, John Abbott	Amesbury	
1846	Downes, Nathaniel	Hanover	
1871	Dow, James A.	Cambridgeport	
1860	Dow, John Osborn	Harvard	
1871	Dow, William Wellman	Somerville	
1847	Drake, Ebenezer Wade	Middleborough	
1852	†Draper, Abijah W.	West Roxbury	1869
1867	Draper, Edgar Leroy	Holyoke	
1869	Draper, Frank Winthrop	Boston	
1858	Draper, Joseph	Worcester	
1865	Draper, Joseph Rutter	South Boston	
1857	Drew, David F.	Lynn	
1844	Drew, Stephen Watson	Woburn	
1868	Drinkwater, Sidney	Haverhill	
1865	Driver, Stephen William	Cambridge	
1862	Drummond, Thos. Menzies	Boston	
1811	†Drury, Benjamin	Spencer	1832
1868	Drury, Orsam Munroe	Orange	
1866	Dudley, Henry Watson	Abington	
1841	Duncan, Charles Morris	Shelburne	
1838	Duncan, Samuel	Williamstown	
1852	Dunlap, James	Northampton	
1837	Dupee, Horace	Boston	
1866	Durgin, Samuel Holmes	Boston	
1842	Durkee, Silas	Boston	
1867	Dutton, Charles	Tyngsborough	
1866	Dutton, Samuel Lane	Boston	
1851	Dwelly, Jerome	Fall River	
1868	Dwight, Thomas, Jr.	Boston	
1862	Dwight, William	Bernardston	
1830	†Dyer, Henry	New York	1865
1849	Dyer, Jonah Franklin	Gloucester	
1868	Earle, Pliny	Northampton	
1847	Eastham, Charles	Boston	
1851	Eastman, Edmund Tucker	Boston	
1868	Eastman, Henry	Pittsfield	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1865	Eaton, William Winslow	Danvers	
1866	Eddy, George Stetson	Newton Centre	
1867	Edes, Robert Thaxter	Boston Highlands	
1869	Edgerly, D. Marks	West Newton	
1867	Edson, Ptolemy O'Meara	Boston Highlands	
1868	Edwards, Charles L	Hyde Park	
1847	Edwards, Nathan B	North Chelmsford	
1850	Ellis, Calvin	Boston	
1863	Emerson, James	Gardner	
1867	Emerson, John S	Lynn	
1869	Emerson, Justin Edwards	West Warren	
1870	Emery, William Henry	Boston Highlands	
1867	Eveleth, Edward Smith	East Gloucester	
1870	Eveleth, Philemon	Marblehead	
1870	Everett, Horace Stanwood	Boston	
1862	Everett, James Bradley	Falmouth	
1865	Everett, Willard Shepard	Hyde Park	
1855	Fabyan, George	Boston	
1869	Fairbanks, James Root	Ashfield	
1866	Fairchild, George E	Worcester	
1870	Farlow, William Gilson	Newton	
1835	Farnum, Joseph	Boston	
1867	Farrar, David	Leominster	
1848	Faulkner, George	Jamaica Plain	
1837	Fay, Allen C	Milford	
1866	Fay, George Wyman	East Weymouth	
1868	Fay, Joseph Allen	Milford	
1861	Fearing, Benjamin	Wareham	
1829	†Fearing, Elisha Pope	Nantucket	1861
1838	†Ferre, Henry	Dalton	1865
1866	Fellathes, G	New Bedford	
1868	Fellows, Charles M	Lawrence	
1863	Fenn, Artemas Ira	Boston	
1869	Fernald, Otis	Haverhill	
1858	Ferguson, Hugh	South Boston	
1839	Field, Caleb Clesson	Leominster	
1867	Field, Henry Martyn	Newton Corner	
1858	Fifield, Wm. Cranch Bond	Harrison Square	
1866	Fish, Dyer Ball Nelson	North Amherst	
1862	Fisher, Theodore Willis	Boston	
1868	Fisk, Charles Lee, Jr	Greenfield	
1852	Fisk, Samuel Augustus	Northampton	
1865	Fiske, Daniel S	East Brookfield	
1837	†Fitch, Worham Lee	Springfield	1864
1868	Fitz, Reginald Heber	Boston	
1869	Flagg, Edwin Barber	Worcester	
1861	Fletcher, Samuel William	Pepperell	
1839	Flint, John	Boston	
1847	Flint, John Sydenham	Boston Highlands	
1841	†Flint, Kendall	Haverhill	1867
1856	Fobes, Joseph Bassett	Bridgewater	
1847	Fogg, David Sylvester	Dedham	
1851	Fogg, John Samuel Hill	South Boston	
1870	Folsom, Charles Follen	Boston	
1846	Folts, Daniel V	East Boston	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1856	Forsaith, Francis Flint	Weymouth	
1835	Forsyth, James Branden	Chelsea	
1870	Forster, Edward Jacob	Charlestown	
1857	Foster, James Milton	Wilbraham	
1840	Foster, James W	North Attleborough	
1869	Foster, Simeon Augustus	South Egremont	
1867	Fowler, Archibald Campbell	Allston	
1868	Foye, John Wilson	Boston	
1865	Fox, Lorenzo Smith	Lowell	
1848	Francis, Tappan Eustis	Brookline	
1866	Francis, George Ebenezer	Worcester	
1868	François, Edw. Albert Lewis	Saugus Centre	
1860	French, John Odoway	Hanover	
1839	French, Nathan	Malden	
1865	Frisbie, Jesse Franklin	Boston Highlands	
1860	Fuller, Henry Holton	Charlestown	
1842	†Fuller, Milton	Boston	1862
1867	Fulton, David M	Philadelphia	
1867	Fulton, John Beveridge	East Boston	
1869	Fulton, Jonathan Borden	New England Village	
1870	Gaffney, Henry Joseph	Boston	
1856	Gage, Daniel Parker	Lowell	
1851	Gage, Edward	Woburn	
1854	Gage, Thomas Hovey	Worcester	
1869	Gage, William Hathorne	Taunton	
1839	†Gale, Stephen Madison	Newburyport	1870
1852	Galloupe, Isaac Francis	Lynn	
1866	Gamwell, Harlin	Huntington	
1866	Gardner, Wm. Wallace	Springfield	
1866	*Garnier, Pierre*	Paris, France	
1863	Garceau, Treffle	Boston Highlands	
1858	Garland, Geo. Waterhouse	Lawrence	
1854	Garland, Joseph	Gloucester	
1849	Garratt, Alfred Charles	Boston	
1864	Gavin, Michael Freeborn	Boston	
1848	Gay, George Henry	Boston	
1869	Gay, George Washington	Boston	
1836	*Giddings, E.*	Charleston, S. C.	
1871	Giddings, Wooster Parker	Waltham	
1867	George, Charles Frederick	Centreville	
1869	Gifford, Benjamin Dods	Gloucester	
1854	Gifford, Silas Swift	East Stoughton	
1869	Gilbert, Daniel Dudley	Dorchester	
1854	Gilbert, John Henry	Quincy	
1840	Gile, Daniel	Marblehead	
1865	Gilman, John Henry	Lowell	
1870	Gleason, Jubal Converse	East Abington	
1867	Goddard, John Tyler	Cambridgeport	
1866	Goddard, Joshua Hamilton	Huntington	
1870	Goddard, Thomas Farrie	Boston	
1849	†Godding, Alvah	Winchendon	1862
1858	Godding, William W	Taunton	
1847	†Gooch, William B	Truro	1861
1859	Goodell, Jonathan W	Lynn	
1847	Goodnough, Levi	Sudbury	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1869	Goodwin, Charles Quincy...	Wakefield	
1834	Gordon, Charles	Boston	
1871	Gordon, John Alexander...	Boston	
1841	†Gordon, Timothy	Plymouth	1859
1835	Gordon, William Alexander.	New Bedford	
1869	Goss, Francis Webster	Boston Highlands	
1851	†Gould, Humphrey	Rowe	1858
1858	Gould, Joshua Bayley	Templeton	
1859	Gould, Joseph Ferdinand...	South Boston	
1846	Gould, Samuel H	Brewster	
1867	Granger, Reed Bartlett	Boston	
1832	Graves, John Wheelock	Lowell	
1834	Gray, Francis Henry	Boston	
1861	Gray, William	Tewksbury	
1868	Greely, George Preston	Boston	
1827	Green, John Orne	Lowell	
1868	Green, John Orne, Jr.	Boston	
1826	†Green, Joshua	Groton	1867
1856	Green, Samuel Abbott	Boston	
1869	Greene, Charles Warren	Coleraine	
1854	Greene, Francis Coles	Easthampton	
1864	Greene, James Sumner	Milton	
1870	Greene, John S. Copley, Jr.	Boston	
1846	Greene, Moses C	Boston	
1864	Greene, Nathaniel, Jr.	Boston	
1871	Greenleaf, J. R.	Easthampton	
1870	Greenleaf, Richard Cranch..	Boston	
1867	Greenough, Francis Boott..	Boston	
1831	†Gregg, Samuel	Boston	1860
1858	Griggs, Thomas Thurston..	Grafton	
1820	†Grosvenor, David A.	Reading	1853
1840	Grosvenor, David A., Jr.	Peabody	
1830	†Grosvenor, John Milton	Woburn	1856
1867	Grover, George W.	Great Barrington	
1840	†Guilford, Jonas	Spencer	1853
1848	Hadduck, Charles	Beverly	
1846	Hagar, Joseph	East Marshfield	
1871	Hale, Josiah Little	Boston	
1846	Hall, Adino Brackett	Boston	
1866	Hall, Marquis	Spencer	
1867	Hall, Thomas, Jr.	Boston	
1836	*Hall, William*	Baltimore	
1840	Hammond, Josiah Sturtevant	Plympton	
1863	Hammond, Lemuel Hodges.	West Boylston	
1868	Handy, George Washington.	Boston	
1871	Handy, Benjamin J.	Marion	
1870	Hanscom, Sanford	East Somerville	
1846	Harlow, Edwd. Aug. Warren	Boston	
1847	Harlow, James Frederick...	Quincy Point	
1861	Harlow, John Martyn	Woburn	
1842	Harris, Jonas C.	Arlington	
1863	Hart, John	Boston Highlands	
1859	Hartley, James Wardle	Fall River	
1861	Hartnett, Maurice King	Boston	
1870	Hartwell, Benjamin H.	Groton Junction	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1867	Harvey, Edwin Bayard	Westborough	
1832	†Harwood, Daniel	Boston	1862
1837	†Haskell, Benjamin	Rockport	1871
1839	Haskell, Joseph	Rochester	
1868	Haskins, Alfred Leonard	Boston	
1866	Hasting, Benjamin F.	South Abington	
1869	Hastings, Joseph Wilcox	Warren	
1870	Hastings, Wm. Henry Howe	Boston	
1869	Hatton, George Eversdyke	Dedham	
1851	†Hawkes, Elihu S.	North Adams	1866
1869	Hayden, David Hyslop	Boston	
1859	Hay, Gustavus	Boston	
1851	*Hayes, Augustus A.*	Boston	
1869	Hayes, Charles	Fall River	
1867	Hayes, Charles C.	Hyde Park	
1870	Hayes, Stephen W.	New Bedford	
1843	Hayward, George	Boston	
1858	Hayward, John McLean	Boston	
1869	Hazleton, Isaac Hills	Mattapan	
1859	Heard, John Theodore	Boston	
1869	Heath, Charles Edmund	Monterey	
1842	†Heaton, George	Boston	1869
1842	†Hedge, Josiah Dunham	Providence, R. I.	1846
1871	Henderson, Thomas	Waltham	
1870	Heron, William	Boston	
1862	Herrick, Geo. H. Webster	Charlestown	
1853	Hildreth, Charles Hosea	Gloucester	
1868	Hildreth, John Lewis	Cambridge	
1870	Hildreth, William H.	Fitchburg	
1854	Hill, John Bogardus	Boston	
1839	Hitchcock, Alfred	Fitchburg	
1871	Hitchcock, Alfred O.	Fitchburg	
1853	Hitchcock, Joseph G. S.	Foxborough	
1864	Hitchcock, Thomas Barnes	Boston	
1853	Hodges, Richard Manning	Boston	
1854	Hodgdon, Richard Lord	Arlington	
1836	*Hodgkin, Thomas*	London, Eng	
1869	Hodgkins, David Webb	East Brookfield	
1854	Hoffendahl, Herman L. H.	Boston	
1836	*Holbrook, John E.*	Charleston, S. C.	
1862	Holbrook, Silas Pinckney	East Douglass	
1855	Holcomb, Clifford C.	Lee	
1846	*Holland, Sir Henry*	London, Eng	
1860	Holmes, Alexander R.	Canton	
1841	Holmes, Christopher C.	Milton	
1848	Holmes, Howland	Lexington	
1858	Holmes, Horace M.	South Adams	
1836	Holmes, Oliver Wendell	Boston	
1867	Holt, Alfred Fairbanks	Cambridgeport	
1846	Holt, Daniel	Lowell	
1850	Homans, Charles Dudley	Boston	
1862	Homans, John	Boston	
1855	Hooker, Anson Parker	East Cambridge	
1821	†Hooker, George	Longmeadow	1853
1870	Hooker, John	Springfield	
1859	Hooper, Frederick H.	New Bedford	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1870	Hooper, Henry	Marblehead	
1836	Hooper, Robert William	Boston	
1840	†Hopkins, Lewis Spring	Bridgewater	1842
1856	Hosmer, Alfred	Watertown	
1869	Hosmer, Charles Edward	Waltham	
1869	Hough, George Thomas	New Bedford	
1852	†Hovey, Daniel	Greenfield	1856
1856	How, James C	Haverhill	
1849	Howard, Levi	Chelmsford	
1851	Howarth, James	Andover	
1848	Howe, Charles	Taunton	
1840	Howe, Estes	Cambridge	
1854	Howe, Francis Augustus	Newburyport	
1857	Howe, George Marshall	Framingham	
1832	†Howe, Samuel G	Boston	1850
1866	Howes, Woodbridge Ruggles	Hanover	
1867	Hoyt, A. E	Natick	
1848	Hoyt, Enos	Framingham	
1844	Hubbard, Benjamin	Plymouth	
1865	Hubbard, Charles T	Taunton	
1837	Hubbard, George	Boston	
1860	Hubon, Peter Emmett	Worcester	
1848	Huckins, David T	Watertown	
1867	Humeston, Luther Frink	Holyoke	
1862	Humphrey, Otis M	Lowell	
1830	†Hunt, Ebenezer	Danvers Port	1860
1870	Hunt, Israel Thorndike	Boston	
1867	Hunt, Moses Nowell	Danvers Port	
1848	Hunt, Otis Eugene	Waltham	
1859	Hurd, Samuel Hutchins	Charlestown	
1856	Hurd, Yorick Gordon	Ipswich	
1870	Hurd, Edward P	Newburyport	
1854	Hurlbert, Chauncy M	South Dennis	
1863	Hurley, John Francis	Chicopee	
1866	Huse, Ralph Cross, Jr	Georgetown	
1864	Hutchins, Isaiah	West Acton	
1856	Hyde, George Smith	Boston	
1840	Hyndman, James	Boston	
1865	Inches, Charles Edward	Boston	
1836	Inches, Herman Brimmer	Boston	
1863	Ingalls, Paschal P	South Boston	
1866	Ingalls, Richard Maybery	East Boston	
1836	Ingalls, William	Boston	
1843	Jackson, Alexander	Plymouth	
1833	Jackson, Charles Thomas	Boston	
1832	Jackson, John Barnard Swett	Boston	
1836	*Jackson, Samuel*	Philadelphia	
1812	†James, Benjamin	Weston	1844
1833	Jarvis, Edward	Dorchester	
1854	Jarvis, John Furness	Boston	
1858	Jeffries, Benjamin Joy	Boston	
1826	†Jeffries, John	Boston	1870
1868	Jelly, George Frederick	Somerville	
1864	Jenkins, Alvin	Great Falls, N. H.	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1854	Jenks, Thomas Leighton....	Boston	
1849	Jennings, John Henry.....	New Bedford	
1850	Jewett, Frederic Augustus..	Shrewsbury	
1848	Jewett, George.....	Fitchburg	
1849	Jewett, Henry Alfred.....	Northborough	
1861	Johnson, Amos Howe.....	Salem	
1866	Johnson, Eugene Malcolm..	Williamsburg	
1867	Johnson, Henry.....	New Bedford	
1840	Johnson, Henry F.....	Cambridge	
1870	Johnson, Hor. Huntington..	Belfast, Me	1871
1840	†Johnson, Joshua Jewett....	Northborough	
1845	Johnson, Othello Otis.....	Framingham	
1866	Johnson, Otis Henry.....	Haverhill	
1849	Johnson, William Otis.....	Boston	
1856	Jones, Daniel Wayland.....	Newtonville	
1867	Jones, Daniel Wentworth..	Newtonville	
1865	Jones, George Howard.....	Boston	
1846	Jones, George Stevens.....	Boston	
1849	Jones, Henry Newell.....	Kingston	
1843	Jones, Joseph Stevens.....	Boston	
1835	†Jones, Nathan.....	Wenham	1857
1871	Jones, William Pelby.....	Boston	
1859	Jordan, Charles.....	Wakefield	
1867	Joyce, Robert Dwyer.....	Boston	
1830	Keep, Nathan Cooley.....	Boston	
1846	Kelley, Elbridge Gerry.....	Newburyport	
1863	Kemble, Arthur.....	Salem	
1861	Kemp, Alba Enoch.....	North Prescott	
1866	Kemp, Charles Parke.....	Springfield	
1868	Kemp, Edwin Augustine....	Enfield	
1870	Kent, Barker Brooks.....	South Boston	
1860	Kidder, Moses W.....	Lowell	
1838	Kimball, Gilman.....	Lowell	
1846	Kimball, Walter H.....	Andover	
1848	King, George.....	Franklin	
1842	King, John B.....	Nantucket	
1838	†Kinniston, Timothy.....	Haverhill	1857
1845	Kittredge, Floyer Galen....	Peabody	
1861	Kittredge, Frank Rufus C..	Waltham	
1869	Kittredge, Joseph.....	North Andover	
1834	†Kittredge, Theodore.....	Waltham	1862
1845	Kneeland, Samuel.....	Boston	
1867	Knight, Frederick Irving...	Boston	
1867	Knight, Granville.....	Enfield	
1852	Knight, Nathaniel J.....	East Somerville	
1851	Knowlton, Charles Lorenzo..	Northampton	
1847	Lamb, William Dan.....	Lawrence	
1856	Lamson, John Augustus....	Boston	
1865	Langmaid, Samuel Wood...	Boston	
1869	Laughlin, James Francis....	East Boston	
1856	Leach, William.....	Holmes Hole	
1870	Learned, John Barr.....	Northampton	
1839	Learned, E. T.....	Fall River	
1865	Leavitt, William Whipple..	West Stockbridge	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1843	†Lee, Henry Sullivan	Boston	1864
1867	Leighton, William H.	Lowell	
1819	†Leonard, George	Taunton	1852
1831	Leonard, Jonathan	Sandwich	
1850	Leonard, Marcus Bloomfield.	East Boston	
1871	Leslie, Horace Granville	Amesbury	
1851	Lester, William	South Hadley	
1867	Lewis, Alonzo	Hatfield	
1827	†Lewis, Winslow	Boston	1860
1865	Lincoln, David Francis	Boston	
1859	Lincoln, George Cooke	Natick	
1864	Lincoln, William H.	Hubbardston	
1867	Little, J. Russell	Jamaica Plain	
1859	Livermore, Abel Cutting	Stow	
1862	Livingstone, Alfred	Lowell	
1866	Logan, Samuel Moore	East Boston	
1864	Lombard, Josiah Stickney	Boston	
1862	Lord, Friend Drake	Newton L. Falls	
1844	†Loring, George B.	Salem	1854
1869	Loring, Lewis Whitney	Petersham	
1840	Lothrop, John Lewis	East Somerville	
1833	*Louis, P. Ch. A.*	Paris	
1856	Lovejoy, Oliver S.	Haverhill	
1866	Lovering, John Dudley	Essex	
1866	Lucas, H. S.	Chester	
1836	*Luzemburgh, Henry*	New Orleans	
1846	Lyman, George Hinckley	Boston	
1855	Lynde, James Porter	Athol	
1863	Mack, David, Jr.	Belmont	
1840	Mack, William	Salem	
1850	Mackie, John Howell	New Bedford	
1864	Mackie, William Basilio	Boston	
1862	Manley, Edwin	Taunton	
1840	Mann, Benjamin	Boston Highlands	
1868	Mann, Benjamin Houston	Boston Highlands	
1843	Mann, Cyrus Sweetser	Newton Corner	
1852	Mann, Jonathan	South Boston	
1854	Manning, Joseph	Rockport	
1869	Mansfield, Henry Tucker	Boston	
1859	Mansfield, John Robbins	Wakefield	
1841	Mansfield, Joseph D.	Wakefield	
1870	Marble, John Oliver	Worcester	
1863	Marcy, Henry Orlando	Cambridgeport	
1870	Marion, Horace Eugene	Brighton	
1839	Marsh, Austin	Carlisle	
1858	Marsh, Lebbeus Eaton	Wales	
1831	†Marshall, Jonas A.	Fitchburg	1864
1825	†Marshall, Silas	Templeton	1832
1840	†Marston, Ephraim	Bricksburg, N. J.	1867
1852	Martin, Alexander D. W.	Boston	
1846	Martin, Henry Austin	Boston Highlands	
1852	Martin, Oramel	Worcester	
1863	Martin, Saxton P.	North Brookfield	
1844	Mason, Augustus	Brighton	
1855	Mason, William	Charlestown	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1871	Masters, George W.	Somerville.	
1850	Matthes, Gustavus Felix.	New Bedford.	
1848	Mattson, Morris.	New York.	
1849	*Mauran, Joseph.*	Providence, R. I.	
1868	Maxfield, James Gardner.	Ruby, Mich.	
1849	Maynard, John Parker.	Dedham.	
1868	McAllister, John G.	Lawrence.	
1869	McCollom, John Hildreth.	U. S. Mar. H., Chelsea	
1865	McDonald, Archibald Elexis	Boston.	
1865	McDonald, James.	Boston.	
1865	McDonald, Wm. Lewis.	Boston.	
1867	McDonough, James Aloysius	Boston.	
1864	McDougall, Samuel J.	Boston.	
1871	McGregor, John H.	Wrentham.	
1864	McLaughlin, Jas. Augustin.	Boston.	
1871	McMahon, John Joseph.	East Abington.	
1864	McSheehy, John James.	Boston.	
1870	Meacham, John Francis.	Beverly.	
1860	Mead, Marshall S.	Northfield.	
1869	Mead, Martin Luther.	Conway.	
1867	Mercer, William Marceline.	Pittsfield.	
1863	Merriam, Jos. Waite.	Boston.	
1831	†Metcalf, John George.	Mendon.	1868
1842	Mifflin, Charles.	Boston.	
1854	Mighill, Stephen.	Boston.	
1867	Millard, Henry J.	North Adams.	
1851	Miller, Alfred.	Fitchburg.	
1869	Miller, Charles Nathaniel.	Boston.	
1838	Miller, Erasmus Darwin.	Dorchester.	
1851	Miller, J. Leland.	Sheffield.	
1868	Miller, Louis.	Stockbridge.	
1845	Millet, Asa.	Bridgewater.	
1860	Mills, C. D.	Pittsfield.	
1855	Miner, David Worthington.	Ware.	
1845	Minot, Francis.	Boston.	
1844	†Mitchell, Jacob.	Chelsea.	1865
1861	Moffatt, George Tufton.	Boston.	
1834	†Monroe, Alexander LeBaron	Medway.	1867
1848	†Moore, Edward Bucknam.	Boston.	1862
1851	Moore, Ira L.	Boston.	
1870	Moore, Samuel Lawrence.	Chelsea.	
1870	Morison, James.	Quincy.	
1842	Morland, William Wallace.	Boston.	
1854	Morong, Edward P.	Boston.	
1870	Morrill, Ferdinand Gordon.	Boston.	
1830	Morrill, Samuel.	Boston.	
1854	Morris, William Bowen.	Charlestown.	
1870	Morse, Edward Gilead.	Boston Highlands.	
1843	Morse, Horatio Gilead.	Boston Highlands.	
1854	Morse, James R.	North Cambridge.	
1846	Morse, Luther B.	Watertown.	
1853	Morton, Lloyd.	Pawtucket, R. I.	
1870	Moulton, Benjamin Francis.	Lawrence.	
1828	†Mulliken, Isaac Walter.	Stow.	1834
1867	Munroe, George A.	Billerica.	
1867	Munroe, William Francis.	Boston.	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1860	Munsell, George Nelson.....	Harwich Centre.....	
1859	Murphy, Joseph.....	Taunton.....	
1856	Neilson, William.....	Salem.....	
1830	*Nelson, J.*.....	Montreal.....	
1813	†Newell, Jonathan.....	Stow.....	1846
1845	Newell, Robert Wingate....	Boston.....	
1854	Newhall, Edward.....	Lynn.....	
1871	Nichols, Algernon Sidney...	Haverhill.....	
1870	Nichols, Arthur Howard....	Boston Highlands....	
1860	Nichols, George Henry.....	Boston.....	
1865	Nichols, George Merrick....	Boston.....	
1868	Nichols, James R.....	Haverhill.....	
1859	Nichols, John Taylor Gilman	Cambridge.....	
1841	†Nichols, Joseph Dean.....	Tewksbury.....	1862
1867	Nickerson, Franklin.....	Lowell.....	
1847	Nihill, John L.....	South Boston.....	
1865	Norris, Albert Lane.....	East Cambridge.....	
1842	Nye, James M.....	Lynn.....	
1861	O'Connell, Patrick Aloysius	Boston.....	
1867	O'Connor, James J.....	Holyoke.....	
1871	Odlin, Charles Cushing.....	Middleton.....	
1866	Ogden, Wm. Martyn.....	Quincy.....	
1843	Oliver, Fitch Edward.....	Boston.....	
1855	Oliver, Henry Kemble.....	Boston.....	
1871	Oliver, Joseph Pearson.....	Brookline.....	
1837	†Orcutt, Harvey.....	Westhampton.....	1866
1858	Orcutt, Almon M.....	Hardwick.....	
1862	Ordway, John Pond.....	Boston.....	
1871	O'Reardon, Dan'l O'Connell	Boston.....	
1841	Orr, Samuel A.....	East Bridgewater....	
1833	Osborn, George.....	Danvers.....	
1868	Osborn, George Sterne.....	Peabody.....	
1866	Osgood, George Cowles.....	Lowell.....	
1830	Osgood, Joseph.....	Danvers.....	
1842	Osgood, J. W. D.....	Greenfield.....	
1856	Osgood, William.....	Boston.....	
1871	Otis, Robert Mendum.....	North Cambridge....	
1862	Owen, Varillas Linus.....	Springfield.....	
1870	Packard, Charles A.....	South Deerfield.....	
1865	Paddock, Franklin Kittredge	Pittsfield.....	
1870	Page, Charles Whitney.....	Fitchburg.....	
1869	Page, Horatio Nelson.....	Chelsea.....	
1871	Page, Prince Woodman.....	Boston.....	
1854	Page, William Hussey.....	Boston.....	
1864	Paige, Nomus.....	Taunton.....	
1832	Palmer, Ezra.....	Boston.....	
1868	Palmer, Harris Orlando....	Worcester.....	
1854	Palmer, John Kinsley.....	Cambridgeport.....	
1867	Park, John Gray.....	Worcester.....	
1837	†Parker, Daniel.....	Billerica.....	1846
1839	Parker, David.....	Gardner.....	
1840	Parker, David McCaire.....	Boston.....	
1864	Parker, Edgar.....	Boston.....	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1838	Parker, Hiram	Lowell	
1841	Parker, James O	Shirley	
1847	Parker, Moses	Melrose	
1866	Parker, Moses Greely	Lowell	
1861	*Parker, Peter*	Washington, D. C.	
1866	Parker, William M	Milford	
1848	Parks, Luther	Boston	
1863	Parks, William H	Great Barrington	
1865	Parsons, John Eleazer	Groton Junction	
1850	Patch, Franklin Fletcher	Boston	
1856	Patridge, Louis Emmons	Natick	
1860	Pattee, Asa F	Boston	
1852	Pattee, William Sewall	Quincy	
1869	Paun, Amos Bosworth	East Taunton	
1867	Payne, A. E	North Bridgewater	
1870	Pease, Edmund Milan	Springfield	
1869	Peck, Eugene C	West Boylston	
1837	Peck, William Dandridge	Sterling	
1870	Peirce, Warren	Sterling	
1844	Peirson, Edward Brooks	Salem	
1854	Perkins, Edward Augustus	Boston	
1851	Perkins, George Augustus	Salem	
1863	Perkins, George Thomas	Boston	
1830	†Perkins, Henry Coit	Newburyport	1869
1832	†Perley, Daniel	Lynn	1864
1866	Perry, Charles Homer	West Medway	
1869	Perry, Edward Everett	Boston	
1851	Perry, Ira	Canton	
1823	†Perry, Nathan	Cambridgeport	1830
1835	†Perry, William Fenwick	Mansfield	1870
1818	†Phelps, Abner	Boston	1847
1844	Phelps, Charles Abner	Needham	
1837	†Phelps, Eben S	Middleton	1852
1841	Phelps, Thaddeus	North Attleborough	
1869	Phillips, Henry T	Cheshire	
1837	†Phillips, Henry P	North Adams	1852
1841	Phinney, Erastus Otis	Melrose	
1845	†Pickett, Noble Bennet	Great Barrington	1862
1865	Pierce, Charles L	Ashburnham	
1839	†Pierce, Delano	Grafton	1847
1850	Pierce, George Washington	Leominster	
1840	Pierce, John	Edgartown	
1822	†Pierce, Nathaniel	Ashburnham	1839
1866	Pillsbury, Edward Liston	Boston	
1870	Pillsbury, George Harlin	Lowell	
1839	†Pillsbury, Harlin	Lowell	1871
1859	Pillsbury, Harlin Henry	Medford	
1850	Pineo, Peter	Hyannis	
1863	Pinkham, George Edwin	Lowell	
1869	Pinkham, Joseph G	Lynn	
1861	Plimpton, Ashael A	Shirley	
1848	†Plimpton, Daniel B	North Oxford	1857
1865	Plunkett, F. C	Lowell	
1837	†Poole, Alexander	Chelsea	1865
1866	Porter, Albert Augustin	Wrentham	
1865	Porter, Charles Burnham	Boston	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1834	†Porter, Joshua	North Brookfield	1869
1870	Post, Abner	Westfield	
1868	Pratt, Calvin	Duxbury	
1871	Pratt, Charles B.	Boston	
1867	Pratt, Gustavus Percival	Cohasset	
1862	Pratt, Henry	Lanesboro'	
1839	Pratt, Jefferson	Hopkinton	
1865	Presbury, Silas Dean	Taunton	
1867	Prescott, Charles D	New Bedford	
1866	Priest, George A.	Manchester	
1861	Prince, James Perrot	Boston	
1859	Proctor, William B.	New Sharon, Me.	
1860	Provan, Robert	South Boston	
1851	Puffer, Chenery	Shelburne Falls	
1830	Putnam, Charles Gideon	Boston	
1870	Putnam, Charles Pickering	Boston	
1869	Putnam, Dana Boardman	Boston	
1870	Putnam, James Jackson	Boston	
1870	Quigley, Wentworth Henry	Boston	
1863	Quimby, Elisha Hervey	Salem	
1870	Quinby, Hosea Mason	Malden	
1867	Quincy, Henry Parker	Boston	
1853	Randall, George Henry	North Rehoboth	
1832	†Randall, Menzies Rayner	Rehoboth	1854
1857	Ranney, Mark	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa	
1863	Ransom, N. M.	Taunton	
1843	Read, William	Boston	
1852	Renton, George	Boston	
1849	Renton, John	Auburndale	
1823	†Reynolds, Edward	Boston	1869
1853	Reynolds, John Phillips	Boston	
1868	Reynolds, Samuel M.	Richmond	
1865	Rice, A. B.	Hatfield	
1866	Rice, Albert Raymond	Springfield	
1866	Rice, Charles H.	Fitchburg	
1853	Rice, David	Leverett	
1864	Rice, Frank Horton	Worcester	
1855	Rice, Joseph Marcus	Worcester	
1855	Richards, James F.	Campello	
1839	Richardson, Aaron Parker	Boston	
1845	Richardson, Eben Coolidge	Ware	
1855	Richardson, Horace	Boston	
1856	Richardson, John Henry	Medfield	
1839	†Richardson, Samuel	Watertown	1862
1867	Richardson, Wm. Lambert	Boston	
1836	†Robbins, James Watson	Uxbridge	1866
1863	Roberts, Michael	Lawrence	
1867	Roberts, Oscar L.	Pittsfield	
1858	Robinson, Albert B.	Boston Highlands	
1838	Robinson, Erastus	Northbridge	
1859	Robinson, J. Henry	Southborough	
1859	Robinson, John Lombard	Wenham	
1862	Robinson, Thad. Pulaski	Newton Centre	
1866	Rockwell, Joseph William	Southwick	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1861	*Roeser, Bernhard*	Athens, Greece	
1852	Rolfe, Enoch Carter	Boston	
1864	Rood, James Timothy	Brookfield	
1834	†Root, Martin	Byfield	1862
1868	Root, Richmond Barbour	Georgetown	
1871	Rowe, Geo. Howard Malcolm	Boston	
1868	Ruddick, Wm. Henderson	Boston	
1871	Russell, Frederick William	Winchendon	
1825	†Russell, George	Boston	1856
1844	†Russell, Henry	New Bedford	1848
1854	Russell, Ira	Winchendon	
1844	Russell, Le Baron	Boston	
1867	Ryan, James C	East Abington	
1860	Ryan, John	Boston	
1837	Sabin, Henry L	Williamstown	
1837	†Sabin, Mellen	Lenox	1849
1837	Salisbury, Stephen	Brookline	
1836	†Salter, Richard Henry	Boston	1869
1870	Sanborn, Charles Edward	Winchester	
1870	Sanders, Charles B	Lowell	
1858	Sargent, George Woodbury	Lawrence	
1840	Sargent, Joseph	Worcester	
1851	†Sargent, Seneca	Lawrence	1863
1858	Saville, Henry Martyn	Boston	
1850	Savory, Charles A	Lowell	
1866	Sawin, William J	Chicopee Falls	
1865	Sawyer, Benjamin Addison	Haverhill	
1866	Sawyer, Edward	Bridgewater	
1859	Sawyer, Edward J	Gardner	
1856	Sawyer, Frederick Augustus	Wareham	
1860	Sawyer, John Woodbury	Providence, R. I.	
1842	Scammell, Lucius Leslie	Hopkinton	
1833	†Seabury, Benjamin Franklin	Orleans	1868
1854	Seaverns, Joel	Boston Highlands	
1867	Seavey, Oscar F	West Amesbury	
1871	Severance, Charles E	Shelburne Falls	
1869	Seymour, Christopher	Hinsdale	
1870	Shannon, Joseph Griswold	Oakham	
1852	Sharp, John Cauldwell	Boston	
1836	Shattuck, George Cheyne	Boston	
1863	Shattuck, George Francis	Pepperell	
1852	Shaw, Benjamin Shurtleff	Boston	
1868	Shaw, Henry	Bedford	
1860	Shaw, Henry Lyman	Boston	
1827	†Shaw, Samuel	Plainfield	1852
1860	Sheldon, Leonard Rawson	Boston	
1846	Shove, George	Yarmouth Port	
1869	Shreve, Octavius Barrell	Salem	
1852	Shurtleff, Augustine	Brookline	
1870	Shurtleff, Herbert	South Scituate	
1822	†Shurtleff, Samuel Atwood	Brookline	1853
1834	Shurtleff, Nath'l Bradstreet	Boston	
1871	Shute, Charles Bailey	Malden	
1868	Simpson, Henry Young	Worcester	
1857	Sinclair, Alexander Doull	Boston	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1836	*Simons, Benjamin B.*	Charleston, S. C.	
1863	Skinner, Edward Manning.	Boston	
1864	Skinner, John	Boston	
1848	Slade, Daniel Dennison	Boston	
1854	Smith, Abner M.	Pittsfield	
1842	Smith, Alvan	Monson	
1840	†Smith, Alvah C.	Hamilton	1844
1856	Smith, Andrew M.	Williamstown	
1871	Smith, C. B.	Granby	
1854	Smith, David Paige	Springfield	
1866	Smith, Isaac, Jr.	Fall River	
1824	†Smith, Jerome Van C.	New York	1862
1841	†Smith, John	Wales	1846
1853	Smith, John Manchester	Barnstable	
1868	†Smith, Joseph H.	Lowell	1870
1836	*Smith, Nathan Ryno*	Baltimore	
1865	Smith, Norman	Groton	
1854	†Smith, William George	Chicopee	1870
1871	Smithwick, John	Weston	
1859	Smythe, James	Boston	
1846	Snow, George William	Newburyport	
1863	Snow, Jesse Walker	Boston	
1856	Soule, Horatio Sprague	Winthrop	
1850	†Southwick, Moses D.	Millville	1871
1843	Sparhawk, Thomas	Amesbury	
1848	Sparrow, William Edward.	Mattapoisett	
1851	Spare, John	New Bedford	
1866	Spaulding, Ebenezer F.	East Boston	
1846	Spaulding, Joel	Lowell	
1849	Spaulding, Leonard	Millbury	
1844	Spaulding, Miles	Groton	
1817	†Spofford, Jeremiah	Groveland	1847
1863	†Spofford, Morris	Groveland	1870
1820	†Spofford, Richard Smith	Newburyport	1857
1824	†Spooner, John Philip	Milton	1867
1871	Spooner, John Winthrop	Hingham	
1864	Sprague, Francis Peleg	Boston	
1853	Sprague, Seth Loring	Boston	
1857	Spring, Charles Harrison.	Boston	
1865	Sproat, Henry Hamilton	Assonet	
1840	†Stacey, Philemon	Hatfield	1849
1870	Stackpole, George Edmund.	Boston	
1869	Stackpole, Paul A.	Dover, N. H.	
1846	Stacy, Horace	Boston	
1869	Staehli, Francis Rudolphus.	Cambridge	
1836	*Stanley, James*	London	
1867	Starkweather, Charles F.	Middlefield	
1836	†Stearns, George	Groton	1862
1852	†Stearns, Samuel	Greenfield	1838
1869	Stearns, Isaac Holden	Augusta, Me.	
1868	Stebbins, George Stanford.	Springfield	
1855	Stedman, Charles Ellery	Dorchester	
1864	Stedman, Joseph	Jamaica Plain	
1835	Stephenson, Ezra	Hingham	
1836	Stetson, James Aaron	Quincy	
1853	Stetson, John	West Harwich	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1869	Stevens, Andrew Jackson...	Lawrence.....	
1845	Stevens, Calvin.....	Boston	
1870	Stevens, Charles Wistar....	Charlestown.....	
1868	Stevens, Edmund Horace....	North Cambridge....	
1859	Stevens, Francis J.....	Haverhill	
1851	Stevens, Norman C.....	West Newton.....	
1832	†Stevens, William F.....	Stoneham	1868
1866	Stickney, Alphonso L.....	Sutton.....	
1852	Stickney, Charles Dickinson	New Bedford.....	
1864	Stickney, Horatio G.....	Springfield	
1854	Stickney, James Milton.....	Pepperell.....	
1847	Stickney, P. L. B.....	Chicopee	
1868	Stoddard, Henry Bradish....	Northampton	
1840	Stone, Henry Osgood.....	Salem.....	
1831	†Stone, Jeremiah.....	Provincetown.....	1859
1854	Stone, Lincoln Ripley.....	Newton.....	
1861	Stone, Silas Emlyn.....	Walpole	
1862	Stone, Thomas N.....	Wellfleet	
1870	Stone, William Newcomb...	Wellfleet.....	
1829	Storer, David Humphreys....	Boston	
1853	Storer, Horatio Robinson....	Boston	
1852	Stratton, Elijah.....	Northfield.....	
1862	Street, Charles Carroll.....	Boston	
1847	Streeter, Joseph H.....	Boston Highlands....	
1869	Stuart, George Albert.....	Boston	
1862	Sturtevant, Charles.....	Hyde Park.....	
1870	Sullivan, Alexis Joseph.....	Fall River.....	
1851	Sullivan, John Langdon....	Malden.....	
1869	Sullivan, Timothy.....	Lawrence	
1868	Sumner, Allen Melancthon..	Boston	
1833	†Swan, Caleb.....	Easton	1870
1865	Swan, Charles Walter.....	Boston	
1857	Swasey, Charles L.....	New Bedford.....	
1863	Swasey, Oscar F.....	Beverly	
1846	Sweat, William Wedgewood	Mattapoisett	
1854	†Swift, Alfred.....	South Dennis.....	1858
1870	Talbot, Charles Carroll.....	Lawrence	
1854	†Talbot, Charles P.....	Dighton	1871
1854	Talbot, Israel Tisdale.....	Boston	
1854	Tanner, Nelson Briggs.....	North Abington.....	
1863	Tanner, Nelson Briggs, Jr..	North Abington.....	
1866	Tarbell, George Grosvenor..	Boston	
1851	Taylor, Ashmun H.....	East Charlemont.....	
1843	Taylor, Israel H.....	Amherst	
1849	Taylor, John B.....	East Cambridge.....	
1870	Taylor, Vernon Otis.....	Athol Depot.....	
1857	Temple, Theron.....	North Amherst.....	
1852	Thaxter, Duncan McBeane..	South Boston.....	
1845	Thayer, David.....	Boston	
1871	Thayer, S. E.....	Southampton.....	
1830	Thomas, Alexander.....	Dorchester.....	
1857	Thompson, Augustine White	Northampton	
1853	Thompson, Charles K.....	Wellsborough, Pa....	
1840	†Thompson, Daniel.....	Northampton	1861
1870	Thompson, Frederick Henry	Sterling	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1861	Thompson, George F.	Belchertown	
1839	Thompson, John L. S.	Lancaster	
1843	Thomson, George Newton	Boston	
1849	Thorndike, William Henry	Boston	
1842	Tirrell, Norton Quincy	North Weymouth	
1837	†Toothaker, Samuel A.	Wilmington	1869
1830	†Torrey, Augustus	Beverly	1866
1862	Tourtelot, Aug. Valentine	N. Grosvenordale, Ct.	
1862	Tower, Charles Carroll	South Weymouth	
1840	Tower, George	Boston	
1871	Towle, Melville Cox	Haverhill	
1859	Towle, Samuel K.	Haverhill	
1849	Townsend, George James	Natick	
1870	Townsend, Henry Elmer	Boston	
1857	†Tracy, Stephen	Andover	1871
1864	Treadwell, Josh. Bracket	Boston	
1863	Tripp, Benjamin Harlock	Rutland	
1851	Trow, Josiah	Buckland	
1855	Trow, Nathaniel G.	Sunderland	
1854	Trow, William M.	Haydenville	
1868	Trull, Washington Benson	Boston	
1867	Tuck, Henry	Boston	
1843	Tucker, Elisha Gustavus	Boston	
1855	Tucker, George Grenville	Westfield	
1867	Tucker, James Joannus	Chicago, Illinois	
1838	†Tucker, Joshua	Boston	1862
1838	†Tucker, Simeon	Stoughton	1863
1871	Tucker, William E.	Salem	
1865	Turner, Obed C.	Attleborough	
1859	Tuttle, Charles M.	Littleton, N. H.	
1868	Tyler, John Bennett	Northampton	
1859	Tyler, John E.	Somerville	
1855	Tyler, Warren	North Brookfield	
1839	†Ufford, Edward G.	West Springfield	1862
1858	Underwood, George Latham.	Boston	
1848	Upham, Jabez Baxter	Boston	
1861	*Valerj, Geitano*	Rome, Italy	
1845	Vaille, Henry R.	Springfield	
1865	Vaughan, Charles Everett	Cambridge	
1866	Wadsworth, Oliver Fairfield	Boston	
1846	†Wakefield, Horace P.	Palmer Depot	1869
1856	Wakefield, Jonas F.	South Malden	
1863	Walcott, Henry Pickering	Cambridge	
1854	Waldock, James	Boston Highlands	
1866	Walker, Augustus Chapman	Greenfield	
1855	Walker, Clement Adams	South Boston	
1864	Walker, James Edwin	Boston	
1858	Walsh, Peter Duggan	Boston	
1863	Ward, George Whitefield	Upton	
1837	Ware, Charles Eliot	Boston	
1829	†Ware, Jonathan	Milton	1860
1854	Warner, Clinton	Westminster	
1863	Warner, Emerson	Worcester	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1871	Warner, George O	Leicester	
1869	Warner, Levi Farr	Boston	
1860	Warren, Charles	Lowell	
1832	Warren, Edward	Newton L. Falls	
1846	Warren, George A	Hopkinton	
1866	Warren, John Collins	Boston	
1820	†Warren, Joseph	Middlefield	1853
1854	Warren, Joseph H	Boston	
1861	Warren, Orin	West Newbury	
1846	Warren, Royal Sibley	Waltham	
1871	Warren, Wm. Harrington	Lowell	
1835	†Washburn, Nahum	Bridgewater	1867
1868	Waterman, Thomas	Boston	
1871	Webb, Melville Emerson	Boston	
1849	Webber, Alphonso Carter	Cambridgeport	
1871	Webber, George Clark	Worcester	
1865	Webber, Samuel Gilbert	Boston	
1870	Webster, John Ordway	Lynn	
1859	Webster, Joseph Rowe	Boston	
1843	Weld, Moses Williams	Boston	
1846	Wellington, James Lloyd	Swansey	
1839	Wellington, William W	Cambridgeport	
1839	†Wells, David	Lowell	1871
1868	West, Benjamin Hussey	Boston	
1849	West, Joseph T. Odiorne	Princeton	
1867	Weston, Edward Henry	East Cambridge	
1837	Wheatland, Henry	Salem	
1863	Wheeler, Charles Augustus	Leominster	
1841	Wheeler, Edward Marshall	Spencer	
1862	†Wheeler, Elbridge G	North Becket	1871
1848	Wheeler, William G	Chelsea	
1867	Whitaker, John Birtwistle	Fall River	
1864	White, Charles Henry	Watertown	
1856	White, James Clarke	Boston	
1845	White, Robert	Boston	
1867	White, Robert, Jr	Boston	
1853	Whiting, John Samuel	Charlestown	
1852	Whitney, Allston Waldo	West Newton	
1869	Whitney, James Orne	Pawtucket, R. I	
1835	Whitney, Warren Jacob	Boston	
1856	Whittemore, Horace H. F	Marblehead	
1865	Whittemore, Jacob P	Haverhill	
1867	Whittemore, Thos. Kendall	Grafton	
1869	Whittier, Edward Newton	Boston	
1865	Wigglesworth, Edward, Jr	Boston	
1834	†Wight, Danforth Phipps	Dedham	1863
1845	Wilbur, John R	Chicopee Falls	
1854	Wilcox, Chauncy Adams	Uxbridge	
1870	Wilcox, Dorville M	Becket	
1838	Wilde, James	Duxbury	
1843	Willard, Francis Alexander	Boston	
1864	Willard, Robert	Boston	
1854	Williams, Elisha	Hinsdale Depot	
1849	Williams, Henry Willard	Boston	
1849	Williams, Jacob Lafayette	Boston	
1822	†Williams, Leonard	Chester	1827

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1864	Willis, John Warren	Waltham	
1870	Willis, Reuben	Weston	
1867	Wilmarth, Jerome	Upton	
1866	Wilson, Arthur Hervey	South Boston	
1869	Wilson, Charles Alonzo	Montague	
1860	Wilter, John	Brimfield	
1831	Wing, Benjamin F	Jamaica Plain	
1858	Windship, George Barker	Boston	
1867	Winkler, Joseph Alexander	Jamaica Plain	
1863	Winslow, Joseph Winslow	East Hampton	
1855	Winsor, Frederic	Winchester	
1866	Wood, Albert	Worcester	
1834	†Wood, Alfred	Taunton	1857
1871	Wood, Edward Stickney	Cambridge	
1856	Wood, Franklin Augustus	Cambridgeport	
1860	*Wood, James R.*	New York	
1868	Woodbury, George E.	Methuen	
1869	Woodman, Aurin Payson	Kingston	
1869	Woods, Leonard	Malden	
1855	Woodward, Rufus	Worcester	
1831	†Workman, William	Worcester	1869
1861	Wright, Eliphalet	Lee	
1821	†Wright, Lucius	Westfield	1853
1865	*Wucherer, Otho Edward*	Bahia, Brazil	
1837	Wyman, Jeffries	Cambridge	
1837	Wyman, Morrill	Cambridge	
1855	Yale, John	Ware	
1848	Youngman, David	Boston	

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*** Fellows of the Society are requested to notify the Treasurer of any errors or omissions in the above Catalogue.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCILLORS.

October 4, 1872.

THE Stated Meeting of the Councillors was held at the Rooms of the Society, No. 36 Temple Place, on Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1871, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

The President, Dr. SAMUEL A. FISK, in the Chair.

Councillors present: —

Bristol North.
J. R. Bronson,
Joseph Murphy,
Silas D. Presbrey.

Bristol South.
W. W. Comstock.

Essex North.
J. Crowell,
J. R. Nichols,
H. C. Perkins,
O. Warren.

Essex South.
Ebenezer Hunt,
Daniel Perley,
Augustus Torrey.

Hampshire.
F. C. Greene.

Middlesex East.
F. F. Brown,
F. Winsor.

Middlesex North.
Joel Spaulding.

Middlesex South.
J. C. Harris,
Henry O. Marcy,
John Renton.

Norfolk.
Robert Amory,
Geo. J. Arnold,
B. E. Cotting,
Edward Jarvis.

Plymouth.
B. F. Hastings,
Asa Millet,
Nelson B. Tanner.

Suffolk.
S. L. Abbot,
James Ayer,
H. J. Bigelow,
Buckminster Brown,
P. M. Crane,
Calvin Ellis,
John Flint,
Geo. Hayward,
R. M. Hodges,
Wm. Ingalls,
Geo. Stevens Jones,
Geo. H. Lyman,
F. Minot,
Wm. W. Morland,
S. Morrill,
Ezra Palmer,
Geo. C. Shattuck,
D. H. Storer,
D. McB. Thaxter,
Chas. E. Ware,
H. W. Williams.

Worcester.
Thomas H. Gage,
W. H. Lincoln.

Worcester North.
C. C. Field,
Alfred Hitchcock.

The record of the Annual Meeting of the Councillors was read and accepted.

Dr. Cotting presented the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That the Councillors of the Massachusetts Medical Society cordially welcome "every wise attempt to raise the standard of Medical Education."

Resolved, That, inasmuch as the Faculty of the Medical School of Harvard University, undeterred by difficulties, or risks of personal sacrifices, have adopted a scheme of medical instruction, which has been characterized as "the boldest experiment ever tried in an American institution," and which places this medical school far in advance of any similar institution in the country,—we, as Councillors of the Massachusetts Medical Society and individually as members of the Medical Profession, will heartily and assiduously (in the language of the President of the University) "give the University the encouragement of our sympathy, the moral strength of our approbation, and the benefit of our advice to young men and their parents," that, as far as in us lies, this eminently wise and long-hoped-for improvement in medical education may be fully sustained, and ultimately prove a conspicuous success.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing Resolutions, signed by the President and Secretary of this Society, be sent to the President of the University, to be communicated to the Faculty of the Medical School.

The Resolutions were seconded by Dr. Thomas H. Gage, of Worcester, who stated that they would undoubtedly be sustained by the Profession throughout the State.

The Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Resignations, through their Chairman, Dr. Ayer, presented their report, recommending for retirement: —

Drs. George Fabyan, and
Moses C. Greene, of Boston; and
J. L. S. Thompson, of Lancaster.

To be allowed to resign: —

Dr. Charles G. Allen, of Barre.

Adopted.

The President appointed the following gentlemen as a Committee to procure papers to be read at the Annual Meeting of the Society: —

Drs. Geo. C. Shattuck, Chairman,
Henry W. Williams,
Geo. H. Lyman,
Chas. E. Buckingham,
C. D. Homans.

On motion of Dr. Cotting, it was voted, that the next Annual Meeting be held in Boston, on the first Wednesday in June.

Adjourned. CHARLES W. SWAN,
Recording Secretary.

February 7, 1872.

The Stated Meeting of the Councillors was held at the Rooms of the Society, No. 36 Temple Place, Boston, on Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1872, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

The President, Dr. SAMUEL A. FISK, in the Chair.

Councillors present: —

Bristol North.
J. R. Bronson,
Charles Howe,
Joseph Murphy.

Bristol South.
W. W. Comstock,
Wm. A. Gordon.

Essex North.
J. Crowell,
J. R. Nichols,
H. C. Perkins,
Orin Warren.

Essex South.
Ebenezer Hunt,
Daniel Perley,
Augustus Torrey.

Hampshire.
John Dole.

Middlesex East.
Frederick Winsor.

Middlesex North.
Nathan Allen,
Walter Burnham,
Joel Spaulding.

Middlesex South.
J. C. Harris,
Henry O. Marcy,
John Renton,
Geo. A. Warren.

Norfolk.
Robert Amory,
Geo. J. Arnold,
B. E. Cotting,
F. F. Forsaith,
Edward Jarvis.

Plymouth.
Asa Millet.

Suffolk.
H. J. Bigelow,
H. I. Bowditch,
Buckminster Brown,
S. Cabot,
P. M. Crane,
Calvin Ellis,
John Flint,
Geo. H. Gay,
A. B. Hall,
Geo. Hayward,
R. M. Hodges,
C. D. Homans,
J. B. S. Jackson,
Geo. H. Lyman,
F. Minot,
Wm. W. Morland,
William Read,
Geo. C. Shattuck,
D. H. Storer,
H. W. Williams.

Worcester.
B. H. Tripp,
Warren Tyler.

The record of the October meeting was read and accepted.

The President appointed Drs. Geo. Hayward and G. J. Arnold as the Committee to examine the Treasurer's accounts; and Drs. Geo. C. Shattuck and R. M. Hodges as the Committee to examine the Library.

The Committee on Resignations reported, under the proper conditions, the following names of Fellows for retirement, on their own application: —

Drs. James B. Forsyth, of Chelsea,
Geo. W. Denison, of Chicopee,
Samuel Alden, of Bridgewater, and
Samuel Morrill, of Boston.

Adopted.

The President read a communication from Dr. C. A. Walker, of Boston. It was a series of resolutions recommending the adoption by medical schools of a complete course of instruction "on insanity and on medical jurisprudence as connected with disorders of the mind," unanimously adopted at the meeting of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, in Toronto, in June, 1871.

Ordered to be placed on file.

The Corresponding Secretary read a petition to the Councillors, signed by Daniel Perley and fourteen others, Fellows of the Society, residing in the city of Lynn and vicinity, requesting a subdivision of the Essex South District, making a new district to include the city of Lynn and the towns of

Swampscott, Nahant, Saugus and Lynnfield, and containing a statement of the grounds for such application.

On motion of Dr. Cotting, the petition was referred to a Committee of three, to be selected, according to custom in similar cases, one from each of the proposed subdivisions and one from an outside District.

The President subsequently appointed Dr. George H. Lyman, of Suffolk, Chairman, and Drs. Augustus Torrey, of Beverly, and Isaac F. Galloupe, of Lynn.

Dr. Lyman presented the following resolutions: —

Resolved, That the action of the President in behalf of the Society in the matters now pending in the Supreme Judicial Court be and is hereby approved.

Resolved, That the President, Vice-President, two Secretaries and the Treasurer be a Committee with full powers to act for and in behalf of the Society until the said matters are brought to a final decision, or until otherwise ordered by the Councillors.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Dr. John Dole, in behalf of the Hampshire District Medical Society, presented a preamble and resolutions expressing the fullest sympathy and accord with the parent Society in its position with regard to irregular practitioners within its body, desiring that the issue should be pushed to a speedy and ultimate conclusion, and authorizing the Treasurer to retain in the treasury the amount arising from the assessment of members which would otherwise be refunded to that District Society, the said amount to be used in the payment of such legal expenses as the circumstances may require, and furthermore expressing a willingness to be taxed, in proportion, for such additional sums as may be required to carry on the suit.

Document on file.

Adjourned at 12, M.

CHARLES W. SWAN,
Recording Secretary.

Annual Meeting of Councillors.

The Annual Meeting of the Councillors was held at the Rooms of the Society, No. 36 Temple Place, on Tuesday Evening, June 4, 1872, at 7½ o'clock.

The President, Dr. Samuel A. Fisk, in the chair.

Councillors present: —

Barnstable.
S. H. Gould,
C. M. Hurlbert,
Jonathan Leonard,
Geo. N. Munsell,
Peter Pineo.

Berkshire.
T. Clarkson Collins,
Geo. W. Grover,
J. Leland Miller,
Louis Miller,
W. Ed. Vermilye.

Bristol North.
J. R. Bronson,
Benoni Carpenter.

Bristol South.
W. W. Comstock,
Geo. T. Hough,
John H. Mackie,
John Pierce,
Chas. D. Stickney.

Essex North.
Geo. W. Snow,
Jeremiah Spofford,
J. P. Whittemore.

Essex South.
Ebenezer Hunt,
A. H. Johnson.

Hampshire.
Franklin Bonney,
Oscar C. De Wolf.

Middlesex East.
Alonzo Chapin.

Middlesex North.
John W. Graves,
Gilman Kimball.

Middlesex South.
R. L. Hodgdon,
Alfred Hosmer,
Geo. C. Lincoln,
J. T. G. Nichols,
W. W. Wellington.

Norfolk.
Robert Amory,
Geo. J. Arnold,
B. E. Cotting,
W. C. B. Fifield,
F. F. Forsaith,
C. C. Holmes,
Edward Jarvis.

Plymouth.
N. B. Tanner.

Suffolk.
S. L. Abbot,
James Ayer,
J. N. Borland,
H. I. Bowditch,
Buckminster Brown,
C. E. Buckingham,
Samuel Cabot,
P. M. Crane,
Hall Curtis,
Calvin Ellis,
John Flint,
A. B. Hall,
D. H. Hayden,
George Hayward,
R. M. Hodges,
C. D. Homans,
Wm. Ingalls,
J. B. S. Jackson,
J. F. Jarvis,
Geo. Stevens Jones,
Joseph S. Jones,
G. H. Lyman,
Francis Minot,
Wm. Read,
Geo. C. Shattuck,
D. McB. Thaxter,
Chas. E. Ware,
J. C. White,
H. W. Williams.

Worcester.
Henry Clarke,
Thos. H. Gage,
Oramel Martin.

The record of the last meeting of the Councillors was read and accepted.

The President appointed a Committee of one from each

district to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and also Orator, Anniversary Chairman and Committee of Arrangements.

The Secretary read the names of new, and of deceased members.

The Corresponding Secretary made a verbal report. Accepted.

The Treasurer read his Annual Report.

The Auditing Committee reported that the accounts were correctly cast and properly vouched; that they had examined the evidences of the property of the Society, and find them sufficient and securely kept.

The Treasurer's Report was accepted.

Dr. Shattuck, Chairman of the Committee on the Library, presented the Report of the Librarian. As Chairman of the same Committee, and in accordance with instructions received at the last Annual Meeting of the Councillors, Dr. Shattuck presented the following recommendations: —

1st. That the publications of the Society be sold for twenty cents a number to any member of the Society or to any District Society wishing to have them, and that this privilege be continued for six months. All of these books not disposed of in this way may be sold at auction.

2d. All the other books may be given to the City Library, or to any other public library willing to take charge of them.

Report accepted, and Committee instructed to carry out the recommendations.

The Committee on Publications, through their chairman, Dr. Shattuck, presented their report, which was accepted.

The Board of Trustees of the Boston City Hospital presented to the Society five hundred copies of their last Annual Report.

The Councillors returned a vote of thanks.

Voted, That the next Annual Meeting be held in Boston, on the first Wednesday of June, 1873.

Dr. Lyman reported for the majority of the Special Committee appointed to consider the petition of certain members of the Essex South District Society, residing in Lynn and vicinity, to be organized as a new District Society, that the granting of the petition would not appear to subserve the best interests of the State Society; and recommended, therefore, that the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

The report, after the presentation of a minority report and full discussion, was adopted.

Voted, That a Committee of three be appointed to present to the Society, for their concurrence, on the following day, the Resolutions passed at the meeting of October 4, 1871, relative to the Harvard Medical School.

The Chair appointed Drs. Alonzo Chapin, A. R. Bronson and Oramel Martin.

The President appointed the following

Standing Committees.

Committee on Publications.

Drs. G. C. Shattuck, B. E. Cotting, Luther Parks.

On Resignations.

Drs. J. Ayer, F. Minot, C. Ellis.

On Finances.

Drs. J. N. Borland, Wm. Read, Samuel L. Abbot.

The Committee on Nominations, having returned, reported the following list of Candidates:—

For *President*, ... Dr. Geo. C. Shattuck.
Vice President, ... Dr. B. E. Cotting.
Corresponding Secretary, . . Dr. C. D. Homans.
Recording Secretary, ... Dr. C. W. Swan.
Librarian, ... Dr. D. H. Hayden,
Treasurer, ... Dr. F. Minot.
Orator, ... Dr. C. E. Buckingham.
Anniversary Chairman, . . Dr. O. C. DeWolf.
Committee of Arrangements, Drs. C. D. Homans, A. P. Hooker, R. M. Hodges, J. N. Borland, A. H. Nichols, R. Amory.

And they were elected.

On motion of Dr. Lyman, an unanimous and enthusiastic vote of thanks was tendered the retiring President for the dignified, faithful and judicious manner in which he had conducted the affairs of the Society during his term of service, especially during the recent trials.

The President made a feeling response, claiming, he said, no credit for aiding an attempt to uphold the honor of the Society, and its right to clear itself of all irregular practices.

Adjourned.

CHARLES W. SWAN,
Recording Secretary.

Massachusetts Medical Society.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

First Day's Meeting.

The Society was called to order at 12 o'clock, noon, June 4, 1872, at the Lowell Institute, Boston.

Dr. Ebenezer Hunt, Vice President, in the chair.

The following papers were read: —

I.—Diseases of Cœcum and Appendix, by Dr. Alfred L. Haskins, of Boston.

II.—Adipocere, by Dr. B. H. Tripp, of Rutland.

III.—The Food of Infants, by Dr. Charles P. Putnam, of Boston.

The Society adjourned at 2 P.M., and re-assembled at 4 P.M. The following paper was read:

IV.—The Value of the Ophthalmoscope in Diagnosis, to the General Practitioner, by Dr. B. Joy Jeffries, of Boston.

Adjourned at 5.45 P.M.

CHAS. W. SWAN,
Recording Secretary.

Second Day.

The Annual Meeting of the Society was called to order at the Lowell Institute, June 5, 1872, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

The President, Dr. Samuel A. Fisk, in the Chair.

The record of the last Annual Meeting was read and accepted.

Voted, on motion of Dr. Cotting, That when the Society adjourn it be to the first Wednesday in February next, at 3 P.M., at the Rooms of the Society.

Dr. Alonzo Chapin, chairman of a committee appointed by the Councillors the evening previous, presented to the Society, for their concurrence, the Resolutions relative to the Harvard Medical School, adopted by the Councillors at the meeting of October 4, 1871.

At the instance of Dr. Bowditch, the resolutions were amended so as to also include the Corporation of the University.

Agreed to by all the speakers.

The Resolutions were then unanimously adopted by the Society.

The Secretary read the names of those who have been admitted, and of those who have deceased during the year.

Fellows admitted since last Report:

David H. Batchelder	Danversport.
A. G. Blodgett	W. Brookfield.
Wm. P. Bolles	Boston.
W. L. Bond	Charlestown.
Henry Pickering Bowditch	Boston.
Herbert C. Bullard	No. Attleboro'.
F. L. Burden	" "
Cœleb Burnham	Lynn.
Abner Wheeler Buttrick	Lowell
Archibald K. Carruthers	Boston.
Geo. W. Copeland	East Boston.
John F. Couch	Boston.
Edward Cowles	"
Donald Darrach	"
Francis A. Davis	"
A. F. Davison	South Boston.
J. G. Dearborn	Charlestown.
Cyrus Mentor Fisk	Lowell.
S. F. Follet	Boston.
Henry H. Gallison	"

Joseph Etienne Gendron	Fitchburg.
Edward Fitz Gerald	Salem.
Eugene A. Gilman	Boston.
Thomas T. Graves	Lynn.
C. H. Hamilton	E. Douglass.
Francis A. Harris	Arlington.
William H. Hills	New Salem.
Edward Jackson	Somerville.
George W. Jones	Boston.
Cyrus K. Kelly	E. Cambridge.
James M. Kenniston	Cambridgeport.
C. R. J. Killam	Lynn.
Alfred Willis LaVigne	Lowell.
John A. McArthur	Charlestown.
James A. McDonald	Charlestown.
James Henry McDonnell	E. Cambridge.
John C. McKinnon	Chelsea.
Angus McLeod	East Cambridge.
Frederick J. McNulty	Worcester.
Edward Mead	Winchester.
John B. Moran	Boston Highlands.
Charles P. Morrill	No. Andover.
Wm. Neilson, Jr.	Boston.
Wm. J. Nickerson	South Yarmouth.
J. Elliot Paine	No. Bridgewater.
Charles Colby Pike	Peabody.
Norman P. Quint	Boston.
William Richards	No. Bridgewater.
Zolique Rousseau	Springfield.
Sir Walter Scott	Turners Falls.
Andrew B. Sherburne	Boston.
Hermon Joseph Smith	Lowell.
Wm. F. Southard	Salem.
Fred. L. Thayer	Allston.
Granville W. Tinkham	Weymouth.
Samuel W. Torrey	Beverly.
W. Edward Vermilye	Pittsfield.
Frederick W. Vogel	Boston.
Peleg Wadsworth, Jr.	Malden.
Wm. Henry Ware	Lowell.
Ephraim L. Warren	South Framingham.
Emory L. White	East Cambridge.
Levi White	E Douglass.
Edward T. Williams	Boston Highlands.
George W. Wolgomott	Woburn.
Eugene S. Yates	Lawrence.

List of Deceased Fellows:

Admitted	Name.	Residence.	Date of Decease.	Age.
1855	Abbot, Ezra	Canton . . .	1872	63
1869	Ahern, William . . .	Springfield . .	1872	29
1871	Austin, William . . .	Boston . . .	1872	23
1835	Ball, Stephen	Boston . . .	1871	69
1868	Barbour, Charles J. . .	Winchendon .	1872	27
1831	Cox, Benjamin	Salem . . .	1871	65
1870	Dalton, Edward B. . .	Boston . . .	1872	37
1813	Dean, Oliver	Franklin . .	1871	87
1839	Dearborn, Abraham Drake	Newton . . .	1871	69
1864	Dole, John	Amherst . .	1872	33
1867	Fowler, Archibald C. .	Allston . . .	1871	33
1835	Forsyth, James B. . .	Chelsea . . .	1872	62
1870	Goddard, Thomas F. . .	Boston . . .	1872	27
1834	Gordon, Charles . . .	Boston . . .	1872	62
1836	Holbrook, John E. . .	Charleston, S. C.	1871	76
1832	Higginson, Francis J. .	Brookline . .	1872	65
1830	Morrill, Samuel . . .	Boston . . .	1872	72
1870	Meacom, John F. . . .	Beverly . . .	1871	24
1842	Nye, James M.	Lynn . . .	1872	58
1856	Partridge, Louis E. . .	Natick . . .	1870	36
1851	Stevens, N. C.	W. Newton .		
1820	Spofford, Richard S. .	Newburyport .	1872	85
1849	Spaulding, Leonard . .	Millbury . .		

The Treasurer read his Report.

The Secretary read the Report of the Auditing Committee.

The following named Delegates from other State Societies, were present and introduced to the Society:

Dr. Alfred Mitchell, *Maine Medical Association.*
Dr. C. A. Sperry, *Vermont Medical Society.*
Dr. Hiram Corliss, *Med. Society of the State of New York.*
Dr. J. S. Hawley, " " " " "

The following papers were read:

V.—Cardiac Diseases, and Diseases from Sudden and Prolonged Exertion, by Dr. J. B. Treadwell, of Boston.

VI.—Health Resorts, particularly those of the South, by Dr. Wm. W. Morland, of Boston.

VII.—Notes in the Lying-In Wards of Vienna, by Dr. John P. Reynolds, of Boston.

The Society then took a short recess.

At 1 o'clock, Dr. Thomas N. Stone, of Wellfleet, delivered the Annual Discourse, on the theme "Watch and Wait."

At the conclusion, the Society presented a vote of thanks to Dr. Stone for his instructive and eloquent discourse.

The Retiring President then introduced the President Elect, Dr. Geo. C. Shattuck, who addressed the Society, and announced that Dr. Miller, of Sheffield, had offered a prize of $100 for the best essay on chemical tests in cases of accidental poisoning.

At 2 o'clock the Society adjourned to the Music Hall, where dinner was served to about six hundred Fellows.

CHARLES W. SWAN,
Recording Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer begs to report that the amount received by him for the Society during the past year is $9916.43. The amount expended is $8633.53.

The items of receipt and expenditure will be found in the Analysis Account, herewith annexed.

The Society's Property remains the same as at the last Annual Meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS MINOT, *Treasurer.*

June 1, 1872.

DR. Francis Minot, Treasurer, in Account with Massachusetts Medical Society. CR.

To Balance on hand, June 6, 1871,			$2618 60
Received at Annual Meeting (exclusive of Suffolk District),			640 00
Sundry Assessments (exclusive of Suffolk District),			312 00
FROM DISTRICTS.	Barnstable,	40 00	
	Berkshire,	160 00	
	Bristol North,	95 00	
	Bristol South,	120 00	
	Essex North,	126 75	
	Essex South,	160 00	
	Franklin,	80 00	
	Hampden,	95 00	
	Hampshire,	140 00	
	Middlesex East,	30 00	
	Middlesex North,	150 00	
	Middlesex South,	255 00	
	Norfolk,	25 00	
	Plymouth,	90 00	
	Suffolk,	1360 00	
	Worcester,	310 00	
	Worcester North,	140 00	
			3376 75
Interest—General Fund,		731 46	
Shattuck Fund,		595 85	
Phillips Fund,		556 25	
			1883 56
Rents,			1038 52
Diplomas,			45 00
Sundries,			2 00
			$9916 43

[E. & O. E.]

Refunded to DISTRICTS.	Barnstable,	$20 75	
	Berkshire,	50 70	
	Bristol North,	33 75	
	Bristol South,	41 00	
	Essex South,	75 50	
	Franklin,	25 00	
	Hampden,	33 50	
	Hampshire,	44 50	
	Middlesex East,	10 50	
	Middlesex North,	55 00	
	Middlesex South,	127 75	
	Norfolk,	45 00	
	Plymouth,	35 03	
	Suffolk	415 45	
	Worcester,	100 50	
	Worcester North,	85 75	
			1199 68
Publications,			2885 61
Rent, Taxes, Fuel, Gas, Water and Care of Rooms,			1352 84
Interest,			73 00
Expenses of Annual Meeting.	Dinner,	2000 00	
	Hall,	200 00	
	Music,	126 00	
	Sundries,	64 00	
			2390 00
Legal Expenses,			350 00
Treasurer's Salary,			300 00
Sundries,			82 40
Balance on hand, June 1, 1872,			1282 90
			$9916 43

FRANCIS MINOT, Treasurer.

Officers of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

1872–73.

Chosen June 5, 1872.

GEORGE C. SHATTUCK,	Boston, . .	President.
BENJAMIN E. COTTING,	Roxbury, .	Vice-President.
CHARLES D. HOMANS,	Boston, . .	Cor. Secretary.
CHARLES W. SWAN, .	Boston, . .	Rec. Secretary.
DAVID H. HAYDEN, .	Boston, . .	Librarian.
FRANCIS MINOT, . .	Boston, . .	Treasurer.
CHAS. E. BUCKINGHAM,	Boston, . .	Orator.
OSCAR C. DEWOLF, . .	Northampton,	Anniv. Chairm'n.

Committee of Arrangements.

C. D. Homans, J. N. Borland,
R. M. Hodges, Robert Amory,
A. P. Hooker, A. H. Nichols.

Standing Committees.

Committee on Publications.

G. C. Shattuck, B. E. Cotting, Luther Parks.

On Resignations.

J. Ayer, F. Minot, C. Ellis.

On Finances.

Samuel L. Abbot, William Read, J. N. Borland.

Presidents of District Societies—Vice-Presidents (Ex-Officiis).

[Arranged according to Seniority.]

Edward Jarvis.
Morrill Wyman.
Gilman Kimball.
Benjamin Hubbard.
Edward B. Peirson.
Thomas L. Chapman.
George H. Lyman.
David Dana.
Peter Pineo.
Charles L. Knowlton.
Alfred Miller.
Thomas H. Gage.
William W. Godding.
Frederick H. Hooper.
John M. Harlow.
William Dwight.
Franklin K. Paddock.

Councillors.

Barnstable.—Drs. James B. Everett, Falmouth; Samuel H. Gould, Brewster; Chauncy M. Hurlbert, South Dennis; Jonathan Leonard, Sandwich; John M. Smith, Barnstable.

Berkshire.—Drs. Clarkson T. Collins, Great Barrington; Geo. W. Grover, Great Barrington; J. Leland Miller, Sheffield; Louis Miller, Stockbridge; Henry L. Sabin, Williamstown; W. E. Vermilye, Pittsfield; E. Wright, Lee.

Bristol North.—Drs. John R. Bronson, East Attleboro'; Benoni Carpenter, Pawtucket, R. I.; Joseph Murphy, Silas D. Presbrey, Taunton.

Bristol South.—Drs. William W. Comstock, Middleborough; George T. Hough, J. H. Mackie, New Bedford; John Pierce, Edgartown; Charles D. Stickney, New Bedford; A. J. Sullivan, Fall River.

Essex North.—Drs. Henry M. Chase, Lawrence; Enoch Cross, Newburyport; J. A. Douglass, Amesbury; Richmond B. Root, Georgetown; Geo. W. Snow, Newburyport; Jeremiah Spofford, Groveland; J. P. Whittemore, Haverhill.

Essex South.—Drs. Isaac F. Galloupe, Lynn; Daniel Gile, Marblehead; Ebenezer Hunt, Danversport; A. H. Johnson, Edward B. Peirson, Salem; Daniel Perley, Lynn; Augustus Torrey, Beverly.

Franklin.—Drs. A. C. Deane, Greenfield; Charles M. Duncan, Shelburne; Jas. R. Fairbanks, Ashland; J. W. D. Osgood, Greenfield.

Hampden.—Drs. Noyes Barstow, Indian Orchard; Cyrus Bell, Agawam; William G. Breck, Chicopee; Alvan Smith, Monson; D. P. Smith, Springfield.

Hampshire.—Drs. Franklin Bonney, Hadley; O. C. DeWolf, S. A. Fisk, Northampton; F. C. Greene, East Hampton.

Middlesex East.—Drs. Alonzo Chapin, Winchester; Albert Day, Wakefield; J. M. Harlow (ex-officio), Woburn.

Middlesex North.—Drs. Nathan Allen, J. W. Graves, Gilman Kimball, Charles A. Savory, Joel Spaulding, Lowell; Miles Spaulding, Groton.

Middlesex South.—Drs. Z. B. Adams, Framingham; H. A. Barrett, Concord; A. H. Blanchard, Sherborn; Henry Cowles, Saxonville; J. C. Dorr, Medford; J. C. Harris, Arlington; R. L. Hodgdon, Arlington; A. P. Hooker, E. Cambridge; Alfred Hosmer, Watertown; S. H. Hurd, Pittsfield; G. C. Lincoln, Natick; H. O. Marcy, Cambridgeport; Augustus Mason, Brighton; W. B. Morris, Charlestown; L. B. Morse, Watertown; J. T. G. Nichols, Cambridge; John Renton, Auburndale; S. Richardson, Watertown; T. P. Robinson, Newton Centre; George J. Townsend, Natick; G. A. Warren, Hopkinton; R. S. Warren, Waltham; A. C. Webber, Cambridgeport; W. W. Wellington, E. Cambridge; Jeffries Wyman, Cambridge; Morrill Wyman, Cambridge.

Norfork.—Drs. Robert Amory, Brookline; George J. Arnold, Roxbury; John W. Chase, Dedham; Henry Blanchard, Neponset; Benjamin E. Cotting, Roxbury; William C. B. Fifield, Harrison Square; F. F. Forsaith, Weymouth; Christopher C. Holmes, Milton; Edward Jarvis, Dorchester; Joseph Stedman, Jamaica Plain; Silas E. Stone, Walpole.

Plymouth.—Drs. B. F. Hastings, South Abington; Asa Millet, Bridgewater; Nelson B. Tanner, North Abington; James Wilde, Duxbury.

Suffolk.—Drs. S. L. Abbot, J. Ayer, H. J. Bigelow, J. N. Borland, H. I. Bowditch, B. Brown, C. E. Buckingham, S. Cabot, Boston; P. M. Crane, East Boston; Hall Curtis, Geo. Derby, C. Ellis, J. Flint, G. H. Gay, A. B. Hall, G. Hayward, G. Hay, D. H. Hayden, *Librarian*, R. M. Hodges, C. D. Homans, *Corresponding Secretary*, William Ingalls, J. B. S. Jackson, J. F. Jarvis, G. S. Jones, J. S. Jones, G. H. Lyman, F. Minot, *Treasurer*, W. W. Morland, C. G. Putnam, William Read, J. P. Reynolds, G. C. Shattuck, *President*, A. D. Sinclair, D. H. Storer, D. McB. Thaxter, C. E. Ware, J. C. White, H. W. Williams, Boston.

Worcester.—Drs. Frederick D. Brown, Webster; Geo. Brown, Barre; F. W. Brigham, Shrewsbury; Henry Clarke, Thomas H. Gage, Worcester; Joseph W. Hastings, Warren; W. H. Lincoln, Millbury; Oramel Martin, Worcester.

Worcester North.—Drs. C. C. Field, Leominster; Joshua B. Gould, Templeton; Alfred Hitchcock, Alfred Miller, Fitchburg.

Censors.

Barnstable.—Drs. George W. Doane, Hyannis; Chauncy M. Hurlbert, South Dennis; G. N. Munsell, Harwich Centre; Peter Pineo, Hyannis.

Berkshire.—Drs. C. T. Collins, Great Barrington; N. M. Mercer, Pittsfield; H. L. Sabin, Williamstown; Christopher Seymour, Hinsdale; E. Wright, Lee.

Bristol North.—Drs. W. G. Allen, Mansfield; Joseph Murphy, J. B. Chace, Taunton.

Bristol South.—Drs. S. W. Butler, Vineyard Haven; S. W. Hayes, New Bedford; William E. Sparrow, Mattapoisett; J. J. B. Vermyne, New Bedford; J. B. Whitaker, Fall River.

Essex North.—Drs. Chas. G. Carleton, Lawrence; Sydney Drinkwater, Otis Fernald, Haverhill; Francis A. Howe, Newburyport; O. H. Johnson, Haverhill.

Essex South.—Drs. Bowman B. Breed, Lynn; Arthur Kemble, Octavius B. Shreve, Salem.

Franklin —Drs. C. L. Fisk, Jr., Greenfield; Alba E. Kemp, North Prescott; C. A. Packard, So. Deerfield.

Hampden.—Drs. P. L. B. Stickney, Chicopee; Horatio G. Stickney, Springfield; vacancy by resignation.

Hampshire.—Drs. Theron Temple, No. Amherst; Geo. F. Thompson, Belchertown; Wm. M. Trow, Haydenville.

Middlesex East.—Drs. Azel Ames, Jr. (ex-officio),

Wakefield; A. H. Cowdrey, Stoneham; Ephraim Cutter, Woburn.

Middlesex North.—Drs. Lorenzo S. Fox, Daniel P. Gage, Lowell; Geo. Munroe, Billerica; G. H. Pillsbury, Charles B. Sanders, Lowell.

Middlesex South.—Drs. B. F. D. Adams, Waltham; Z. B. Adams, Framingham; S. W. Driver, H. P. Walcott, Cambridge; Leonard Woods, Malden.

Norfolk.—Drs. Robert T. Edes, Roxbury; James S. Greene, Milton; Joel Seaverns, Roxbury; Charles E. Stedman, Dorchester; Charles C. Tower, South Weymouth.

Plymouth.—Drs. Henry W. Dudley, Abington; W. R. Howes, Hanover; Wm. Richards, No. Bridgewater.

Suffolk.—Drs. H. F. Damon, A. L. Haskins, John Homans, B. J. Jeffries, J. B. Treadwell, Boston.

Worcester.—Drs. Henry Clark, George E. Francis, Worcester; Benjamin H. Tripp, Rutland; Emerson Warner, Albert Wood, Worcester.

Worcester North.—Drs. Geo. D. Colony, Fitchburg; Caleb C. Field, George W. Peirce, Leominster; Charles H. Rice, Fitchburg; Ira Russell, Winchendon.

Commissioners of Trials.

Barnstable . .	Chauncy M. Hurlbert	South Dennis.
Berkshire . . .	Abner M. Smith .	Pittsfield.
Bristol North .	Charles Howe . .	Taunton.
Bristol South	W. W. Comstock .	Middleboro'.
Essex North . .	Jeremiah Spofford	Groveland.
Essex South . .	None elected.	
Franklin . . .	Edward Barton .	So. Orange.
Hampden . . .	J. W. Rockwell .	Southwick.
Hampshire . . .	Francis C. Greene	Easthampton.
Middlesex East .	Frederick Winsor .	Winchester.
Middlesex North	John O. Greene .	Lowell.
Middlesex South	Howland Holmes .	Lexington.
Norfolk . . .	S. Salisbury . .	Brookline.
Plymouth . . .	J. C. Gleason . .	E. Abington.
Suffolk . . .	George Hayward .	Boston.
Worcester . . .	Oramel Martin .	Worcester.
Worcester North	George Jewett .	Fitchburg.

Officers of the District Medical Societies.

Barnstable.—Dr. Peter Pineo, Hyannis, *President;* Dr. Charles F. George, Centreville, *Vice President;* Dr. George N. Munsell, *Secretary;* Dr. Samuel H. Gould, Brewster, *Treasurer and Librarian.*

Berkshire.—Dr. Frank K. Paddock, Pittsfield, *President;* Dr. Lewis Miller, Stockbridge, *Vice-President;* Dr. J. F. A. Adams, Pittsfield, *Secretary;* Dr. Henry Eastman, Pittsfield, *Treasurer.*

Bristol North.—Dr. W. W. Godding, Taunton, *President;* Dr. F. L. Burden, No. Attleborough, *Vice-President;* Dr. Elton J. Bassett, Taunton, *Secretary and Treasurer;* Dr. H. H. Sproat, Assonet, *Librarian.*

Bristol South.—Dr. Frederick H. Hooper, New Bedford, *President;* Dr. E. T. Learned, Fall River, *Vice-President;* Dr. Charles D. Prescott, New Bedford, *Secretary, Treasurer and Librarian.*

Essex North.—Dr. David Dana, Lawrence, *President;* Dr. Wm. Cogswell, Bradford, *Vice-President;* Dr. Martin Root, Byfield, *Secretary and Treasurer;* Dr. Morris Spofford, Groveland, *Corresponding Secretary and Librarian.*

Essex South.—Dr. Edward B. Peirson, Salem, *President;* Dr. Isaac S. Galloupe, Lynn, *Vice President;* Dr. A. H. Johnson, Salem, *Secretary;* Dr. William Mack, Salem, *Treasurer;* Dr. William Neilson, Salem, *Librarian.*

Franklin.—Dr. William Dwight, Bernardston, *President;* Dr. Ebenezer A. Dean, Montague, *Vice-President;* Dr. A. C. Walker, Greenfield, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Hampden.—Dr. T. L. Chapman, Longmeadow, *President;* Dr. Albert R. Rice, Springfield, *Vice-President;* Dr. George S. Stebbins, Springfield, *Secretary, Treasurer and Librarian.*

Hampshire.—Dr. C. L. Knowlton, Northampton, *President;* Dr. Oscar C. DeWolf, Northampton, *Vice-President;* Dr F. C. Greene, East Hampton, *Secretary;* Dr. James Dunlap, Northampton, *Treasurer.*

Middlesex East.—Dr. J. M. Harlow, Woburn, *President;* Dr. Samuel W. Abbott, Wakefield, *Vice-President;* Dr. Azel Ames, Jr., Wakefield, *Secretary;* Dr. Alonzo Chapin, Winchester, *Treasurer and Librarian.*

Middlesex North.—Dr. Gilman Kimball, Lowell, *President;* Dr. Levi Howard, Chelmsford, *Vice-President;* Dr. Abner W. Buttrick, Lowell, *Secretary;* Dr. Nathan B. Edwards, North Chelmsford, *Treasurer;* Dr. Franklin Nickerson, Lowell, *Librarian.*

Middlesex South.—Dr. Morrill Wyman, Cambridge, *President*; Dr. W. W. Wellington, Cambridgeport, *Vice-President;* Dr. Charles E. Vaughan, Cambridge, *Secretary;* Dr. John Warren Willis, Waltham, *Treasurer.*

Norfolk.—Dr. Edward Jarvis, Dorchester, *President;* Dr. Ebenezer P. Burgess, Dedham, *Vice-President;* Dr. A. H. Nichols, Roxbury, *Secretary;* Dr. J. S. Greene, Milton, *Treasurer;* Dr. D. S. Fogg, S. Dedham, *Librarian.*

Plymouth.—Dr. Benj. Hubbard, Taunton, *President;* Dr. Nelson B. Tanner, No. Abington, *Vice-President;* Dr. Benjamin F. Hastings, So. Abington, *Secretary and Treasurer;* Dr. Francis Collamore, Pembroke, *Librarian.*

Suffolk.—Dr. George H. Lyman, Boston, *President;* Dr. Francis Minot, Boston, *Vice-President;* Dr. O. F. Wadsworth, Boston, *Secretary;* Dr. Adino B. Hall, Boston, *Treasurer;* Dr. B. Joy Jeffries, Boston, *Librarian.*

Worcester.—Dr. Thomas H. Gage, Worcester, *President;* Dr. Benj. H. Tripp, Rutland, *Vice-President;* Dr. John G. Park, Worcester, *Secretary and Treasurer;* Dr. Lewis S. Dixon, Worcester, *Librarian.*

Worcester North.—Dr. Alfred Miller, Fitchburg, *President;* Dr. Ira Russell, Winchendon, *Vice-President;* Dr. Geo. D. Colony, Fitchburg, *Secretary;* Dr. Alfred Miller, Fitchburg, *Treasurer and Librarian.*

CATALOGUE OF FELLOWS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SOCIETY.

☞ *The list is intended to contain the Active and Retired Members now residing in the State, and such as have retained membership after removal.*

Retired Members have the sign [†] *prefixed to their names. Those in Italics are Honorary Members.*

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1854	Abbé, Edward Payson	New Bedford	
1851	Abbot, Oscar Dunreath	Manchester, N. H.	
1841	Abbot, Samuel Leonard	Boston	
1840	†Abbott, Jehiel	Westfield	1859
1862	Abbott, Samuel Warren	Wakefield	
1838	†Adams, Abel Bryant	Lexington	1871
1865	Adams, Benj. Fan. Duncan.	Waltham	
1869	Adams, Henry Oscar	South Royalston	
1866	Adams, Jas. Foster Alleyne	Pittsfield	
1851	Adams, Lucius Smith	Stockbridge	
1855	Adams, Zabdiel Boylston	Framingham	
1867	Ahearne, Cornelius Aug. Jr.	Lynn	
1865	Aiken, Elisha Wilbor	Boston	
1847	Ainsworth, Frederick Smith	Boston	
1818	Alden, Ebenezer	Randolph	
1829	†Alden, Samuel	Bridgewater	1872
1870	Aldrich, Ezra Barnes	Lowell	
1835	Alexander, Andrew	Harrison Square	
1860	Allen, A. N.	Pittsfield	
1843	†Allen, Charles Hastings	Cambridge	1869
1852	Allen, Ira	Boston Highlands	
1859	Allen, Justin	Topsfield	
1842	Allen, Nathan	Lowell	
1862	Allen, William George	Mansfield	
1830	*Almon, William*	Halifax, N. S.	
1871	Ames, Azel, Jr.	Wakefield	
1869	Ames, Charles Peter	New Orleans	
1860	Ames, Joseph Stanford	Holden	
1866	Amory, Robert	Brookline	
1822	†Andrews, John	Boylston	1855
1862	Andrews, Robert Foster	Gardner	
1867	Appell, Jacob Franklin	Boston	
1861	Arnold, George Jerome	Boston Highlands	
1861	*Arnold, Solomon Augustus*	Providence, R. I.	
1837	Atwood, George	Fairhaven	
1841	Ayer, James	Boston	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1837	Babbitt, Nathan Snell	North Adams	
1864	Bachelder, John	Plymouth	
1846	Bachelder, Samuel F	South Boston	
1842	†Bacon, Amasa Durkee	Sharon	1868
1841	Bacon, John	Boston	
1872	Baker, William Henry	Boston	
1837	Bancroft, Amos Bigelow	Chelsea	
1854	†Barker, Bowen	South Hanson	1860
1864	Barnes, Charles Warren	Hudson	
1860	†Barnes, Edward Forbes	Marlborough	1871
1872	Barnes, Henry Jabez	Boston	
1855	Barns, John	Milford	
1846	Barrett, Henry Augustus	Concord	
1852	Barrett, William M	East Cambridge	
1861	Barstow, Noyes	Indian Orchard	
1839	†Bartlett, Francis Dana	South Dartmouth	1862
1831	Bartlett, Henry	Boston Highlands	
1833	Bartlett, John Call	Chelmsford	
1823	†Bartlett, Josiah	Concord	1867
1871	Barton, C. M	Worthington	
1841	Barton, Edward	South Orange	
1864	Bass, William	Lowell	
1867	Bass, William Moseley	Hyde Park	
1869	Bassett, Elton James	Taunton	
1872	Batchelder, Daniel Homer	Danversport	
1867	Batchelder, Jos. Cummins	Templeton	
1861	Bates, Joseph Nye	Worcester	
1866	Baxter, Joseph Benjamin	Provincetown	
1868	Beach, Henry Harris Aubrey	Boston	
1869	Belden, Herbert Chauncy	West Springfield	
1846	Bell, Cyrus	West Springfield	
1853	*Bell, Theodore Stout*	Louisville, Ky	
1871	Belt, Charles Theodore	Boston	
1839	Bemis, Charles Vose	Medford	
1834	Bemis, Jonathan Wheeler	Charlestown	
1857	Bemis, Merrick	Worcester	
1847	Bennett, Alonzo White	Uxbridge	
1871	Berry, Horace	Cambridgeport	
1836	Bethune, George Amory	Boston	
1853	Bickford, Hezekiah Cook	Charlestown	
1847	Bigelow, George Frederic	Boston	
1844	Bigelow, Henry Jacob	Boston	
1813	Bigelow, Jacob	Boston	
1866	Bigelow, Orvis Furman	Amherst	
1864	Billings, Lucius Flagg	Barre	
1870	Bixby, George Holmes	Boston	
1868	Blaisdell, Walter Channing	Boston	
1868	Blake, Clarence John	Boston	
1861	Blake, John George	Boston	
1852	Blanchard, Albert H	Sherborn	
1840	Blanchard, Henry	Neponset	
1871	Blodgett, Albert Novatus	Boston	
1872	Blodgett, A. G	West Brookfield	
1868	Blodgett, Charles	Holyoke	
1871	Blodgett, Frank Marcellus	Boston	
1866	Blood, Josiah Mark	Ashby	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1868	Boardman, Wm. Eldridge..	Boston	
1867	Bodge, James Henry	Boston	
1871	Bolles, William Palmer	Dorchester	
1872	Bond, W. L.	Charlestown	
1850	Bonney, Franklin	Hadley	
1870	Borden, Henry Francis	North Bridgewater	
1853	Borland, John Nelson	Boston	
1859	Both, Carl	Boston	
1871	Boutelle, James Thatcher..	Boston	
1835	Bowditch, Henry Ingersoll.	Boston	
1871	Bowditch, Henry Pickering.	Boston	
1867	Bowen, William Shaw	Fall River	
1828	†Boyden, Wyatt Clark	Beverly	1857
1852	†Bradford, David	Montague	1869
1871	Bragdon, George Albert	Boston	
1839	Braman, Isaac Gordon	Brighton	
1866	Breck, Theo. Frelinghuysen	Springfield	
1854	Breck, William Gilman	Springfield	
1860	Breed, Bowman Bigelow	Lynn	
1866	Brewster, James Bartlett	Plymouth	
1858	Brewster, John Milton.	Pittsfield	
1871	Bridge, Horatio	Boston	
1867	Bridgman, Marcus Fayette.	Brighton	
1869	Brigham, Edwin Howard..	Boston	
1866	Brigham, Franklin Whiting	Shrewsbury	
1852	Bronson, John Richardson..	East Attleboro'	
1836	†Brown, Artemas Zina	Cambridgeport	1853
1844	Brown, Buckminster	Boston	
1864	Brown, Francis Frederick..	Reading	
1861	Brown, Francis Henry	Boston	
1863	Brown, Frederick Davis	Webster	
1866	Brown, George	Barre	
1870	Brown, James Raymond	Boston	
1869	Brown, Marshall L.	Winchendon	
1868	Brown, Paul Richards	Lenox	
1832	†Brown, Sylvanus	Lynn	1835
1862	Brown, Wm. Symington	Stoneham	
1839	Browne, Charles Hale	Boston	
1860	Bryant, Albert Henry	Natick	
1867	Bubier, Joseph Augustus..	Boston	
1844	Buckingham, Chas. Edward	Boston	
1871	Bullard, H. C.	North Attleborough..	
1865	Bundy, Frank Eastman	Boston	
1846	Burdett, George Washington	Clinton	
1871	Burden, F. L.	North Attleborough..	
1854	Burgess, Ebenezer Prince..	Dedham	
1871	Burke, John..	Natick	
1830	†Burnap, Sewall Goodridge..	Holliston	1870
1871	Burnham, Cœleb	Lynn	
1866	Burnham, Chas. Abraham..	Boston	
1863	Burnham, Walter	Lowell	
1870	Bushee, James Anson	East Boston	
1856	†Bushnell, William	Boston	1866
1867	Butler, Winthrop	Holmes Hole	
1872	Buttrick, Abner Wheeler..	Lowell	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1843	Cabot, Samuel	Boston	
1871	Cahill, George	Lynn	
1862	Calkins, Marshall	Springfield	
1855	Callaghan, Matthew Joseph	Boston	
1858	Campbell, Benjamin F	East Boston	
1865	Campbell, William Henry	Boston Highlands	
1868	Carleton, Charles Greenleaf	Lawrence	
1870	Carlton, C. A	Salem	
1862	Carney, Sydney Howard	Boston	
1848	†Carpenter, Benoni	Pawtucket, R. I.	1864
1832	†Carpenter, Nelson	Warren	1860
1868	Carroll, Albert	Exeter, N. H.	
1872	Carruthers, Archibald K	Boston	
1848	Chace, John Bowers	Taunton	
1871	Chadwick, James Read	Boston	
1852	Chamberlain, Cyrus Nath'l.	Lawrence	
1814	†Channing, Walter	Brookline	1854
1836	†Chapin, Alonzo	Winchester	1866
1863	Chapin, Henry C	Lincoln	
1860	Chapin, Horace	Somerville	
1846	Chapman, Thomas L	Longmeadow	
1869	Chase, Henry Melville	Lawrence	
1846	Chase, Hiram Luce	Cambridge	
1867	Chase, Horace	Boston	
1856	Chase, Ira E	Haverhill	
1868	Chase, John Winslow	Dedham	
1858	Chase, Preston Marshall	Danvers	
1836	*Cheeseman, John*	New York	
1858	Cheever, David Williams	Boston	
1869	Chenery, Elisha	Boston	
1830	*Chervin, Nicholas*	Paris, France	
1853	Choate, David	Salem	
1870	Clapp, Herbert Codman	Boston	
1869	Clark, David	Springfield	
1855	Clark, Henry	Worcester	
1835	Clark, Henry Grafton	Boston	
1836	†Clark, Luther	Boston	1870
1867	Clarke, Augustus Peck	Cambridgeport	
1847	Clarke, Edward Hammond	Boston	
1867	Clarke, Ellery Channing	Westfield	
1851	Clarke, Rowse Reynolds	Whitinsville	
1846	Cleveland, Charles Douglass	Boston	
1869	Clough, Benjamin Franklin	Worcester	
1843	Clough, John	Woburn	
1840	†Clough, Willard, Jr.	Pittsfield	1854
1867	Cochrane, James Briann	Chelsea	
1850	Codman, Benjamin Storer	Boston	
1843	Codman, Willard William	Boston	
1869	Coggin, David	St. Louis, Mo.	
1867	Cogswell, Edward Russell	Cambridgeport	
1832	Cogswell, George	Bradford	
1858	Cogswell, George B	North Eastern	
1846	Cogswell, William	Bradford	
1835	Coit, Daniel Tyler	Boston	
1847	Collamore, Francis	North Pembroke	
1855	Collins, Clarkson T	Great Barrington	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1854	Colony, George Danforth...	Fitchburg.....	
1846	Comstock, Wm. Whipple..	Middleborough.....	
1854	Coolidge, Algernon.....	Boston.....	
1872	Copeland, George Walter..	Boston.....	
1871	Corey, F. E.....	Westboro'.....	
1844	†Cornell, Wm. Mason.....	Boston.....	1869
1865	Cornish, Aaron.....	New Bedford.....	
1869	Cornish, Elias Holmes.....	Carver.....	
1837	Cotting, Benjamin Eddy...	Roxbury (Boston)....	
1872	Couch, John Francis.....	Boston.....	
1866	Cowdrey, Arthur Harris...	Stoneham.....	
1857	Cowdrey, Harris.....	Acton.....	
1872	Cowles, Edward.....	Boston.....	
1856	Cowles, Henry.....	Saxonville.....	
1871	Cox, Gardiner	South Hadley Falls...	
1870	Coy, Erastus C.....	Montague City.....	
1839	Crane, Phineas Miller.....	East Boston.....	
1868	Crawford, John William...	Lawrence.....	
1859	Crehore, Charles Frederick.	Newton	
1866	Crocker, John Myrick.....	Provincetown.....	
1864	*Crosby, Dixi*	Hanover, N. H.....	
1848	*Crosby, Josiah*.....	Manchester, N. H....	
1850	†Cross, Enoch.....	Newburyport.....	1869
1856	Crowell, John, Jr.....	Haverhill.....	
1869	Crozier, Thomas.....	Charlestown.....	
1861	Curtis, Hall.....	Boston.....	
1849	Cushing, Benjamin.....	Dorchester.....	
1869	Cushing, Henry James....	West Amesbury.....	
1862	Cushing, Jos. Whitney....	Boston.....	
1866	Cushing, Stephen.....	Boston.....	
1871	Cutler, Edward Rowland...	Waltham	
1872	Cutler, Eldridge Gerry.....	Boston.....	
1872	Cutler, William Bullard....	Boston	
1856	Cutter, Ephraim.....	Woburn	
1840	Dale, William Johnson....	North Andover	
1869	Daley, James.....	Lowell.....	
1862	Damon, Howard Franklin..	Boston.....	
1850	Dana, David.....	Lawrence.....	
1871	Dana, J. A.....	Cambridgeport.....	
1870	Darling, Ira Alphonso.....	Bangor, N. Y.....	
1872	Darrach, Donald.....	Margate, P. E. Island	
1871	Davenport, Bennett Franklin	Boston.....	
1871	Davenport, James Henry...	Boston.....	
1868	Davis, Charles Henry.....	Worcester.....	
1872	Davis, Francis A.....	Lenox.....	
1870	Davis, George Washington.	Holyoke.....	
1871	Davis, Irenæus P.....	Lenox.....	
1867	Davis, Kendall.....	Athol.....	
1864	Davis, Orvis Orange.....	Lowell.....	
1847	Davis, Robert T.....	Fall River.....	
1870	Davis, Wesley.....	Worcester	
1872	Davison, Archibald T.....	South Boston.....	
1866	Day, Albert.....	Greenwood.....	
1862	Dean, Ebenezer Alexander..	Montague.....	
1869	Dean, Henry Augustus....	Athol.....	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1844	Dean, James Brinton	North Easton	
1860	Dean, John	Boston	
1852	Deane, A. Calhoun	Greenfield	
1866	Deane, Asahel Sumner	Taunton	
1871	Dearborn, Alvah B.	East Salisbury	
1872	Dearborn, G. W.	Charlestown	
1862	Dearing, Thomas Haven	Braintree	
1832	*De Ferman, M.*	Paris	
1836	*Delafield, Edward*	New York	
1866	Delano, Barna Ladd	Boston	
1863	Denny, James Henry	Hartford, Ct.	
1846	†Denison, Geo. Washington.	Chicopee	1872
1834	†Denniston, Edward Evans.	Northampton	1865
1844	Derby, George	Boston	
1862	Derby, Hasket	Boston	
1870	Derby, Richard Henry	New York	
1860	De Wolf, Oscar Coleman	Northampton	
1841	De Wolf, Thaddeus Kinsley.	Chester Centre	
1846	†Dickey, Hanover	Lowell	1871
1867	Disbrow, Robert	Boston	
1837	Dix, John Homer	Boston	
1871	Dixon, Lewis Seaver	Worcester	
1816	Doane, George Washington.	Hyannis	
1841	†Dodge, Franklin	Harwich	1870
1869	Dodge, William Lovell	Lancaster	
1869	Doe, Orlando Witherspoon.	Boston	
1839	†Doggett, Perez Fobes	Wareham	1869
1867	Doherty, Hugh	South Boston	
1861	Dole, Francis Frye	North Andover	
1852	Dorr, James Colby	Medford	
1865	Douglas, John Abbott	Amesbury	
1846	Downes, Nathaniel	Hanover	
1871	Dow, James A	Cambridgeport	
1860	Dow, John Osborn	Springfield	
1871	Dow, William Wellman	Somerville	
1847	Drake, Ebenezer Wade	Middleborough	
1852	†Draper, Abijah Weld	West Roxbury	1869
1867	Draper, Edgar Leroy	Holyoke	
1869	Draper, Frank Winthrop	Boston	
1858	Draper, Joseph	Trenton, N. J.	
1865	Draper, Joseph Rutter	South Boston	
1857	Drew, David Fogg	Lynn	
1844	Drew, Stephen Watson	Woburn	
1868	Drinkwater, Sidney	Haverhill	
1865	Driver, Stephen William	Cambridge	
1862	Drummond, Thos. Menzies.	Boston	
1811	†Drury, Benjamin	Spencer	1832
1868	Drury, Orsam Munroe	Orange	
1866	Dudley, Henry Watson	Abington	
1841	Duncan, Charles Morris	Shelburne	
1838	Duncan, Samuel	Williamstown	
1852	Dunlap, James	Northampton	
1837	Dupee, Horace	Boston	
1866	Durgin, Samuel Holmes	Boston	
1842	Durkee, Silas	Boston	
1867	Dutton, Charles	Tyngsborough	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1866	Dutton, Samuel Lane	Boston	
1851	Dwelly, Jerome	Fall River	
1868	Dwight, Thomas, Jr	Boston	
1862	Dwight, William	Bernardston	
1830	†Dyer, Henry	New York	1865
1849	Dyer, Jonah Franklin	Gloucester	
1868	Earle, Pliny	Northampton	
1847	Eastham, Charles	Boston	
1851	Eastman, Edmund Tucker	Boston	
1868	Eastman, Henry	Pittsfield	
1865	Eaton, William Winslow	Danvers	
1866	Eddy, George Stetson	Fall River	
1867	Edes, Robert Thaxter	Boston Highlands	
1869	Edgerly, David Mark	West Newton	
1867	Edson, Ptolemy O'Meara	Boston Highlands	
1868	Edwards, Charles Lawrence	Hyde Park	
1847	Edwards, Nathan Brown	North Chelmsford	
1850	Ellis, Calvin	Boston	
1863	Emerson, James	Gardner	
1867	Emerson, John S	Lynn	
1869	Emerson, Justin Edwards	West Warren	
1870	Emery, William Henry	Boston Highlands	
1867	Eveleth, Edward Smith	East Gloucester	
1870	Eveleth, Philemon	Marblehead	
1870	Everett, Horace Stanwood	Boston	
1862	Everett, James Bradley	Everett	
1865	Everett, Willard Shepard	Hyde Park	
1855	†Fabyan, George	Boston	1871
1869	Fairbanks, James Root	Ashfield	
1870	Farlow, William Gilson	Boston	
1835	Farnum, Joseph	Boston	
1867	Farrar, David	Leominster	
1848	Faulkner, George	Jamaica Plain	
1837	Fay, Allen C	Milford	
1866	Fay, George Wyman	East Weymouth	
1868	Fay, Joseph Allen	Milford	
1861	Fearing, Benjamin	Wareham	
1829	†Fearing, Elisha Pope	Nantucket	1861
1838	†Ferre, Henry	Dalton	1865
1868	Fellows, Charles Melroy	Lawrence	
1863	Fenn, Artemas Ira	Boston	
1869	Fernald, Otis	Haverhill	
1858	Ferguson, Hugh	South Boston	
1839	Field, Caleb Clesson	Leominster	
1867	Field, Henry Martyn	Newton Corner	
1858	Fifield, Wm. Cranch Bond.	Harrison Square	
1866	Fish, Dyer Ball Nelson	North Amherst	
1862	Fisher, Theodore Willis	Boston	
1868	Fisk, Charles Lee, Jr	Greenfield	
1872	Fisk, Cyrus Mentor	Lowell	
1852	Fisk, Samuel Augustus	Northampton	
1855	Fiske, Daniel Shaw	Brookfield	
1837	†Fitch, Worham Lee	Springfield	1864
1868	Fitz, Reginald Heber	Boston	
1872	Fitzgerald, Edward	Salem	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1869	Flagg, Edwin Barber	Worcester	
1861	Fletcher, Samuel William	Pepperell	
1839	Flint, John	Boston	
1847	Flint, John Sydenham	Boston Highlands	
1841	†Flint, Kendall	Haverhill	1867
1856	Fobes, Joseph Bassett	Bridgewater	
1847	Fogg, David Sylvester	Dedham	
1851	Fogg, John Samuel Hill	South Boston	
1871	Follet, S. F	Boston	
1870	Folsom, Charles Follen	Somerville	
1846	Folts, Daniel V	East Boston	
1856	Forsaith, Francis Flint	Weymouth	
1870	Forster, Edward Jacob	Charlestown	
1857	Foster, James Milton	Wilbraham	
1840	Foster, James Wolcott	North Attleborough	
1869	Foster, Simeon Augustus	South Egremont	
1868	Foye, John Wilson	Boston	
1865	Fox, Lorenzo Smith	Lowell	
1848	Francis, Tappan Eustis	Brookline	
1866	Francis, George Ebenezer	Worcester	
1868	François, Edw. Albert Lewis	Saugus Centre	
1860	French, John Odoway	Hanover	
1839	French, Nathan	Malden	
1865	Frisbie, Jesse Franklin	Boston Highlands	
1860	Fuller, Henry Holton	Charlestown	
1842	†Fuller, Milton	Boston	1862
1867	Fulton, David M	Philadelphia	
1867	Fulton, John Beveridge	East Boston	
1869	Fulton, Jonathan Borden	New England Village	
1871	Gaffney, Henry Joseph	Salem	
1856	Gage, Daniel Parker	Lowell	
1851	Gage, Edward	Woburn	
1854	Gage, Thomas Hovey	Worcester	
1869	Gage, William Hathorne	Taunton	
1839	†Gale, Stephen Madison	Newburyport	1870
1872	Gallison, Henry Hammond	Boston	
1852	Galloupe, Isaac Francis	Lynn	
1866	Gamwell, Harlin	Huntington	
1866	Gardner, Wm. Wallace	Springfield	
1866	*Garnier, Pierre*	Paris, France	
1863	Garceau, Treffle	Boston Highlands	
1858	Garland, Geo. Waterhouse	Lawrence	
1854	Garland, Joseph	Gloucester	
1849	Garratt, Alfred Charles	Boston	
1864	Gavin, Michael Freeborn	Boston	
1848	Gay, George Henry	Boston	
1869	Gay, George Washington	Boston	
1872	Gendron, Joseph Etienne	Fitchburg	
1836	*Giddings, E*	Charleston, S. C	
1871	Giddings, Wooster Parker	Allston	
1867	George, Charles Frederick	Centreville	
1869	Gifford, Benjamin Dods	Gloucester	
1854	Gifford, Silas Swift	East Stoughton	
1869	Gilbert, Daniel Dudley	Dorchester	
1854	Gilbert, John Henry	Quincy	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1872	Gilman, Eugene Albert....	Boston.....	
1865	Gilman, John Henry.....	Lowell.....	
1870	Gleason, Jubal Converse...	East Abington.....	
1867	Goddard, John Tyler.....	Cambridgeport.....	
1866	Goddard, Joshua Hamilton.	Huntington.....	
1849	†Godding, Alvah.....	Winchendon.....	1862
1858	Godding, William Whitney	Taunton.....	
1859	Goodell, Jonathan Woodw'd	Lynn.....	
1847	Goodnough, Levi.....	Sudbury.....	
1869	Goodwin, Charles Quincy..	Wakefield.....	
1871	Gordon, John Alexander...	Boston.....	
1841	†Gordon, Timothy.....	Plymouth.....	1859
1835	Gordon, William Alexander	New Bedford.....	
1869	Goss, Francis Webster.....	Boston Highlands....	
1851	†Gould, Humphrey.....	Rowe.....	1858
1858	Gould, Joshua Bayley.....	Templeton.....	
1859	Gould, Joseph Ferdinand..	South Boston.....	
1846	Gould, Samuel Herrick....	Brewster.....	
1867	Granger, Reed Bartlett....	Boston.....	
1832	Graves, John Wheelock....	Lowell.....	
1871	Graves, Thomas Thatcher..	Lynn.....	
1834	Gray, Francis Henry.....	Boston.....	
1861	Gray, William.....	Tewksbury.....	
1868	Greely, George Preston....	Boston.....	
1827	Green, John Orne.....	Lowell.....	
1868	Green, John Orne, Jr.....	Boston.....	
1826	†Green, Joshua.....	Groton.....	1867
1856	Green, Samuel Abbot.....	Boston.....	
1869	Greene, Charles Warren...	Philadelphia.....	
1854	Greene, Francis Coles.....	Easthampton.....	
1864	Greene, James Sumner	Milton.....	
1870	Greene, John S. Copley, Jr.	Boston.....	
1846	†Greene, Moses Collins.....	Boston.....	1871
1864	Greene, Nathaniel, Jr.....	Boston.....	
1871	Greenleaf, J. R.....	Easthampton.....	
1870	Greenleaf, Richard Cranch.	Boston.....	
1867	Greenough, Francis Boott..	Boston.....	
1831	†Gregg, Samuel.....	Boston.....	1860
1858	Griggs, Thomas Thurston..	Grafton.....	
1820	†Grosvenor, David Augustus	Reading.....	1853
1840	Grosvenor, David A., Jr...	Peabody.....	
1830	Grosvenor, John Milton....	Woburn.....	
1867	Grover, George Wheelock..	Great Barrington....	
1840	†Guilford, Jonas.....	Spencer.....	1853
1848	Haddock, Charles.....	Beverly.....	
1846	Hagar, Joseph.....	East Marshfield.....	
1869	Hahn, Ammi R.....	Boston.....	
1871	Hale, Josiah Little.....	Boston.....	
1846	Hall, Adino Brackett.....	Boston.....	
1866	Hall, Marquis.....	Spencer.....	
1867	Hall, Thomas, Jr.....	Boston.....	
1836	*Hall, William*.....	Baltimore.....	
1872	Hamilton, C. H.....	East Douglass.....	
1840	†Hammond, Josiah Sturtevant	Plympton.....	1870
1863	Hammond, Lemuel Hodges.	Worcester.....	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1868	Handy, George Washington	Fall River	
1871	Handy, Benjamin J	Marion	
1870	Hanscom, Sanford	East Somerville	
1846	Harlow, Edw. Aug. Warren.	Boston	
1847	Harlow, James Frederick	Quincy Point	
1861	Harlow, John Martyn	Woburn	
1872	Harris, Francis A	Arlington	
1842	Harris, Jonas Cowdry	Arlington	
1863	Hart, John	Boston Highlands	
1859	Hartley, James Wardle	Fall River	
1861	Hartnett, Maurice King	Boston	
1870	Hartwell, Benjamin H	Groton Junction	
1867	Harvey, Edwin Bayard	Westborough	
1832	†Harwood, Daniel	Boston	1862
1837	†Haskell, Benjamin	Rockport	1871
1839	Haskell, Joseph	Rochester	
1868	Haskins, Alfred Leonard	Boston	
1866	Hastings, Benjamin F	South Abington	
1869	Hastings, Joseph Wilcox	Warren	
1870	Hastings, Wm. Henry Howe	Boston	
1869	Hatton, George Eversdyke	Boston	
1851	†Hawkes, Elihu Smead	North Adams	1866
1869	Hayden, David Hyslop	Boston	
1859	Hay, Gustavus	Boston	
1851	*Hayes, Augustus Allen*	Boston	
1869	Hayes, Charles	Albany, N. Y.	
1867	Hayes, Charles Cogswell	Hyde Park	
1870	Hayes, Stephen W	New Bedford	
1843	Hayward, George	Boston	
1858	Hayward, John McLean	Boston	
1869	Hazleton, Isaac Hills	Boston	
1859	Heard, John Theodore	Boston	
1869	Heath, Charles Edmund	Monterey	
1842	†Heaton, George	Boston	1869
1842	†Hedge, Josiah Dunham	Providence, R. I.	1846
1871	Henderson, Thomas	Waltham	
1870	Heron, William	Boston	
1861	Herrick, Geo. H. Webster	Charlestown	
1853	Hildreth, Charles Hosea	Gloucester	
1868	Hildreth, John Lewis	Cambridge	
1870	Hildreth, William H	Fitchburg	
1854	Hill, John Bogardus	Boston	
1872	Hills, William H	New Salem	
1839	Hitchcock, Alfred	Fitchburg	
1871	Hitchcock, Alfred O	Fitchburg	
1853	Hitchcock, Joseph G. S	Foxborough	
1864	Hitchcock, Thomas Barnes	Boston	
1853	Hodges, Richard Manning	Boston	
1854	Hodgdon, Richard Lord	Arlington	
1836	*Hodgkin, Thomas*	London, Eng	
1869	Hodgkins, David Webb	East Brookfield	
1854	Hoffendahl, Herman L. H.	Boston	
1862	Holbrook, Silas Pinckney	Boston	
1855	Holcombe, Charles Clifford	Lee	
1846	*Holland, Sir Henry*	London, Eng	
1860	Holmes, Alexander R	Canton	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1841	Holmes, Christopher C.	Milton	
1848	Holmes, Howland	Lexington	
1858	Holmes, Horace M.	South Adams	
1836	Holmes, Oliver Wendell	Boston	
1867	Holt, Alfred Fairbanks	Cambridgeport	
1846	Holt, Daniel	Lowell	
1872	Holyoke, William Cook	Boston	
1850	Homans, Charles Dudley	Boston	
1862	Homans, John	Boston	
1855	Hooker, Anson Parker	East Cambridge	
1821	†Hooker, George	Longmeadow	1853
1870	Hooker, John	Springfield	
1859	Hooper, Frederick Hubbard	New Bedford	
1870	Hooper, Henry	Marblehead	
1836	Hooper, Robert William	Boston	
1840	†Hopkins, Lewis Spring	Bridgewater	1842
1856	Hosmer, Alfred	Watertown	
1869	Hosmer, Charles Edward	Waltham	
1869	Hough, George Thomas	New Bedford	
1852	†Hovey, Daniel	Greenfield	1856
1856	How, James Calvin	Haverhill	
1849	Howard, Levi	Chelmsford	
1851	Howarth, James	Andover	
1848	Howe, Charles	Taunton	
1840	Howe, Estes	Cambridge	
1854	Howe, Francis Augustus	Newburyport	
1857	Howe, George Marshall	Framingham	
1832	†Howe, Samuel G.	Boston	1850
1866	Howes, Woodbridge Ruggles	Hanover	
1867	Hoyt, Alpheus Enos	Natick	
1848	Hoyt, Enos	Framingham	
1844	Hubbard, Benjamin	Plymouth	
1865	Hubbard, Charles T.	Taunton	
1837	Hubbard, George	Boston	
1860	Hubon, Peter Emmett	Worcester	
1848	Huckins, David Thompson	Watertown	
1867	Humeston, Luther Frank	Holyoke	
1830	†Hunt, Ebenezer	Danvers Port	1860
1870	Hunt, Israel Thorndike	Boston	
1867	Hunt, Moses Nowell	Danvers Port	
1848	Hunt, Otis Eugene	Waltham	
1859	Hurd, Samuel Hutchins	Charlestown	
1856	Hurd, Yorick Gordon	Ipswich	
1870	Hurd, Edward P.	Newburyport	
1854	Hurlbert, Chauncy Munsell	South Dennis	
1863	Hurley, John Francis	Chicopee	
1866	Huse, Ralph Cross, Jr.	Georgetown	
1864	Hutchins, Isaiah	West Acton	
1856	Hyde, George Smith	Boston	
1840	Hyndman, James	Boston	
1865	Inches, Charles Edward	Boston	
1836	Inches, Herman Brimmer	Boston	
1863	Ingalls, Paschal P.	South Boston	
1866	Ingalls, Richard Maybery	East Boston	
1836	Ingalls, William	Boston	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1843	Jackson, Alexander	Plymouth	
1833	Jackson, Charles Thomas	Boston	
1872	Jackson, Edward	Somerville	
1832	Jackson, John Barnard Swett	Boston	
1836	*Jackson, Samuel*	Philadelphia	
1812	†James, Benjamin	Weston	1844
1833	Jarvis, Edward	Dorchester	
1854	Jarvis, John Furness	Boston	
1858	Jeffries, Benjamin Joy	Boston	
1826	†Jeffries, John	Boston	1870
1868	Jelley, George Frederick	Somerville	
1864	Jenkins, Alvin	Great Falls, N. H.	
1854	Jenks, Thomas Leighton	Boston	
1849	Jennings, John Henry	New Bedford	
1850	Jewett, Frederic Augustus	Shrewsbury	
1848	Jewett, George	Fitchburg	
1849	Jewett, Henry Alfred	Northborough	
1861	Johnson, Amos Howe	Salem	
1866	Johnson, Eugene Malcolm	Williamsburg	
1867	Johnson, Henry	New Bedford	
1840	Johnson, Henry F	Cambridge	
1870	Johnson, Hor. Huntington	Belfast, Me	
1840	†Johnson, Joshua Jewett	Northborough	1871
1845	Johnson, Othello Otis	Framingham	
1866	Johnson, Otis Henry	Haverhill	
1849	Johnson, William Otis	Boston	
1856	Jones, Daniel Wayland	Newtonville	
1867	Jones, Daniel Wentworth	Newtonville	
1865	Jones, George Howard	Boston	
1846	Jones, George Stevens	Boston	
1872	Jones, George Warren	Boston	
1849	Jones, Henry Newell	Kingston	
1843	Jones, Joseph Stevens	Boston	
1835	†Jones, Nathan	Wenham	1857
1871	Jones, William Pelby	Boston	
1859	Jordan, Charles	Wakefield	
1867	Joyce, Robert Dwyer	Boston	
1830	Keep, Nathan Cooley	Boston	
1872	Kelley, Cyrus K.	East Cambridge	
1846	Kelley, Elbridge Gerry	Newburyport	
1863	Kemble, Arthur	Salem	
1861	Kemp, Alba Enoch	North Prescott	
1866	Kemp, Charles Parke	Springfield	
1868	Kemp, Edwin Augustine	Enfield	
1872	Keniston, James Mortimer	Cambridgeport	
1870	Kent, Barker Brooks	Boston	
1872	Killam, Chs. Roderick Judson	Lynn	
1838	Kimball, Gilman	Lowell	
1846	Kimball, Walter Henry	Andover	
1848	King, George	Franklin	
1842	King, John Browne	Nantucket	
1838	†Kinniston, Timothy	Haverhill	1857
1845	Kittredge, Floyer Galen	Peabody	
1861	Kittredge, Frank Rufus C.	Waltham	
1869	Kittredge, Joseph	North Andover	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired
1834	†Kittredge, Theodore	Waltham	1862
1845	Kneeland, Samuel	Boston	
1867	Knight, Frederick Irving	Boston	
1867	Knight, Granville	Enfield	
1852	Knight, Nathaniel J.	East Somerville	
1851	Knowlton, Charles Lorenzo.	Northampton	
1847	Lamb, William Dan	Lawrence	
1856	Lamson, John Augustus	Boston	
1865	Langmaid, Samuel Wood	Boston	
1869	Laughlin, James Francis	East Boston	
1872	Lavigne, Alfred Willis	Lowell	
1856	Leach, William	Holmes Hole	
1870	Learned, John Barr	Northampton	
1839	Learned, E. T.	Fall River	
1865	Leavitt, William Whipple	West Stockbridge	
1843	†Lee, Henry Sullivan	Boston	1864
1867	Leighton, William H.	Lowell	
1819	†Leonard, George	Taunton	1852
1831	Leonard, Jonathan	Sandwich	
1850	Leonard, Marcus Bloomfield	East Boston	
1871	Leslie, Horace Granville	Amesbury	
1851	Lester, William	South Hadley	
1867	Lewis, Alonzo	Hatfield	
1827	†Lewis, Winslow	Boston	1860
1865	Lincoln, David Francis	Boston	
1859	Lincoln, George Cooke	Natick	
1864	Lincoln, William H.	Hubbardston	
1867	Little, J. Russell	Jamaica Plain	
1859	Livermore, Abel Cutting	Stow	
1862	Livingstone, Alfred	Lowell	
1866	Logan, Samuel Moore	East Boston	
1864	Lombard, Josiah Stickney	Boston	
1862	Lord, Friend Drake	Newton L. Falls	
1844	†Loring, George B.	Salem	1854
1869	Loring, Lewis Whitney	Petersham	
1840	Lothrop, John Lewis	East Somerville	
1833	*Louis, P. Ch. A.*	Paris	
1872	Lovejoy, Charles Averill	Boston	
1856	Lovejoy, Oliver Sherwin	Providence, R. I.	
1866	Lovering, John Dudley	Essex	
1866	Lucas, H. S.	Chester	
1836	*Luzemburgh, Henry*	New Orleans	
1846	Lyman, George Hinckley	Boston	
1855	Lynde, James Porter	Athol	
1863	Mack, David, Jr.	Springfield	
1840	Mack, William	Salem	
1850	Mackie, John Howell	New Bedford	
1864	Mackie, William Basilio	Boston	
1871	Mackinnon, John Cameron.	Springfield	
1862	Manley, Edwin	Taunton	
1840	Mann, Benjamin	Boston Highlands	
1868	Mann, Benjamin Houston	Boston Highlands	
1843	Mann, Cyrus Sweetser	Newton Corner	
1852	Mann, Jonathan	South Boston	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1854	Manning, Joseph	Rockport	
1869	Mansfield, Henry Tucker	Boston	
1859	Mansfield, John Robbins	Wakefield	
1841	Mansfield, Joseph D	Wakefield	
1870	Marble, John Oliver	Worcester	
1863	Marcy, Henry Orlando	Cambridgeport	
1870	Marion, Horace Eugene	Brighton	
1839	Marsh, Austin	Carlisle	
1858	Marsh, Lebbeus Eaton	Wales	
1831	†Marshall, Jonas A	Fitchburg	1864
1825	†Marshall, Silas	Templeton	1832
1840	†Marston, Ephraim	Bricksburg, N. J	1867
1852	Martin, Alexander D. W	Boston	
1846	Martin, Henry Austin	Boston Highlands	
1852	Martin, Oramel	Worcester	
1863	Martin, Saxton P	North Brookfield	
1872	Mason, Amos Lawrence	Boston	
1844	Mason, Augustus	Brighton	
1855	Mason, William	Charlestown	
1871	Masters, George W	Somerville	
1850	Matthes, Gustavus Felix	New Bedford	
1848	Mattson, Morris	New York	
1849	*Mauran, Joseph*	Providence, R. I	
1868	Maxfield, James Gardner	Ruby, Mich	
1849	Maynard, John Parker	Dedham	
1868	McAllister, John G	Lawrence	
1872	McArthur, John Ambrose	Charlestown	
1869	McCollom, John Hildreth	Boston	
1865	McDonald, Archibald Elexis	Boston	
1865	McDonald, James	Boston	
1872	McDonald, Jas. Athenasius	Charlestown	
1865	McDonald, Wm. Lewis	Boston	
1872	McDonnell, James Henry	Waltham	
1867	McDonough, James Aloysius	Boston	
1864	McDougall, Samuel J	Boston	
1871	McGregor, John H	Wrentham	
1864	McLaughlin, Jas. Augustin	Boston	
1872	McLeod, Angus	East Cambridge	
1871	McMahon, John Joseph	Norristown, Pa	
1872	McNulty, Frederick J	Worcester	
1864	McSheehy, John James	Boston	
1860	Mead, Marshall S	Northfield	
1872	Meads, Edward	Winchestsr	
1867	Mercer, William Marceline	Pittsfield	
1863	Merriam, Joseph Waite	Boston	
1831	†Metcalf, John George	Mendon	1868
1842	Mifflin, Charles	Boston	
1854	Mighill, Stephen	Boston	
1867	Millard, Henry J	North Adams	
1851	Miller, Alfred	Fitchburg	
1869	Miller, Charles Nathaniel	Boston	
1838	Miller, Erasmus Darwin	Dorchester	
1851	Miller, J. Leland	Sheffield	
1868	Miller, Louis	Stockbridge	
1845	Millet, Asa	Bridgewater	
1860	Mills, C. D	Pittsfield	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1855	Miner, David Worthington.	Ware	
1845	Minot, Francis	Boston	
1844	†Mitchell, Jacob	Chelsea	1865
1861	Moffatt, George Tufton	Boston	
1834	†Monroe, Alexander LeBaron	Medway	1867
1848	†Moore, Edward Bucknam	Boston	1862
1851	Moore, Ira L	Boston	
1870	Moore, Samuel Lawrence	Chelsea	
1872	Moran, John Brennen	Boston Highlands	
1870	Morison, James	Quincy	
1842	Morland, William Wallace	Boston	
1854	Morong, Edward P	Boston	
1872	Morrill, Charles P	North Andover	
1870	Morrill, Ferdinand Gordon	Boston	
1854	Morris, William Bowen	Charlestown	
1870	Morse, Edward Gilead	Boston Highlands	
1843	Morse, Horatio Gilead	Boston Highlands	
1854	Morse, James R	North Cambridge	
1846	Morse, Luther B	Watertown	
1853	Morton, Lloyd	Pawtucket, R. I	
1872	Morton, William James	Boston	
1870	Moulton, Benjamin Francis	Lawrence	
1828	†Mulliken, Isaac Walter	Stow	1834
1867	Munroe, George A	Billerica	
1867	Munroe, William Francis	Boston	
1860	Munsell, George Nelson	Harwich Centre	
1859	Murphy, Joseph	Taunton	
1856	Neilson, William	Salem	
1872	Neilson, William, Jr	Marblehead	
1813	†Newell, Jonathan	Stow	1846
1845	Newell, Robert Wingate	Boston	
1854	Newhall, Edward	Lynn	
1871	Nichols, Algernon Sidney	Haverhill	
1870	Nichols, Arthur Howard	Boston Highlands	
1860	Nichols, George Henry	Boston	
1865	Nichols, George Merrick	Boston	
1868	Nichols, James R	Haverhill	
1859	Nichols, John Taylor Gilman	Cambridge	
1841	†Nichols, Joseph Dean	Tewksbury	1862
1867	Nickerson, Franklin	Lowell	
1871	Nickerson, William Jabez	Barnstable	
1847	Nihill, John L	South Boston	
1865	Norris, Albert Lane	East Cambridge	
1861	O'Connell, Patrick Aloysius	Boston	
1867	O'Connor, James J	Holyoke	
1871	Odlin, Charles Cushing	Exeter, N. H	
1866	Ogden, Wm. Martyn	Boston	
1843	Oliver, Fitch Edward	Boston	
1855	Oliver, Henry Kemble	Boston	
1871	Oliver, Joseph Pearson	Brookline	
1837	†Orcutt, Harvey	Westhampton	1866
1858	Orcutt, Almon M	Hardwick	
1862	Ordway, John Pond	Boston	
1871	O'Reardon, Dan'l O'Connell	Boston	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1841	Orr, Samuel A.	East Bridgewater.	
1833	Osborne, George	Peabody	
1868	Osborne, George Sterne.	Peabody	
1866	Osgood, George Cowles.	Lowell	
1830	Osgood, Joseph	Danvers	
1842	Osgood, J. W. D.	Greenfield	
1856	Osgood, William	Boston	
1826	†Otis, George Washington.	Chelsea	1860
1871	Otis, Robert Mendum	North Cambridge.	
1862	Owen, Varillas Linus	Springfield	
1870	Packard, Charles A.	South Deerfield	
1865	Paddock, Franklin Kittredge	Pittsfield	
1869	Page, Horatio Nelson	Chelsea	
1871	Page, Prince Woodman.	Boston	
1854	Page, William Hussey.	Boston	
1864	Paige, Nomus	Taunton	
1867	Paine, A. Elliot	North Bridgewater.	
1832	Palmer, Ezra	Boston	
1868	Palmer, Harris Orlando.	Springfield, Ill.	
1854	Palmer, John Kinsley.	Cambridgeport.	
1867	Park, John Gray	Worcester	
1837	†Parker, Daniel	Billerica	1846
1839	Parker, David	Gardner	
1840	Parker, David McCaire.	Boston	
1864	Parker, Edgar	Boston	
1838	Parker, Hiram	Lowell	
1841	Parker, James Otis	Shirley	
1847	Parker, Moses	Melrose	
1866	Parker, Moses Greely.	Lowell	
1861	*Parker, Peter*	Washington, D. C.	
1866	Parker, William M.	Milford	
1848	Parks, Luther	Boston	
1863	Parks, William H.	Great Barrington.	
1865	Parsons, John Eleazer.	Groton Junction.	
1850	Patch, Franklin Fletcher.	Boston	
1860	Pattee, Asa F.	Boston	
1852	Pattee, William Sewall.	Quincy	
1869	Paun, Amos Bosworth.	East Taunton	
1870	Pease, Edmund Milan.	Springfield	
1869	Peck, Eugene C.	West Boylston.	
1837	Peck, William Dandridge.	Sterling	
1870	Peirce, Warren	Sterling	
1844	Peirson, Edward Brooks.	Salem	
1854	Perkins, Edward Augustus.	Boston	
1851	Perkins, George Augustus.	Salem.	
1863	Perkins, George Thomas.	Boston	
1830	†Perkins, Henry Coit.	Newburyport	1869
1832	†Perley, Daniel	Lynn	1864
1866	Perry, Charles Homer.	West Medway	
1869	Perry, Edward Everett.	Boston	
1851	Perry, Ira	Canton	
1823	†Perry, Nathan	Cambridgeport.	1830
1835	†Perry, William Fenwick.	Mansfield	1870
1818	†Phelps, Abner	Boston	1847
1844	Phelps, Charles Abner.	Needham	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1837	†Phelps, Eben S.	Middleton	1852
1841	†Phelps, Thaddeus	North Attleborough	1869
1869	Phillips, Henry Tyler	Cheshire	
1837	†Phillips, Henry Paddleford	North Adams	1852
1841	Phinney, Erastus Otis	Melrose	
1845	†Picket, Noble Bennet	Great Barrington	1862
1865	Pierce, Charles L.	Natick	
1839	†Pierce, Delano	Grafton	1847
1850	Pierce, George Washington.	Leominster	
1840	Pierce, John	Edgartown	
1822	†Pierce, Nathaniel	Ashburnham	1839
1872	Pike, Charles Colby	Peabody	
1866	Pillsbury, Edward Liston	Boston	
1870	Pillsbury, George Harlin	Lowell	
1839	†Pillsbury, Harlin	Lowell	1871
1859	Pillsbury, Harlin Henry	Medford	
1850	Pineo, Peter	Hyannis	
1863	Pinkham, George Edwin	Lowell	
1869	Pinkham, Joseph G.	Lynn	
1861	Plimpton, Ashael A.	Shirley	
1848	†Plimpton, Daniel B.	North Oxford	1857
1865	Plunkett, F. C.	Lowell	
1837	†Poole, Alexander	Chelsea	1865
1865	Porter, Charles Burnham	Boston	
1834	†Porter, Joshua	North Brookfield	1869
1870	Post, Abner	Westfield	
1868	Pratt, Calvin	Duxbury	
1871	Pratt, Charles B.	Boston	
1867	Pratt, Gustavus Percival	Cohasset	
1862	Pratt, Henry	Lanesboro'	
1839	Pratt, Jefferson	Hopkinton	
1865	Presbury, Silas Dean	Taunton	
1867	Prescott, Charles D.	New Bedford	
1866	Priest, George A.	Manchester	
1861	Prince, James Perrot	Boston	
1859	Proctor, William B.	New Sharon, Me.	
1860	Provan, Robert	South Boston	
1851	Puffer, Chenery	Shelburne Falls	
1830	Putnam, Charles Gideon	Boston	
1870	Putnam, Charles Pickering.	Boston	
1869	Putnam, Dana Boardman	Boston	
1870	Putnam, James Jackson	Boston	
1870	Quigley, Wentworth Henry	Boston	
1863	Quimby, Elisha Hervey	Salem	
1870	Quinby, Hosea Mason	Malden	
1867	Quincy, Henry Parker	Boston	
1872	Quint, Norman Perkins	Boston	
1853	Randall, George Henry	North Rehoboth	
1832	†Randall, Menzies Rayner	Rehoboth	1854
1857	Ranney, Mark	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.	
1863	Ransom, N. M.	Taunton	
1843	Read, William	Boston	
1852	Renton, George	Boston	
1849	Renton, John	Auburndale	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1823	†Reynolds, Edward	Boston	1869
1853	Reynolds, John Phillips	Boston	
1868	Reynolds, Samuel M	Richmond	
1865	Rice, A. B	Hatfield	
1866	Rice, Albert Raymond	Springfield	
1866	Rice, Charles H	Fitchburg	
1853	Rice, David	Leverett	
1864	Rice, Frank Horton	Worcester	
1855	Rice, Joseph Marcus	Worcester	
1855	Richards, James F	Campello	
1872	Richards, W	North Bridgewater	
1839	Richardson, Aaron Parker	Boston	
1845	Richardson, Eben Coolidge	Ware	
1855	Richardson, Horace	Boston	
1856	Richardson, John Henry	Medfield	
1839	†Richardson, Samuel	Watertown	1862
1867	Richardson, Wm. Lambert	Boston	
1836	†Robbins, James Watson	Uxbridge	1866
1863	Roberts, Michael	Lawrence	
1867	Roberts, Oscar L	Pittsfield	
1872	Robertson, Henry William	Boston	
1858	Robinson, Albert B	Boston Highlands	
1838	Robinson, Erastus	Northbridge	
1859	Robinson, J. Henry	Southborough	
1859	Robinson, John Lombard	Wenham	
1862	Robinson, Thad. Pulaski	Newton Centre	
1866	Rockwell, Joseph William	Southwick	
1861	*Roeser, Bernhard*	Athens, Greece	
1852	Rolfe, Enoch Carter	Boston	
1864	Rood, James Timothy	Brookfield	
1834	†Root, Martin	Byfield	1862
1868	Root, Richmond Barbour	Georgetown	
1872	Rousseau, Zolique	Springfield	
1871	Rowe, Geo. Howard Malcolm	Boston	
1868	Ruddick, Wm. Henderson	Boston	
1871	Russell, Frederick William	Winchendon	
1825	†Russell, George	Boston	1856
1844	†Russell, Henry	New Bedford	1848
1854	Russell, Ira	Winchendon	
1844	Russell, Le Baron	Boston	
1867	Ryan, James C		
1860	Ryan, John	Boston	
1837	Sabin, Henry L	Williamstown	
1837	†Sabin, Mellen	Lenox	1849
1837	Salisbury, Stephen	Brookline	
1836	†Salter, Richard Henry	Boston	1869
1870	Sanborn, Charles Edward	Boston	
1870	Sanders, Charles B	Lowell	
1858	Sargent, George Woodbury	Lawrence	
1840	Sargent, Joseph	Worcester	
1851	†Sargent, Seneca	Lawrence	1863
1858	Saville, Henry Martyn	Boston	
1850	Savory, Charles A	Lowell	
1866	Sawin, William J	Chicopee Falls	
1865	Sawyer, Benjamin Addison	Haverhill	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1866	Sawyer, Edward	Bridgewater	
1859	Sawyer, Edward J.	Gardner	
1856	Sawyer, Frederick Augustus	Wareham	
1860	Sawyer, John Woodbury	Providence, R. I.	
1842	Scammell, Lucius Leslie	Hopkinton	
1871	Scott, Sir Walter	Turner's Falls	
1833	†Seabury, Benjamin Franklin	Orleans	1868
1854	Seaverns, Joel	Boston Highlands	
1867	Seavey, Oscar F.	West Amesbury	
1871	Severance, Charles E.	Shelburne Falls	
1869	Seymour, Christopher	Hinsdale	
1870	Shannon, James Griswold	Oakham	
1852	Sharp, John Cauldwell	Boston	
1836	Shattuck, George Cheyne	Boston	
1852	Shaw, Benjamin Shurtleff	Boston	
1868	Shaw, Henry	Bedford	
1860	Shaw, Henry Lyman	Boston	
1827	†Shaw, Samuel	Plainfield	1852
1860	Sheldon, Leonard Rawson	Boston	
1872	Sherburne, Andrew Badger	Boston	
1846	Shove, George	Yarmouth Port	
1869	Shreve, Octavius Barrell	Salem	
1852	Shurtleff, Augustine	Brookline	
1870	Shurtleff, Herbert	Sutton	
1834	Shurtleff, Nath'l Bradstreet	Boston	
1822	†Shurtleff, Samuel Atwood	Brookline	1853
1871	Shute, Charles Bailey	Malden	
1868	Simpson, Henry Young	Worcester	
1857	Sinclair, Alexander Doull	Boston	
1836	*Simons, Benjamin B.*	Charleston, S. C.	
1863	Skinner, Edward Manning	Boston	
1864	Skinner, John	Boston	
1848	Slade, Daniel Denison	Boston	
1854	Smith, Abner M	Pittsfield	
1842	Smith, Alvan	Monson	
1840	†Smith, Alvah C.	Hamilton	1844
1856	Smith, Andrew M.	Williamstown	
1871	Smith, C. B.	Granby	
1854	Smith, David Paige	Springfield	
1872	Smith, Herman Joseph	Lowell	
1866	Smith, Isaac, Jr.	Fall River	
1824	†Smith, Jerome Van C.	New York	1862
1841	†Smith, John	Wales	1846
1853	Smith, John Manchester	Barnstable	
1868	†Smith, Joseph H.	Lowell	1870
1836	*Smith, Nathan Ryno*	Baltimore	
1865	Smith, Norman	Groton	
1854	†Smith, William George	Chicopee	1870
1871	Smithwick, John	Weston	
1859	Smythe, James	Boston	
1846	Snow, George William	Newburyport	
1863	Snow, Jesse Walker	Boston	
1856	Soule, Horatio Sprague	Winthrop	
1872	Southard, William Freeman	Salem	
1850	†Southwick, Moses D.	Millville	1871
1843	Sparhawk, Thomas	Amesbury	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1848	Sparrow, William Edward.	Mattapoisett	
1851	Spare, John	New Bedford	
1866	Spaulding, Ebenezer F.	East Boston	
1846	Spaulding, Joel	Lowell	
1844	Spaulding, Miles	Groton	
1817	†Spofford, Jeremiah	Groveland	1847
1863	Spofford, Morris	Groveland	
1824	†Spooner, John Philip	Milton	1867
1871	Spooner, John Winthrop	Hingham	
1864	Sprague, Francis Peleg	Boston	
1853	Sprague, Seth Loring	Philadelphia	
1857	Spring, Charles Harrison	Boston	
1868	Springer, William O. G.	Lawrence	
1865	Sproat, Henry Hamilton	Assonet	
1840	†Stacey, Philemon	Hatfield	1849
1870	Stackpole, George Edmund.	Boston	
1869	Stackpole, Paul A.	Dover, N. H.	
1846	Stacy, Horace	Boston	
1869	Staehli, Francis Rudolphus.	Boston Highlands	
1836	*Stanley, James*	London, Eng	
1867	Starkweather, Charles F.	Middlefield	
1836	†Stearns, George	Groton	1862
1852	†Stearns, Samuel	Greenfield	1838
1869	Stearns, Isaac Holden	Milwaukee, Wis.	
1868	Stebbins, George Stanford.	Springfield	
1855	Stedman, Charles Ellery.	Dorchester	
1864	Stedman, Joseph	Jamaica Plain	
1835	Stephenson, Ezra	Hingham	
1836	Stetson, James Aaron	Quincy	
1853	Stetson, John	West Harwich	
1869	Stevens, Andrew Jackson.	Lawrence	
1845	Stevens, Calvin.	Boston	
1870	Stevens, Charles Wistar.	Charlestown	
1868	Stevens, Edmund Horace.	North Cambridge	
1859	Stevens, Francis J.	Haverhill	
1832	†Stevens, William F.	Stoneham	1868
1866	Stickney, Alphonso L.	Ashburnham	
1852	Stickney, Charles Dickinson	New Bedford	
1864	Stickney, Horatio G.	Springfield	
1854	Stickney, James Milton.	Pepperell	
1847	Stickney, P. L. B.	Chicopee	
1868	Stoddard, Henry Bradish.	Northampton	
1840	Stone, Henry Osgood	Salem.	
1831	†Stone, Jeremiah	Provincetown	1859
1854	Stone, Lincoln Ripley	Newton	
1861	Stone, Silas Emlyn	Walpole	
1862	Stone, Thomas N.	Wellfleet	
1870	Stone, William Newcomb.	Wellfleet	
1829	Storer, David Humphreys.	Boston	
1853	Storer, Horatio Robinson.	Boston	
1852	Stratton, Elijah	Northfield	
1862	Street, Charles Carroll.	Boston	
1847	Streeter, Joseph H.	Boston Highlands	
1869	Stuart, George Albert.	Boston	
1862	Sturtevant, Charles	Hyde Park	
1870	Sullivan, Alexis Joseph.	Fall River	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired
1851	Sullivan, John Langdon....	Malden.....	
1869	Sullivan, Timothy.....	Lawrence.....	
1868	Sumner, Allen Melancthon.	Boston.....	
1833	†Swan, Caleb..... ...	Easton.....	1870
1865	Swan, Charles Walter.....	Boston.....	
1857	Swasey, Charles L.....	New Bedford.....	
1863	Swasey, Oscar F.....	Beverly.....	
1846	Sweat, William Wedgewood	Mattapoisett.....	
1854	†Swift, Alfred.....	South Dennis.....	1858
1854	†Talbot, Charles.....	Dighton.....	1871
1870	Talbot, Charles Carroll....	Lawrence.....	
1854	Talbot, Israel Tisdale.....	Boston.....	
1854	Tanner, Nelson Briggs.....	North Abington.....	
1863	Tanner, Nelson Briggs, Jr..	North Abington.....	
1866	Tarbell, George Grosvenor..	Boston.....	
1851	Taylor, Ashmun C.....	Shelburne Falls.....	
1843	Taylor, Israel H.....	Amherst.....	
1849	Taylor, John B.....	East Cambridge.....	
1870	Taylor, Vernon Otis.....	Athol Depot.....	
1857	Temple, Theron.....	North Amherst.....	
1852	Thaxter, Duncan McBeane.	South Boston.....	
1845	Thayer, David.....	Boston.....	
1872	Thayer, Frederick L.....	Allston.....	
1871	Thayer, S. E.....	Southampton.....	
1830	Thomas, Alexander.....	Dorchester.....	
1857	Thompson, Augustine White	Northampton.....	
1853	Thompson, Charles K.....	Wellsborough, Pa....	
1840	†Thompson, Daniel.....	Northampton.....	1861
1870	Thompson, Frederick Henry	Sterling.....	
1861	Thompson, George F.....	Belchertown.....	
1839	†Thompson, John L. S.....	Lancaster.....	1871
1843	Thomson, George Newton..	Boston.....	
1849	Thorndike, William Henry.	Boston.....	
1872	Tinckham, Granville Wilson	Weymouth.....	
1842	Tirrell, Norton Quincy....	North Weymouth....	
1837	†Toothaker, Samuel A.....	Wilmington.....	1869
1830	†Torrey, Augustus.....	Beverly.....	1866
1872	Torrey, Samuel William...	Beverly.....	
1862	Tourtelot, Aug. Valentine..	N. Grosvenordale, Ct.	
1862	Tower, Charles Carroll. ...	South Weymouth ...	
1840	Tower, George.....	Boston.....	
1871	Towle, Melville Cox.....	Haverhill.....	
1859	Towle, Samuel K.....	Haverhill.....	
1849	Townsend, George James..	Natick.....	
1870	Townsend, Henry Elmer...	Boston.....	
1857	†Tracy, Stephen.....	Andover.....	1871
1864	Treadwell, Josh. Bracket...	Boston.....	
1863	Tripp, Benjamin Harlock..	Rutland.....	
1851	Trow, Josiah.....	Buckland.....	
1855	Trow, Nathaniel G.....	Sunderland.....	
1854	Trow, William M.....	Haydenville.....	
1868	Trull, Washington Benson.	Brookline.....	
1867	Tuck, Henry.....	Boston.....	
1843	Tucker, Elisha Gustavus...	Boston.....	
1855	Tucker, George Grenville..	Westfield.....	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1838	†Tucker, Joshua	Boston	1862
1838	†Tucker, Simeon	Stoughton	1863
1871	Tucker, William E.	Salem	
1865	Turner, Obed C.	Attleborough	
1859	Tuttle, Charles M.	Littleton, N. H.	
1868	Tyler, John Bennett	Northampton	
1859	Tyler, John Eugene	Boston	
1855	Tyler, Warren	North Brookfield	
1839	†Ufford, Edward G.	West Springfield	1862
1858	Underwood, George Latham	Boston	
1848	Upham, Jabez Baxter	Boston	
1845	Vaille, Henry R.	Springfield	
1861	*Valerj, Geitano*	Rome, Italy	
1865	Vaughan, Charles Everett	Cambridge	
1872	Vermilye, William E.	Pittsfield	
1867	Vermyne, Jan J. Bastianus.	Zutphen, Holland	
1872	Vogel, Frederick William	Boston	
1866	Wadsworth, Oliver Fairfield	Boston	
1872	Wadsworth, Peleg	Malden	
1846	†Wakefield, Horace P.	Palmer Depot	1869
1856	Wakefield, Jonas F.	South Malden	
1863	Walcott, Henry Pickering	Cambridge	
1854	Waldock, James	Boston Highlands	
1866	Walker, Augustus Chapman	Greenfield	
1855	Walker, Clement Adams	South Boston	
1864	Walker, James Edwin	Boston	
1858	Walsh, Peter Duggan	Boston	
1863	Ward, George Whitefield	Upton	
1837	Ware, Charles Eliot	Boston	
1829	†Ware, Jonathan	Milton	1860
1871	Ware, William Henry	Boston	
1863	Warner, Emerson	Worcester	
1871	Warner, George O	Leicester	
1869	Warner, Levi Farr	Boston	
1860	Warren, Charles	Lowell	
1832	Warren, Edward	Newton L. Falls	
1872	Warren, Ephraim Lewis	South Framingham	
1846	Warren, George A.	Hopkinton	
1866	Warren, John Collins	Boston	
1820	†Warren, Joseph	Middlefield	1853
1854	Warren, Joseph H.	Boston	
1861	Warren, Orin	West Newbury	
1846	Warren, Royal Sibley	Waltham	
1871	Warren, Wm. Harrington	Lowell	
1835	†Washburn, Nahum	Bridgewater	1867
1868	Waterman, Thomas	Boston	
1871	Webb, Melville Emerson	Boston	
1849	Webber, Alphonso Carter	Cambridgeport	
1871	Webber, George Clark	Worcester	
1865	Webber, Samuel Gilbert	Boston	
1870	Webster, John Ordway	Lynn	
1859	Webster, Joseph Rowe	Boston	
1868	Weeks, Albert P.	South Boston	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1843	Weld, Moses Williams.....	Boston.....	
1846	Wellington, James Lloyd..	Swansey.....	
1839	Wellington, William W...	Cambridgeport.....	
1839	†Wells, David.....	Lowell.....	1871
1868	West, Benjamin Hussey....	Boston.....	
1849	West, Joseph T. Odiorne..	Princeton.....	
1867	Weston, Edward Henry....	East Cambridge.....	
1837	Wheatland, Henry.....	Salem.....	
1863	Wheeler, Charles Augustus	Leominster.....	
1841	Wheeler, Edward Marshall.	Spencer.....	
1862	†Wheeler, Elbridge Gerry...	North Becket.....	1871
1870	Wheeler, Leonard.....	Worcester.....	
1848	Wheeler, William G.....	Chelsea.....	
1867	Whitaker, John Birtwistle.	Fall River.....	
1864	White, Charles Henry.....	Watertown.....	
1872	White, Emory Lincoln.....	East Cambridge.....	
1856	White, James Clark.....	Boston.....	
1872	White, Levi.....	East Douglass.....	
1845	White, Robert.....	Boston.....	
1867	White, Robert, Jr.....	Boston.....	
1853	Whiting, John Samuel....	Charlestown.....	
1852	Whitney, Allston Waldo...	West Newton.....	
1869	Whitney, James Orne.....	Pawtucket, R. I.....	
1835	Whitney, Warren Jacob...	Boston.....	
1856	Whittemore, Horace H. F..	Marblehead.....	
1865	Whittemore, Jacob P.....	Haverhill.....	
1867	Whittemore, Thos. Kendall	Grafton.....	
1869	Whittier, Edward Newton..	Boston.....	
1872	Whitwell, William Scollay.	New York.....	
1865	Wigglesworth, Edward, Jr.	Boston.....	
1834	†Wight, Danforth Phipps...	Dedham.....	1863
1845	Wilbur, John R.....	Chicopee Falls.....	
1854	Wilcox, Chauncy Adams...	Uxbridge.....	
1870	Wilcox, Dorville M.....	Becket.....	
1838	Wilde, James.....	Duxbury.....	
1843	Willard, Francis Alexander	Boston.....	
1864	Willard, Robert.....	Boston.....	
1872	Williams, Edward Tufts....	Boston Highlands....	
1854	Williams, Elisha.....	Hinsdale Depot.....	
1849	Williams, Henry Willard..	Boston.....	
1849	Williams, Jacob Lafayette.	Boston.....	
1822	†Williams, Leonard.....	Chester.....	1827
1864	Willis, John Warren.....	Waltham.....	
1870	Willis, Reuben.....	Weston.....	
1867	Wilmarth, Jerome.....	Upton.....	
1866	Wilson, Arthur Hervey....	South Boston.....	
1869	Wilson, Charles Alonzo....	Cummington.....	
1860	Wilter, John.....	Brimfield.....	
1831	Wing, Benjamin F.....	Jamaica Plain.....	
1858	Windship, George Barker..	Boston.....	
1867	Winkler, Joseph Alexander	Jamaica Plain.....	
1863	Winslow, Joseph Winslow.	East Hampton.....	
1855	Winsor, Frederic.....	Winchester.....	
1871	Wolgammott, George H....	Woburn.....	
1866	Wood, Albert.....	Worcester.....	
1834	†Wood, Alfred.....	Taunton.....	1857

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1871	Wood, Edward Stickney	Cambridge	
1856	Wood, Franklin Augustus	Cambridgeport	
1860	*Wood, James R.*	New York	
1868	Woodbury, George E	Methuen	
1869	Woodman, Aurin Payson	Kingston	
1869	Woods, Leonard	Malden	
1855	Woodward, Rufus	Worcester	
1831	†Workman, William	Worcester	1869
1861	Wright, Eliphalet	Lee	
1821	†Wright, Lucius	Westfield	1853
1865	*Wucherer, Otho Edward*	Bahia, Brazil	
1837	Wyman, Jeffries	Cambridge	
1837	Wyman, Morrill	Cambridge	
1855	Yale, John	Ware	
1872	Yates, Eugene S	Lawrence	
1848	Youngman, David	Boston	

*** Fellows of the Society are requested to notify the Treasurer of any errors or omissions in the above Catalogue.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

Adjourned Meeting, February 5, 1873.

The Society met, pursuant to adjournment, at the Rooms, No. 36 Temple Place, Boston, on Wednesday, February 5, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

The President, Dr. George C. Shattuck, in the Chair.

Voted, That when the Society adjourns, it be to Wednesday, April 2, 1873, at the same time and place.

Voted, To concur in the action of the Councillors at date in amending By-Law XX., and in expunging the foot-note to By-Law I.

Adjourned.

CHARLES W. SWAN,
Recording Secretary.

Adjourned Meeting, April 2, 1873.

The Society met, pursuant to adjournment, at the Rooms, No. 36 Temple Place, Boston, on Wednesday, April 2, 1873, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

The Vice-President, Dr. B. E. Cotting, in the Chair.

Adjourned to the Annual Meeting.

CHARLES W. SWAN,
Recording Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.

First Day.

The Society assembled in the hall of the Lowell Institute, Boston, at 12 o'clock, noon, June 3, 1873, and was called to order by the Vice-President, Dr. B. E. Cotting.

The following papers were read by their respective authors :

I.—Improvement in the Treatment of our Ophthalmic Cases. By Dr. Lewis S. Dixon, of Worcester.

II.—Hereditary Disease. By Dr. Nathan Allen, of Lowell.

III.—Children's Diseases in Massachusetts. By Dr. John O. Webster, of Lynn.

At 1.15, P.M., the Society adjourned. At 3, P.M., the Society re-assembled, and the reading of papers was continued as follows :—

IV.—The Treatment of Growths in the Larynx with the aid of the Laryngoscope. By Dr. Frederic I. Knight, of Boston.

V.—The Duties of Physicians to Nurses. By Dr. Frederick Winsor, of Winchester.

At the conclusion of Dr. Winsor's paper, Dr. Bowditch made some remarks commendatory of the propositions advanced, and moved the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That a Committee of nine be appointed to urge upon the great hospitals of Massachusetts the importance of establishing, in connection with these institutions, schools for nurses similar to that now sustained by St. George's Hospital in London, and, more recently, by similar institutions in New York.

The motion was adopted, and the Committee was appointed as follows :—

Drs. Winsor of Winchester, Bowditch of Boston, Wheeler of Chelsea, Peirson of Salem, Fisk of Northampton, Gage of Worcester, Holmes of Milton, Nickerson of Lowell and Stone of Wellfleet.

Dr. Gurdon Buck, of New York City, a delegate from

the New York State Medical Society, was introduced to the Society. He spoke briefly of Reparative Surgery, and exhibited specimens illustrative of his methods of operative treatment.

On motion of Dr. Wheeler, of Chelsea, the thanks of the Society were presented to Dr. Buck for his instructive remarks.

The following papers were then read in course :—

VI.—Life and Disease. By Dr. Alfred Hosmer, of Watertown.

VII.—Notes on the Pneumogastric Nerve. By Dr. J. F. Alleyne Adams, of Pittsfield.

VIII.—Report on the late Epidemic of Smallpox in Boston. By Dr. Melville E. Webb, of Boston.

Adjourned.

CHARLES W. SWAN,
Recording Secretary.

Second Day.

The Society met at the Hall of the Lowell Institute, Boston, on Wednesday, June 4, 1873, at 10, A.M., for the anniversary exercises.

The President, Dr. George C. Shattuck, in the chair.

The records of the last Annual Meeting, and of subsequent adjourned meetings, were read and accepted.

The Secretary read the names of those who have been admitted to membership, and of the members who have deceased during the year.

Fellows admitted since June 5, 1872 :

Adams, John Quincy . .	Lawrence.
Atwood, Francis . .	Boston.
Ayer, James Brown . .	Boston.
Baker, William Henry .	Boston.
Barnes, Henry Jabez . .	Boston.
Bass, James Richmond .	Boston.
Bean, Frank D. . . .	Florida.

Bemis, Charles Albert	Spencer.
Bradford, Edward Hickling	Boston.
Brechin, William Pitt	Boston.
Brown, George L.	Barre.
Brown, Orlando J.	North Adams.
Burton, Charles Williams	South Adams.
Call, Norman	Boston.
Canedy, Francis J.	Shelburne Falls.
Chamberlain, Myron L.	Southbridge.
Chandler, Luther Graves	Boston.
Channing, Walter, Jr.	Boston.
Cheney, Oscar Dustin	Haverhill.
Currie, John Zebulon	New Brunswick.
Cutler, Elbridge Gerry	Boston.
Cutler, William Bullard	Boston.
D'Avignon, Frederick F.	North Adams.
Dixwell, John	Boston.
Eastman, Bernard Douglass	Worcester.
Elliott, Russell Dunston	Boston.
Ellis, George Livingston	E. Taunton.
Emerson, Edward Waldo	Concord.
Emery, Erastus	Truro.
Fernald, Charles Augustus	Boston.
Fisher, Chester Irving	Boston.
Frost, George M.	Peabody.
Goldsmith, Charles Almon	Methuen.
Graham, Douglass	Boston.
Hall, Charles E.	Turner's Falls.
Hall, Edward Dormenio	Boston.
Herrick, Albert Shaw	Lowell.
Holt, Charles Abbé	Chelsea.
Holyoke, William Cooke	Boston.
Jordan, George Albert	Clinton.
Latimer, James Abercrombie	E. Cambridge.
Lawrence, George Carlisle	North Adams.
Lawrence, Robert Means	Brookline.
Lovejoy, Charles Averill	Lynn.
Mason, Amos Lawrence	Boston.
Morgan, James Raymond	Boston.
Morris, Michael Augustine	Boston.
Morton, William James	Boston.
Neefus, Robert Henry	Dalton.
Perry, Joseph Franklin	Boston.
Pryor, Thomas Henry	Lexington.
Redfearn, Joseph	Fall River.
Reynolds, William B.	Lynn.
Rice, Watson Emmons	New England Village.

Rogers, A. F.	Dorchester.
Robertson, Henry William	Boston.
Sabine, George Krans	Boston.
Sawyer, Edward Warren	Boston.
Severance, Charles E.	Shelburne Falls.
Shattuck, Frederick Cheever	Boston.
Shattuck, George Brune	Boston.
Shurtleff, Herbert	Sterling.
Stevens, Winthrop Flint	Stoneham.
Swain, Angus M.	Belfast, P. E. I.
Tourtelot, J. Q. Adams	Fall River.
Tufts, Charles Augustus	Dover, N. H.
Walsh, Edmund	E. Cambridge.
Ward, Rollin C.	Northfield.
Warner, Frederick Augustus	Lowell.
Whitwell, William Scollay	Boston.
Woodbury, Lewis Augustus	Groveland.
Woodworth, William Somerville	Cornwallis, N. S.
Workman, William Hunter	Boston.

List of Deceased Fellows:

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Decease.	Age.
1840	Abbott, Jehiel	Westfield	Sept. 23, 1872	78
1822	Andrews, John	Worcester	Dec. 7, 1872	79
1831	Bartlett, Henry	Boston	July 20, 1872	70
1832	Carpenter, Nelson	Warren	Aug. 21, 1872	71
1846	Dana, Francis	Boston	July 1, 1872	65
1846	Dickey, Hanover	Lowell	May 29, 1873	63
1841	Dodge, Franklin	Harwich	July 8, 1872	62
1837	Fitch, Worham L.	Springfield	July 20, 1872	69
1851	Gage, Edward	Woburn	Jan. 9, 1873	47
1840	Gile, Daniel	Marblehead	June 13, 1872	56
1870	Greene, J. S. Copley	Boston	Nov. 9, 1872	27
1849	Greer, Robert	Boston	Jan. 28, 1873	67
1831	Gregg, Samuel	Boston	Oct. 25, 1872	73
1870	Kent, Barker Brooks	Boston	Feb. 2, 1873	28
1859	Lincoln, George Cooke	Natick	Jan. 29, 1873	51
1833	Louis, P. Ch. A.*	Paris, France	Aug. 23, 1872	85
1872	McLeod, Angus	E. Cambridge	Feb. 12, 1873	32
1854	Mighill, Stephen	Boston	Sept. 6, 1872	51
1828	Mulliken, Isaac Walter	Waltham	Apr. 3, 1873	73
1826	Otis, George Washington	Chelsea	Aug. 6, 1872	72
1830	Perkins, Henry Coit	Newburyport	Feb. 1, 1873	69
1818	Phelps, Abner	Boston	Feb. 24, 1873	93
1850	Sargent, Howard	Boston	Sept. 14, 1872	61
1822	Shurtleff, Samuel A.	Brookline	Feb. 11, 1873	80
1846	Sweat, William W.	Mattapoisett	July 28, 1872	51
1857	Tracy, Stephen	Andover	Jan. 13, 1873	62
1863	Tripp, Benjamin H.	Rutland	Feb. 3, 1873	57
1856	Whittemore, Horace H. F.	Marblehead	Nov. 25, 1872	42
1843	Willard, Francis A.	Boston	Jan. 26, 1873	64

* Honorary Fellow.

The Secretary read the records of the Board of Trial which has been in session since the last Annual Meeting.

The Secretary moved the acceptance of the Records and Report of the Board of Trial, and that the following vote be passed :—

Voted, Upon the Report of the Board of Trial for the trial of charges against William Bushnell, Milton Fuller, Herman L. H. Hoffendahl, George Russell, Israel T. Talbot, David Thayer, and Benjamin H. West—that the said William Bushnell, Milton Fuller, Herman L. H. Hoffendahl, George Russell, Israel T. Talbot, David Thayer, and Benjamin H. West, *be and are expelled* from the Massachusetts Medical Society.

A member asked whether any one had ever been admitted into the Society while known to be a homœopath.

The President said he believed such an instance had never occurred.

Without further discussion, the motion was adopted by the Society, with but a single dissenting vote.

The following Delegates from other State Medical Societies were present, and were introduced to the Society.

John Lincoln, M.D.	*Maine Medical Association.*
M. W. Russell, M.D.	*New Hampshire Medical Society.*
Gurdon Buck, M.D.	*Med. Society of the State of New York.*
F. E. Hitchcock, M.D.	*Maine Medical Association.*
John C. Peters, M.D.	*Med. Society of the State of New York.*

The Treasurer read his Annual Report.

Scientific papers were then read as follows :—

IX.—How shall we Warm our Houses? By Dr. Charles L. Peirce, of Natick.

X.—The new Operation for Cataract. By Dr. H. W. Williams, of Boston.

XI.—Physiological Aspects of the System of Visible Speech as applied to the Teaching of Deaf Mutes to speak and to read. By Mr. A. Graham Bell, of Boston (lately of Edinburgh).

Mr. Bell presented some of his pupils, with whose assistance he demonstrated the practical merits of the system.

Voted, That when the Society adjourns, it be to meet at 3 o'clock, P.M., on the first Wednesday in October next, at such place as the meeting of the Councillors shall be held on that day.

At 12.50, P.M. the Society took a recess.

At 1 o'clock, Dr. C. E. BUCKINGHAM, of Boston, delivered the Annual Discourse.

The Society presented a vote of thanks to Dr. Buckingham for his exceedingly original, learned and common-sense address.

The Society then adjourned to the Music Hall, where dinner was served to nearly seven hundred.

CHARLES W. SWAN,
Recording Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer begs to report that the amount received by him for the Society during the past year, including a balance on hand of $1,282.90, is $9,683.38.

The amount paid is $9,400.74; leaving a balance in his hands of $282.64.

The items of receipt and expenditures will be found in the Analysis Report herewith appended.

The Society's Property is as follows:—

Shattuck Fund,	$ 9,166.87
Phillips Fund,	10,000.00
General Fund,	11,254.30
Total,	$30,421.17

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS MINOT, *Treasurer.*

JUNE 3, 1873.

DR. Francis Minot, Treasurer, in Account with Massachusetts Medical Society. CR.

To Balance on hand, June 6, 1872,			$1282 90
Received at Annual Meeting (exclusive of Suffolk District),			725 00
Sundry Assessments (exclusive of Suffolk District),			305 00
From DISTRICTS.	Barnstable,	76 00	
	Berkshire,	114 00	
	Bristol North,	80 00	
	Bristol South,	140 00	
	Essex North,	280 00	
	Essex South,	15 00	
	Franklin,	80 00	
	Hampden,	120 00	
	Hampshire,	105 00	
	Middlesex East,	85 00	
	Middlesex North,		
	Middlesex South,	250 00	
	Norfolk,	365 00	
	Plymouth,		
	Suffolk,	1370 00	
	Worcester,	290 00	
	Worcester North,	30 00	
			3400 00
Interest—General Fund,		731 46	
Shattuck Fund,		595 85	
Phillips Fund,		568 75	
			1896 06
Rents,			972 86
Diplomas,			70 00
Notes payable,			1000 00
Incidentals.			31 56
[E. & O. E.]			$9683 38

Refunded to DISTRICTS.	Barnstable,	$27 80	
	Berkshire,	40 65	
	Bristol North,	19 25	
	Bristol South,	54 50	
	Essex North,	98 25	
	Essex South,	4 50	
	Franklin,	24 00	
	Hampden,	42 25	
	Hampshire,	34 00	
	Middlesex East,	25 50	
	Middlesex North,		
	Middlesex South,	150 00	
	Norfolk,	147 00	
	Plymouth,		
	Suffolk,	424 25	
	Worcester,	109 25	
	Worcester North,	29 00	
			1240 20
Publications (including Printing),			2357 30
Rent, Taxes, Fuel, Gas, Water and Care of Rooms,			1497 18
Interest,			73 00
Expenses of Annual Meeting.	Dinner,	2000 00	
	Hall,	214 00	
	Music,	122 00	
	Sundries,	38 50	
			2374 50
Legal Expenses,			1272 70
Trials,			196 58
Treasurer's Salary,			300 00
Incidental,			89 28
			9400 74
Balance on hand, June 1, 1873,			282 64
			$9683 38

FRANCIS MINOT, Treasurer.

Officers of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

1873–74.

Chosen June 3, 1873.

GEORGE C. SHATTUCK,	Boston, . .	President.
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C. J. Blake, W. L. Richardson.

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C. D. Homans, E. J. Forster.

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Levi Howard,
David Dana,
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☞ *The list is intended to contain the Active and Retired Members now residing in the State, and such as have retained membership after removal.*

Retired Members have the sign [†] prefixed to their names. Those in Italics are Honorary Members.

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1854	Abbé, Edward Payson.....	New Bedford.....	
1851	Abbot, Oscar Dunreath....	Manchester, N. H....	
1841	Abbot, Samuel Leonard...	Boston.....	
1862	Abbott, Samuel Warren...	Wakefield.....	
1838	†Adams, Abel Bryant.....	Lexington.....	1871
1855	Adams, Benj. Fan'l Dunkin	Waltham.....	
1869	Adams, Henry Oscar.....	South Royalston.....	
1866	Adams, Jas. Foster Alleyne	Pittsfield.....	
1873	Adams, John Quincy.....	Lawrence.....	
1851	Adams, Lucius Smith.....	Stockbridge.....	
1855	Adams, Zabdiel Boylston..	Framingham.....	
1867	Ahearne, Cornelius Aug. Jr.	Lynn.....	
1865	Aiken, Elisha Wilbor.....	Boston.....	
1847	Ainsworth, Frederick Smith	Boston.....	
1818	Alden, Ebenezer.....	Randolph.....	
1829	†Alden, Samuel.....	Bridgewater.....	1872
1870	Aldrich, Ezra Barnes.....	Lowell.....	
1835	Alexander, Andrew.....	Harrison Square.....	
1860	Allen, A. N.....	Pittsfield.....	
1843	†Allen, Charles Hastings...	Cambridge.....	1869
1852	Allen, Ira.....	Boston Highlands.....	
1859	Allen, Justin.....	Topsfield.....	
1842	Allen, Nathan.....	Lowell.....	
1862	Allen, William George....	Mansfield.....	
1830	*Almon, William*.....	Halifax, N. S.....	
1871	Ames, Azel, Jr.....	Wakefield.....	
1869	Ames, Charles Peter.....	New Orleans.....	
1860	Ames, Joseph Stanford....	Holden.....	
1866	Amory, Robert.....	Brookline.....	
1862	Andrews, Robert Foster....	Gardner.....	
1867	Appell, Jacob Franklin....	Boston.....	
1861	Arnold, George Jerome....	Boston Highlands.....	
1861	*Arnold, Solomon Augustus.*	Providence, R. I.....	
1873	Atwood, Francis.....	Boston.....	
1837	Atwood, George.....	Fairhaven.....	
1841	Ayer, James.....	Boston.....	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1873	Ayer, James Brown	Boston	
1837	Babbitt, Nathan Snell	North Adams	
1864	Bachelder, John	Plymouth	
1846	Bachelder, Samuel F	South Boston	
1842	†Bacon, Amasa Durkee	Sharon	1868
1841	Bacon, John	Boston	
1872	Baker, William Henry	Boston	
1837	Bancroft, Amos Bigelow	Chelsea	
1854	†Barker, Bowen	South Hanson	1860
1864	Barnes, Charles Warren	Hudson	
1860	†Barnes, Edward Forbes	Marlborough	1871
1872	Barnes, Henry Jabez	Boston	
1855	Barns, John	Milford	
1846	Barrett, Henry Augustus	Concord	
1852	Barrett, William M	East Cambridge	
1861	Barstow, Noyes	Indian Orchard	
1839	†Bartlett, Francis Dana	South Dartmouth	1862
1833	Bartlett, John Call	Chelmsford	
1823	†Bartlett, Josiah	Concord	1867
1871	Barton, C. M	Worthington	
1841	Barton, Edward	South Orange	
1864	Bass, William	Lowell	
1867	Bass, William Moseley	Mattapoisett	
1869	Bassett, Elton James	Taunton	
1872	Batchelder, Daniel Homer	Danversport	
1867	Batchelder, Jos. Cummins	Templeton	
1861	Bates, Joseph Nye	Worcester	
1866	Baxter, Joseph Benjamin	Provincetown	
1868	Beach, Henry Harris Aubrey	Boston	
1873	Beane, Frank D	Florida	
1869	Belden, Herbert Chauncy	West Springfield	
1846	Bell, Cyrus	West Springfield	
1853	*Bell, Theodore Stout*	Louisville, Ky	
1871	Belt, Charles Bradford	Boston	
1873	Bemis, Charles Albert	Spencer	
1839	Bemis, Charles Vose	Medford	
1834	Bemis, Jonathan Wheeler	Cambridge	
1857	Bemis, Merrick	Worcester	
1847	Bennett, Alonzo White	Uxbridge	
1871	Berry, Horace	Cambridgeport	
1836	Bethune, George Amory	Boston	
1853	Bickford, Hezekiah Cook	Charlestown	
1847	Bigelow, George Frederic	Boston	
1844	Bigelow, Henry Jacob	Boston	
1813	Bigelow, Jacob	Boston	
1866	Bigelow, Orvis Furman	Amherst	
1864	Billings, Lucius Flagg	Barre	
1870	Bixby, George Holmes	Boston	
1868	Blaisdell, Walter Channing	Boston	
1868	Blake, Clarence John	Boston	
1861	Blake, John George	Boston	
1852	Blanchard, Albert H	Sherborn	
1840	Blanchard, Henry	Neponset	
1871	Blodgett, Albert Novatus	Boston	
1872	Blodgett, A. G	West Brookfield	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1868	Blodgett, Charles	Holyoke	
1871	Blodgett, Frank Marcellus.	Boston	
1866	Blood, Josiah Mark	Ashby	
1868	Boardman, Wm. Eldridge..	Boston	
1867	Bodge, James Henry	Boston	
1871	Bolles, William Palmer....	Dorchester	
1872	Bond, W. L.	Charlestown	
1850	Bonney, Franklin	Hadley	
1870	Borden, Henry Francis....	North Bridgewater....	
1853	Borland, John Nelson.....	Boston	
1859	Both, Carl	Boston	
1871	Boutelle, James Thatcher..	Boston	
1835	Bowditch, Henry Ingersoll.	Boston	
1868	Bowditch, Henry Pickering	Boston	
1867	Bowen, William Shaw	Fall River	
1828	†Boyden, Wyatt Clark	Beverly	1857
1852	†Bradford, David	Montague	1869
1873	Bradford, Edward Hickling	Boston	
1871	Bragdon, George Albert....	Milton Lower Mills...	
1839	†Braman, Isaac Gordon	Brighton	1873
1873	Brechin, William Pitt	Boston	
1866	Breck, Theo. Frelinghuysen	Springfield	
1854	Breck, William Gilman....	Springfield	
1860	Breed, Bowman Bigelow...	Lynn	
1866	Brewster, James Bartlett..	Plymouth	
1858	Brewster, John Milton....	Pittsfield	
1871	Bridge, Horatio	Boston	
1867	Bridgman, Marcus Fayette.	Brighton	
1869	Brigham, Edwin Howard..	Boston	
1866	Brigham, Franklin Whiting	Shrewsbury	
1852	Bronson, John Richardson..	East Attleboro'	
1836	†Brown, Artemas Zina	Cambridgeport	1853
1844	Brown, Buckminster	Boston	
1864	Brown, Francis Frederick..	Reading	
1861	Brown, Francis Henry	Boston	
1863	Brown, Frederick Davis....	Webster	
1866	Brown, George	Barre	
1872	Brown, George L.	Barre	
1870	Brown, James Raymond...	Boston	
1869	Brown, Marshall L.	Natick	
1872	Brown, Orlando J.	North Adams	
1868	Brown, Paul Richards	Lenox	
1832	†Brown, Sylvanus	Lynn	1835
1862	Brown, Wm. Symington...	Stoneham	
1839	†Browne, Charles Hale	Boston	1873
1860	Bryant, Albert Henry	Natick	
1867	Bubier, Joseph Augustus..	Boston	
1844	Buckingham, Chas. Edward	Boston	
1871	Bullard, H. C.	North Attleborough...	
1865	Bundy, Frank Eastman....	Boston	
1846	Burdett, George Washington	Clinton	
1871	Burden, F. L.	North Attleborough...	
1854	Burgess, Ebenezer Prince..	Dedham	
1871	Burke, John.	Boston	
1830	†Burnap, Sewall Goodridge..	Holliston	1870
1871	Burnham, Cœleb.	Lynn	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1866	Burnham, Chas. Abraham.	Boston	
1863	Burnham, Walter	Lowell	
1872	Burton, Charles William	South Adams	
1870	Bushee, James Anson	East Boston	
1867	Butler, Winthrop	Holmes Hole	
1872	Buttrick, Abner Wheeler	Lowell	
1843	Cabot, Samuel	Boston	
1871	Cahill, George	Lynn	
1862	Calkins, Marshall	Springfield	
1873	Call, Norman	Boston Highlands	
1855	Callaghan, Matthew Joseph	Boston	
1858	Campbell, Benjamin F	East Boston	
1865	Campbell, William Henry	Boston Highlands	
1872	Canedy, Francis J	Shelburne Falls	
1868	Carleton, Charles Greenleaf	Lawrence	
1870	Carlton, C. A	Salem	
1862	Carney, Sydney Howard	Boston	
1848	†Carpenter, Benoni	Pawtucket, R. I	1864
1868	Carroll, Albert	Exeter, N. H	
1848	Chace, John Bowers	Taunton	
1871	Chadwick, James Read	Boston	
1852	Chamberlain, Cyrus Nath'l.	Lawrence	
1872	Chamberlain, Myron L	Southbridge	
1873	Chandler, Luther Graves	Boston	
1814	†Channing, Walter	Brookline	1854
1873	Channing, Walter, Jr	Boston	
1836	†Chapin, Alonzo	Winchester	1866
1863	Chapin, Henry C	Lincoln	
1860	Chapin, Horace	Somerville	
1846	Chapman, Thomas L	Longmeadow	
1869	Chase, Henry Melville	Lawrence	
1846	Chase, Hiram Luce	Cambridge	
1867	Chase, Horace	Boston	
1856	Chase, Ira E	Haverhill	
1868	Chase, John Winslow	Dedham	
1858	Chase, Preston Marshall	Danvers	
1836	*Cheeseman, John*	New York	
1858	Cheever, David Williams	Boston	
1869	Chenery, Elisha	Boston	
1873	Cheney, Oscar Dustin	Haverhill	
1830	*Chervin, Nicholas*	Paris, France	
1853	Choate, David	Salem	
1870	Clapp, Herbert Codman	Boston	
1869	Clark, David	Springfield	
1855	Clark, Henry	Worcester	
1835	Clark, Henry Grafton	Boston	
1836	†Clark, Luther	Waltham	1870
1867	Clarke, Augustus Peck	Cambridgeport	
1847	Clarke, Edward Hammond	Boston	
1867	Clarke, Ellery Channing	Westfield	
1851	Clarke, Rowse Reynolds	Whitinsville	
1846	Cleveland, Charles Douglass	Boston	
1869	Clough, Benjamin Franklin	Worcester	
1843	Clough, John	Woburn	
1840	†Clough, Willard, Jr	Pittsfield	1854

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1867	Cochrane, James Briann...	Chelsea	
1850	Codman, Benjamin Storer..	Boston	
1843	Codman, Willard William.	Boston	
1869	Coggin, David.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	
1867	Cogswell, Edward Russell..	Cambridgeport	
1832	Cogswell, George.....	Bradford.....	
1858	Cogswell, George B.....	North Easton.....	
1846	Cogswell, William.....	Bradford.....	
1835	Coit, Daniel Tyler.....	Boston	
1847	Collamore, Francis.....	North Pembroke.....	
1855	Collins, Clarkson T.....	Great Barrington.....	
1854	Colony, George Danforth..	Fitchburg.....	
1846	Comstock, Wm. Whipple..	Middleborough	
1854	Coolidge, Algernon.....	Boston	
1872	Copeland, George Walter..	East Boston.....	
1871	Corey, F. E.....	Westboro'	
1844	†Cornell, Wm. Mason.....	Boston	1869
1865	Cornish, Aaron.....	New Bedford.....	
1869	Cornish, Elias Holmes.....	Carver.....	
1837	Cotting, Benjamin Eddy...	Roxbury (Boston)....	
1872	Couch, John Francis.....	Boston	
1866	Cowdrey, Arthur Harris...	Stoneham	
1857	Cowdrey, Harris.....	Acton	
1872	Cowles, Edward.....	Boston	
1856	Cowles, Henry.....	Saxonville	
1871	Cox, Gardiner.....	South Hadley Falls....	
1870	Coy, Erastus C.....	Montague City.....	
1839	Crane, Phineas Miller.....	East Boston.....	
1868	Crawford, John William...	Lawrence.....	
1859	Crehore, Charles Frederick.	Newton.....	
1866	Crocker, John Myrick.....	Provincetown.....	
1864	*Crosby, Dixi*.....	Hanover, N. H.....	
1848	*Crosby, Josiah*.....	Manchester, N. H.....	
1850	†Cross, Enoch.....	Newburyport.....	1869
1856	Crowell, John, Jr.....	Haverhill	
1869	Crozier, Thomas.....	Charlestown	
1873	Currie, John Zebulon.....	Frederickton, N. B....	
1861	Curtis, Hall.....	Boston	
1849	Cushing, Benjamin.....	Dorchester	
1869	Cushing, Henry James....	West Amesbury.....	
1862	Cushing, Jos. Whitney....	Boston	
1866	Cushing, Stephen.....	Boston	
1871	Cutler, Edward Rowland...	Waltham	
1872	Cutler, Elbridge Gerry....	Boston	
1872	Cutler, William Bullard...	Boston	
1856	Cutter, Ephraim.....	Woburn	
1840	Dale, William Johnson....	North Andover.....	
1869	Daley, James.....	Lowell	
1862	Damon, Howard Franklin..	Boston	
1850	Dana, David.....	Lawrence.....	
1871	Dana, J. A.....	Cambridgeport.....	
1870	Darling, Ira Alphonso.....	West Bangor, N. Y...	
1872	Darrach, Donald.....	Margate, P. E. Island.	
1871	Davenport, Bennett Franklin	Boston	
1871	Davenport, James Henry..	Boston	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1872	D'Avignon, Frederick F...	North Adams.....	
1868	Davis, Charles Henry.....	Worcester	
1872	Davis, Francis A.....	Faribault, Minn.....	
1870	Davis, George Washington.	Holyoke	
1871	Davis, Iranæus P.....	Lenox	
1867	†Davis, Kendall.....	Athol.....	1872
1864	Davis, Orvis Orange	Lowell	
1847	Davis, Robert T.....	Fall River.....	
1867	Davis, Samuel Alonzo.....	Charlestown	
1870	Davis, Wesley.....	Worcester	
1872	Davison, Arch'd Thompson.	South Boston.....	
1866	Day, Albert.....	Greenwood.....	
1862	Dean, Ebenezer Alexander..	Montague.....	
1869	Dean, Henry Augustus	Athol Depot.....	
1844	Dean, James Brinton.....	North Easton.....	
1860	Dean, John.....	Boston	
1852	Deane, A. Calhoun.....	Greenfield	
1866	Deane, Asahel Sumner....	Taunton	
1871	Dearborn, Alvah B.....	East Salisbury.....	
1872	Dearborn, John George....	Charlestown	
1862	Dearing, Thomas Haven...	Braintree	
1832	*De Ferman, M.*.....	Paris.....	
1836	*Delafield, Edward*.....	New York.....	
1866	Delano, Barna Ladd.....	Boston	
1859	Delano, Marcus F.....	Sandwich.....	
1863	Denny, James Henry	Hartford, Conn.....	
1846	†Denison, Geo. Washington.	Chicopee.....	1872
1834	†Denniston, Edward Evans..	Northampton.....	1865
1844	Derby, George.....	Boston	
1862	Derby, Hasket.....	Boston	
1870	Derby, Richard Henry.....	New York.....	
1860	De Wolf, Oscar Coleman...	Northampton.....	
1841	De Wolf, Thaddeus Kinsley	Chester Centre.....	
1867	Disbrow, Robert.....	Boston	
1837	Dix, John Homer	Boston	
1871	Dixon, Lewis Seaver.....	Worcester.....	
1873	Dixwell, John.	Boston	
1846	Doane, George Washington	Hyannis	
1869	Dodge, William Lovell....	Lancaster	
1869	Doe, Orlando Witherspoon.	Boston	
1839	†Doggett, Perez Fobes.....	Wareham.....	1869
1867	Doherty, Hugh.....	South Boston.....	
1861	Dole, Francis Frye.....	North Andover.....	
1852	Dorr, James Colby.....	Medford	
1865	Douglas, John Abbott.....	Amesbury	
1846	Downes, Nathaniel.....	Hanover	
1871	Dow, James A.....	Cambridgeport	
1860	Dow, John Osborn.....	Springfield.....	
1871	Dow, William Wellman...	Somerville.....	
1847	Drake, Ebenezer Wade....	Middleborough.....	
1852	†Draper, Abijah Weld.	West Roxbury	1832
1867	Draper, Edgar Leroy.....	Holyoke.....	
1869	Draper, Frank Winthrop..	Boston	
1858	Draper, Joseph.....	Brattleboro', Vt.....	
1865	Draper, Joseph Rutter.....	South Boston.....	
1857	Drew, David Fogg.....	Lynn.....	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1844	Drew, Stephen Watson....	Woburn.....	
1868	Drinkwater, Sidney.....	Haverhill.....	
1865	Driver, Stephen William...	Cambridge.....	
1862	Drummond, Thos. Menzies.	Boston.....	
1811	†Drury, Benjamin.....	Spencer.....	1832
1868	Drury, Orsam Munroe.....	Orange.....	
1866	Dudley, Henry Watson....	Abington.....	
1841	Duncan, Charles Morris...	Shelburne.....	
1838	Duncan, Samuel.....	Williamstown.....	
1852	Dunlap, James.....	Northampton.....	
1837	Dupee, Horace.....	Boston.....	
1866	Durgin, Samuel Holmes...	Boston.....	
1842	Durkee, Silas.....	Boston.....	
1867	Dutton, Charles.....	Tyngsborough.....	
1866	Dutton, Samuel Lane.....	Boston.....	
1851	Dwelly, Jerome.....	Fall River.....	
1868	Dwight, Thomas, Jr.....	Boston.....	
1862	Dwight, William.....	Bernardston.....	
1830	†Dyer, Henry.....	New York.....	1865
1849	Dyer, Jonah Franklin.....	Gloucester.....	
1868	Earle, Pliny.....	Northampton.....	
1873	Eastman, Bernard Douglass	Worcester.....	
1851	Eastman, Edmund Tucker..	Boston.....	
1868	Eastman, Henry.....	Pittsfield.....	
1865	Eaton, William Winslow..	Danvers.....	
1866	Eddy, George Stetson.....	Fall River.....	
1867	Edes, Robert Thaxter.....	Boston Highlands.....	
1869	Edgerly, David Mark	West Newton.....	
1867	Edson, Ptolemy O'Meara..	Boston Highlands.....	
1868	Edwards, Charles Lawrence	Hyde Park.....	
1847	Edwards, Nathan Brown...	North Chelmsford.....	
1873	Elliott, Russell Dunson....	Boston.....	
1850	Ellis, Calvin.....	Boston.....	
1873	Ellis, George Livingston...	East Taunton.....	
1873	Emerson, Edward Waldo..	Concord.....	
1863	Emerson, James.....	Gardner.....	
1867	Emerson, John S.....	Lynn.....	
1869	Emerson, Justin Edwards..	West Warren.....	
1872	Emery, Erastus.....	Truro.....	
1870	Emery, William Henry....	Boston Highlands.....	
1867	Eveleth, Edward Smith....	East Gloucester.....	
1870	Eveleth, Philemon.....	Marblehead.....	
1870	Everett, Horace Stanwood..	Boston.....	
1862	Everett, James Bradley....	Everett.....	
1865	Everett, Willard Shepard..	Hyde Park.....	
1855	†Fabyan, George.....	Boston.....	1871
1869	Fairbanks, James Root....	Ashfield.....	
1870	Farlow, William Gilson....	Newton.....	
1835	Farnum, Joseph.....	Boston.....	
1867	Farrar, Daniel.....	Leominster.....	
1848	Faulkner, George.....	Jamaica Plain.....	
1837	Fay, Allen C.....	Milford.....	
1866	Fay, George Wyman.....	East Weymouth.....	
1868	Fay, Joseph Allen.....	Milford.....	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1861	Fearing, Benjamin	Wareham	
1829	†Fearing, Elisha Pope	Nantucket	1861
1838	†Ferre, Henry	Dalton	1865
1868	Fellows, Charles Melroy	Lawrence	
1863	Fenn, Artemas Ira	Boston	
1873	Fernald, Charles Augustus.	Boston	
1869	Fernald, Otis	Haverhill	
1858	Ferguson, Hugh	South Boston	
1839	Field, Caleb Clesson	Leominster	
1867	Field, Henry Martyn	Newton Corner	
1858	Fifield, Wm. Cranch Bond.	Harrison Square	
1866	Fish, Dyer Ball Nelson	Amherst	
1873	Fisher, Chester Irving	Boston	
1862	Fisher, Theodore Willis	Boston	
1868	Fisk, Charles Lee, Jr.	Greenfield	
1872	Fisk, Cyrus Mentor	Lowell	
1852	Fisk, Samuel Augustus	Northampton	
1855	Fiske, Daniel Shaw	Brookfield	
1868	Fitz, Reginald Heber	Boston	
1872	Fitzgerald, Edward	Salem	
1869	Flagg, Edwin Barber	Worcester	
1861	Fletcher, Samuel William	Pepperell	
1839	Flint, John	Boston	
1847	Flint, John Sydenham	Boston Highlands	
1841	†Flint, Kendall	Haverhill	1867
1856	Fobes, Joseph Bassett	Bridgewater	
1847	Fogg, David Sylvester	Norwood	
1851	Fogg, John Samuel Hill	South Boston	
1871	Follet, S. F	Boston	
1870	Folsom, Charles Follen	Somerville	
1846	Folts, Daniel V	East Boston	
1856	Forsaith, Francis Flint	Weymouth	
1868	Forster, Edward Jacob	Charlestown	
1857	Foster, James Milton	Wilbraham	
1840	Foster, James Wolcott	North Attleborough	
1869	Foster, Simeon Augustus	South Egremont	
1868	Foye, John Wilson	Boston	
1865	Fox, Lorenzo Smith	Lowell	
1848	Francis, Tappan Eustis	Brookline	
1866	Francis, George Ebenezer	Worcester	
1868	François, Edw. Albert Lewis	Saugus Centre	
1860	French, John Odoway	Hanover	
1839	French, Nathan	Malden	
1865	Frisbie, Jesse Franklin	Boston Highlands	
1873	Frost, George M	Peabody	
1860	Fuller, Henry Holton	Charlestown	
1867	Fulton, David M	Philadelphia	
1867	Fulton, John Beveridge	East Boston	
1869	Fulton, Jonathan Borden	New England Village	
1871	Gaffney, Henry Joseph	Salem	
1856	Gage, Daniel Parker	Lowell	
1854	Gage, Thomas Hovey	Worcester	
1869	Gage, William Hathorne	Taunton	
1839	†Gale, Stephen Madison	Newburyport	1870
1872	Gallison, Henry Hammond.	Boston	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1852	Galloupe, Isaac Francis....	Lynn.....	
1866	Gamwell, Harlin.....	Huntington	
1866	Gardner, Wm. Wallace....	Springfield.....	
1866	*Garnier, Pierre*.....	Paris, France.....	
1863	Garçeau, Treffle.....	Boston Highlands.....	
1858	Garland, Geo. Waterhouse.	Lawrence.....	
1854	Garland, Joseph.....	Gloucester	
1849	Garratt, Alfred Charles....	Boston	
1864	Gavin, Michael Freeborn..	Boston	
1848	Gay, George Henry.....	Boston	
1869	Gay, George Washington..	Boston.....	
1872	Gendron, Joseph Etienne..	Fitchburg.....	
1836	*Giddings, E*.....	Charleston, S. C.....	
1871	Giddings, Wooster Parker.	Allston.....	
1867	George, Charles Frederick..	Centreville	
1869	Gifford, Benjamin Dods....	Chatham	
1854	Gifford, Silas Swift.....	East Stoughton.....	
1869	Gilbert, Daniel Dudley....	Dorchester	
1854	Gilbert, John Henry.....	Quincy	
1872	Gilman, Eugene Albert....	Boston.....	
1865	Gilman, John Henry.....	Lowell.....	
1870	Gleason, Jubal Converse...	East Abington.....	
1867	Goddard, John Tyler.....	Cambridgeport	
1866	Goddard, Joshua Hamilton.	Huntington.....	
1849	†Godding, Alvah.....	Winchendon.....	1862
1858	Godding, William Whitney	Taunton	
1873	Goldsmith, Charles Almon.	Methuen	
1859	Goodell, Jonathan Woodw'd	Lynn.....	
1847	Goodnough, Levi.....	Sudbury	
1871	Gordon, John Alexander...	Quincy	
1841	†Gordon, Timothy.....	Plymouth	1859
1835	Gordon, William Alexander	New Bedford	
1869	Goss, Francis Webster.....	Boston Highlands.....	
1851	†Gould, Humphrey.....	Rowe.....	1858
1858	Gould, Joshua Bayley.....	Templeton	
1859	Gould, Joseph Ferdinand..	South Boston.....	
1846	Gould, Samuel Herrick....	Brewster.....	
1873	Graham, Douglas.....	Boston.....	
1867	Granger, Reed Bartlett....	Boston.....	
1832	Graves, John Wheelock....	Lowell.....	
1871	Graves, Thomas Thatcher..	Lynn.....	
1834	Gray, Francis Henry.....	Boston.....	
1861	Gray, William.....	Tewksbury.....	
1868	Greely, George Preston....	Boston	
1827	Green, John Orne.....	Lowell	
1868	Green, John Orne, Jr.....	Boston	
1826	†Green, Joshua.....	Groton	1867
1856	Green, Samuel Abbot.....	Boston.....	
1854	Greene, Francis Coles.....	Waltham	
1864	Greene, James Sumner....	Milton.....	
1846	†Greene, Moses Collins.....	Boston	1871
1864	Greene, Nathaniel, Jr.....	Boston	
1871	Greenleaf, J. R.....	Easthampton.....	
1870	Greenleaf, Richard Cranch.	Boston	
1867	Greenough, Francis Boott..	Boston	
1858	Griggs, Thomas Thurston..	Grafton.....	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1820	†Grosvenor, David Augustus	Reading	1853
1840	Grosvenor, David A., Jr.	Peabody	
1867	Grover, George Wheelock	Sheffield	
1840	†Guilford, Jonas	Spencer	1853
1848	Haddock, Charles	Beverly	
1846	Hagar, Joseph	East Marshfield	
1869	Hahn, Ammi Ruhamah	Boston	
1871	Hale, Josiah Little	Boston	
1846	Hall, Adino Brackett	Boston	
1873	Hall, Charles E.	Turner's Falls	
1873	Hall, Edward Dormenio	Boston	
1866	Hall, Marquis	Spencer	
1867	Hall, Thomas, Jr	Boston	
1836	*Hall, William*	Baltimore	
1872	Hamilton, C. H.	East Douglass	
1840	†Hammond, Josiah Sturtevant	Plympton	1870
1863	Hammond, Lemuel Hodges.	Worcester	
1871	Handy, Benjamin J.	Fall River	
1870	Hanscom, Sanford	East Somerville	
1846	Harlow, Edw. Aug. Warren	Boston	
1847	Harlow, James Frederick	Quincy Point	
1861	Harlow, John Martyn	Woburn	
1872	Harris, Francis Augustine.	Arlington	
1842	Harris, Jonas Cowdry	Arlington	
1863	Hart, John	Boston Highlands	
1859	Hartley, James Wardle	Fall River	
1861	Hartnett, Maurice King	Boston	
1870	Hartwell, Benjamin H.	Groton Junction	
1867	Harvey, Edwin Bayard	Westborough	
1832	†Harwood, Daniel	Boston	1862
1837	†Haskell, Benjamin	Rockport	1871
1839	Haskell, Joseph	Rochester	
1868	Haskins, Alfred Leonard	Boston	
1866	Hastings, Benjamin F.	South Abington	
1869	Hastings, Joseph Wilcox	Warren	
1870	Hastings, Wm. Henry Howe	Boston	
1851	†Hawkes, Elihu Smead	North Adams	1866
1869	Hayden, David Hyslop	Boston	
1859	Hay, Gustavus	Boston	
1851	*Hayes, Augustus Allen*	Boston	
1867	Hayes, Charles Cogswell	Hyde Park	
1870	Hayes, Stephen W.	New Bedford	
1843	Hayward, George	Boston	
1858	Hayward, John McLean	Boston	
1869	Hazleton, Isaac Hills	Boston	
1859	Heard, John Theodore	Boston	
1869	Heath, Charles Edmund	Lee	
1842	†Heaton, George	Boston	1869
1842	†Hedge, Josiah Dunham	Providence, R. I.	1846
1871	Henderson, Thomas	Waltham	
1870	Heron, William	Auburndale	
1873	Herrick, Albert Shaw	Lowell	
1861	Herrick, Geo. H. Webster	Charlestown	
1853	Hildreth, Charles Hosea	Gloucester	
1868	Hildreth, John Lewis	Cambridge	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1870	Hildreth, William H.....	Fitchburg.....	
1854	Hill, John Bogardus.....	Boston	
1872	Hills, William H.....	North Prescott.....	
1839	Hitchcock, Alfred.....	Fitchburg.....	
1871	Hitchcock, Alfred O.....	Holliston	
1853	Hitchcock, Joseph G. S....	Foxborough.....	
1864	Hitchcock, Thomas Barnes.	Boston.....	
1853	Hodges, Richard Manning..	Boston.....	
1854	Hodgdon, Richard Lord....	Arlington	
1836	*Hodgkin, Thomas*.....	London, Eng.....	
1869	Hodgkins, David Webb....	East Brookfield.....	
1862	Holbrook, Silas Pinckney..	Boston	
1855	Holcombe, Charles Clifford.	Lee	
1846	*Holland, Sir Henry*.....	London, Eng.....	
1860	Holmes, Alexander R.....	Canton.....	
1841	Holmes, Christopher C	Milton.....	
1848	Holmes, Howland.....	Lexington.....	
1858	Holmes, Horace M.....	South Adams.....	
1836	Holmes, Oliver Wendell...	Boston.....	
1867	Holt, Alfred Fairbanks....	Cambridgeport.....	
1873	Holt, Charles Abbé.....	Chelsea	
1846	Holt, Daniel.....	Lowell.....	
1872	Holyoke, William Cook....	Boston.....	
1850	Homans, Charles Dudley..	Boston.....	
1862	Homans, John.....	Boston.....	
1855	Hooker, Anson Parker....	East Cambridge.....	
1821	†Hooker, George.....	Longmeadow	1853
1870	Hooker, John.....	Springfield.....	
1859	Hooper, Frederick Hubbard	New Bedford.....	
1870	Hooper, Henry.....	Marblehead	
1836	Hooper, Robert William...	Boston.....	
1840	†Hopkins, Lewis Spring....	Bridgewater.....	1842
1856	Hosmer, Alfred.....	Watertown	
1869	Hosmer, Charles Edward..	Waltham	
1869	Hough, George Thomas....	New Bedford.....	
1852	†Hovey, Daniel.....	Greenfield	1856
1856	How, James Calvin.....	Haverhill.....	
1849	Howard, Levi.....	Chelmsford	
1851	Howarth, James.....	Andover.....	
1848	Howe, Charles.....	Taunton	
1840	Howe, Estes.....	Cambridge.....	
1854	Howe, Francis Augustus...	Newburyport.....	
1857	Howe, George Marshall....	Framingham.....	
1832	†Howe, Samuel Gridley.....	Boston.....	1850
1866	Howes, Woodbridge Ruggles	Hanover.....	
1867	Hoyt, Alpheus Enos.....	Natick	
1848	Hoyt, Enos	Framingham.....	
1844	Hubbard, Benjamin.....	Plymouth.....	
1865	Hubbard, Charles Thatcher	Taunton	
1837	Hubbard, George.....	Boston.....	
1860	Hubon, Peter Emmett.....	Worcester.....	
1848	Huckins, David Thompson.	Watertown.....	
1867	Humeston, Luther Frank..	Holyoke.....	
1830	†Hunt, Ebenezer.....	Danversport.....	1860
1870	Hunt, Israel Thorndike....	Boston	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1867	Hunt, Moses Nowell.....	Danversport.....	
1848	Hunt, Otis Eugene.....	Waltham	
1859	Hurd, Samuel Hutchins....	Charlestown	
1856	Hurd, Yorick Gordon.....	Ipswich.....	
1870	Hurd, Edward P.....	Newburyport.....	
1854	Hurlbert, Chauncy Munsell	South Dennis.....	
1863	Hurley, John Francis.....	Chicopee.....	
1866	Huse, Ralph Cross, Jr.....	Georgetown.....	
1864	Hutchins, Isaiah.....	West Acton.....	
1856	Hyde, George Smith.....	Boston	
1840	Hyndman, James.....	Boston	
1865	Inches, Charles Edward....	Boston.....	
1836	Inches, Herman Brimmer..	Boston.....	
1863	Ingalls, Paschal P.....	South Boston.....	
1866	Ingalls, Richard Maybery..	East Boston.....	
1836	Ingalls, William.....	Boston	
1843	Jackson, Alexander.....	Plymouth	
1833	Jackson, Charles Thomas..	Boston.....	
1872	Jackson, Eben.....	Somerville.....	
1832	Jackson, John Barnard Swett	Boston	
1836	*Jackson, Samuel*.....	Philadelphia	
1812	†James, Benjamin.....	Weston	1844
1833	Jarvis, Edward.....	Dorchester.....	
1854	Jarvis, John Furness.....	Boston	
1858	Jeffries, Benjamin Joy....	Boston	
1826	†Jeffries, John.....	Boston	1870
1868	Jelly, George Frederick....	Somerville.....	
1864	Jenkins, Alvin.....	Great Falls, N. H.....	
1854	Jenks, Thomas Leighton...	Boston	
1849	Jennings, John Henry.....	New Bedford.....	
1850	Jewett, Frederic Augustus.	Shrewsbury.....	
1848	Jewett, George.....	Fitchburg	
1849	Jewett, Henry Alfred.....	Northborough.....	
1861	Johnson, Amos Howe.....	Salem.....	
1866	Johnson, Eugene Malcolm.	Williamsburg.....	
1867	Johnson, Henry.....	New Bedford.....	
1840	Johnson, Henry F.....	Cambridge.....	
1870	Johnson, Hor. Huntington.	Belfast, Me.....	
1840	†Johnson, Joshua Jewett...	Northborough.....	1871
1845	Johnson, Othello Otis.....	Framingham.....	
1866	Johnson, Otis Henry.....	Haverhill	
1849	Johnson, William Otis....	Boston	
1856	Jones, Daniel Wayland....	Newtonville	
1865	Jones, George Howard....	Boston.....	
1846	Jones, George Stevens.....	Boston.....	
1872	Jones, George Warren....	Boston	
1849	Jones, Henry Newell.....	Kingston	
1843	Jones, Joseph Stevens.....	Boston.....	
1835	†Jones, Nathan.....	Wenham.....	1857
1871	Jones, William Pelby..	Boston	
1859	Jordan, Charles.....	Wakefield.....	
1873	Jordan, George Albert.....	Worcester.....	
1867	Joyce, Robert Dwyer.....	Boston	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1830	Keep, Nathan Cooley.....	Boston.....	
1872	Kellam, C. Roderick Judson	Lynn.....	
1872	Kelley, Cyrus K.....	East Cambridge.....	
1846	†Kelley, Elbridge Gerry....	Newburyport.....	1873
1863	Kemble, Arthur.....	Salem.....	
1861	Kemp, Alba Enoch.....	North Prescott.....	
1866	Kemp, Charles Parke.....	Springfield.....	
1868	Kemp, Edwin Augustine...	Enfield.....	
1872	Keniston, James Mortimer.	Cambridgeport.....	
1838	Kimball, Gilman.....	Lowell.....	
1846	Kimball, Walter Henry....	Andover.....	
1848	King, George.....	Franklin.....	
1842	King, John Browne.....	Nantucket.....	
1838	†Kinniston, Timothy	Haverhill.....	1857
1845	Kittredge, Floyer Galen....	Peabody.....	
1861	Kittredge, Frank Rufus C..	Waltham.....	
1869	Kittredge, Joseph.....	North Andover.....	
1834	†Kittredge, Theodore.....	Waltham.....	1862
1845	Kneeland, Samuel.....	Boston.....	
1867	Knight, Frederick Irving..	Boston.....	
1867	Knight, Granville.....	Enfield.....	
1852	Knight, Nathaniel J.....	East Somerville.....	
1851	Knowlton, Charles Lorenzo	Northampton.....	
1847	Lamb, William Dan.....	Lawrence.....	
1856	Lamson, John Augustus...	Boston.....	
1865	Langmaid, Samuel Wood..	Boston.....	
1873	Latimer, Jas. Abercrombie.	East Cambridge.....	
1872	Lavigne, Alfred Willis....	Lowell.....	
1873	Lawrence, Edward Means..	Brookline.....	
1851	Lawrence, George Carlisle.	North Adams.....	
1856	Leach, William.....	Holmes Hole.....	
1870	Learned, John Barr.....	Northampton.....	
1839	Learned, E. T.....	Fall River.....	
1865	Leavitt, William Whipple.	West Stockbridge.....	
1843	†Lee, Henry Sullivan.....	Boston.....	1864
1867	Leighton, Walter Henry...	Lowell.....	
1819	†Leonard, George.....	Taunton.....	1852
1831	Leonard, Jonathan.....	Sandwich.....	
1850	Leonard, Marcus Bloomfield	East Boston.....	
1871	Leslie, Horace Granville...	Amesbury.....	
1851	Lester, William.....	South Hadley.....	
1867	Lewis, Alonzo.....	Hatfield.....	
1827	†Lewis, Winslow.....	Boston.....	1860
1865	Lincoln, David Francis....	Boston.....	
1864	Lincoln, William H.....	Millbury.....	
1867	Little, J. Russell.....	Jamaica Plain.....	
1859	Livermore, Abel Cutting...	Stow.....	
1862	Livingstone, Alfred.....	Lowell.....	
1866	Logan, Samuel Moore.....	East Boston.....	
1864	Lombard, Josiah Stickney..	Boston.....	
1862	Lord, Friend Drake.....	Newton Lower Falls..	
1844	†Loring, George Bailey.....	Salem.....	1854
1869	Loring, Lewis Whitney....	Petersham.....	
1840	Lothrop, John Lewis.....	East Somerville.....	
1872	Lovejoy, Charles Averill...	Lynn.....	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1856	Lovejoy, Oliver Sherwin...	Providence, R. I.....	
1866	Lovering, John Dudley....	Essex.....	
1866	Lucas, H. S.....	Chester.....	
1836	*Luzemburgh, Henry*.....	New Orleans.....	
1846	Lyman, George Hinckley...	Boston	
1855	Lynde, James Porter.....	Athol.....	
1863	Mack, David, Jr.....	Springfield.....	
1840	Mack, William.....	Salem.....	
1850	Mackie, John Howell.....	New Bedford.....	
1864	Mackie, William Basilio...	Boston.....	
1862	Manley, Edwin.....	Taunton	
1840	Mann, Benjamin.....	Boston Highlands.....	
1868	Mann, Benjamin Houston..	Boston Highlands.....	
1843	Mann, Cyrus Sweetser.....	Newton Corner.....	
1852	Mann, Jonathan.....	South Boston.....	
1854	Manning, Joseph.....	Rockport.....	
1869	Mansfield, Henry Tucker..	Boston	
1859	Mansfield, John Robbins...	Wakefield.....	
1841	Mansfield, Joseph D.....	Wakefield.....	
1870	Marble, John Oliver.....	Worcester	
1863	Marcy, Henry Orlando.....	Cambridgeport	
1870	Marion, Horace Eugene....	Brighton.....	
1839	Marsh, Austin.....	Carlisle.....	
1856	Marsh, Lebbeus Eaton.....	Wales.....	
1831	†Marshall, Jonas Augustus..	Fitchburg.....	1864
1825	†Marshall, Silas.....	Templeton	1832
1871	Marsters, George W.....	Somerville	
1840	†Marston, Ephraim.....	Bricksburg, N. J.....	1867
1852	Martin, Alexander D. W..	Boston	
1846	Martin, Henry Austin.....	Boston Highlands.....	
1852	Martin, Oramel.....	Worcester	
1863	Martin, Saxton P.....	North Brookfield.....	
1872	Mason, Amos Lawrence....	Boston.....	
1844	Mason, Augustus.....	Brighton.....	
1855	Mason, William.....	Charlestown	
1848	Mattson, Morris.....	New York.....	
1849	*Mauran, Joseph*.....	Providence, R. I.....	
1868	Maxfield, James Gardner..	Ruby, Mich.....	
1849	Maynard, John Parker.....	Dedham	
1868	McAllister, John G.....	Lawrence.....	
1872	McArthur, John Ambrose..	Lynn.....	
1869	McCollom, John Hildreth..	Boston	
1865	McDonald, Archibald Elexis	Boston	
1865	McDonald, James.....	Boston	
1872	McDonald, Jas. Athanasius	Charlestown.....	
1865	McDonald, Wm. Lewis....	Boston.....	
1872	McDonnell, James Henry..	Waltham	
1867	McDonough, Jas. Aloysius.	Boston.....	
1864	McDougall, Samuel J.....	Boston.....	
1871	McGregor, John H.....	Wrentham.....	
1871	McKinnon, John Cameron.	Chelsea	
1864	McLaughlin, Jas. Augustin	Boston	
1871	McMahon, John Joseph....	Norristown, Pa.....	
1872	McNulty, Frederick J.....	Worcester.....	
1864	McSheehy, John James....	Boston.....	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1860	Mead, Marshall S.	Northfield	
1872	Meads, Edward	Winchester	
1867	Mercer, William Marceline	Pittsfield	
1863	Merriam, Joseph Waite	Boston	
1831	†Metcalf, John George	Mendon	1868
1842	Mifflin, Charles	Boston	
1867	Millard, Henry J.	North Adams	
1851	Miller, Alfred	Fitchburg	
1869	Miller, Charles Nathaniel	Boston	
1838	Miller, Erasmus Darwin	Dorchester	
1851	Miller, J. Leland	Sheffield	
1868	Miller, Louis	Stockbridge	
1845	Millet, Asa	Bridgewater	
1860	Mills, C. D.	Pittsfield	
1855	Miner, David Worthington	Ware	
1845	Minot, Francis	Boston	
1861	Moffatt, George Tufton	Boston	
1834	†Monroe, Alexander LeBaron	Medway	1867
1848	†Moore, Edward Bucknam	Boston	1862
1851	Moore, Ira L.	Boston	
1870	Moore, Samuel Lawrence	Chelsea	
1872	Moran, John Brennen	Boston Highlands	
1873	Morgan, James Raymond	Boston	
1870	Morison, James	Quincy	
1842	Morland, William Wallace.	Boston	
1854	Morong, Edward Perine	Boston	
1872	Morrill, Charles P.	North Andover	
1870	Morrill, Ferdinand Gordon.	Boston	
1873	Morris, Michael Augustine.	Boston	
1854	Morris, William Bowen	Charlestown	
1870	Morse, Edward Gilead	Boston Highlands	
1843	Morse, Horatio Gilead	Boston Highlands	
1854	Morse, James R.	North Cambridge	
1846	Morse, Luther B.	Watertown	
1853	Morton, Lloyd	Pawtucket, R. I.	
1872	Morton, William James	Boston	
1870	Moulton, Benjamin Francis	Lawrence	
1867	Munroe, George A.	Billerica	
1867	Munroe, William Francis	Boston	
1860	Munsell, George Nelson	Harwich Centre	
1859	Murphy, Joseph	Taunton	
1873	Neefus, Robert Henry	Dalton	
1856	Neilson, William	Salem	
1872	Neilson, William, Jr.	Marblehead	
1813	†Newell, Jonathan	Stow	1846
1845	Newell, Robert Wingate	Boston	
1854	Newhall, Edward	Lynn	
1871	Nichols, Algernon Sidney	Haverhill	
1870	Nichols, Arthur Howard	Boston Highlands	
1860	Nichols, George Henry	Boston	
1865	Nichols, George Merrick	Boston	
1868	Nichols, James R.	Haverhill	
1859	Nichols, John Taylor Gilman	Cambridge	
1841	†Nichols, Joseph Dean	Tewksbury	1862
1867	Nickerson, Franklin	Lowell	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1871	Nickerson, William Jabez..	South Yarmouth.....	
1847	Nihill, John L.....	South Boston.....	
1865	Norris, Albert Lane.....	East Cambridge.....	
1861	C'Connell, Patrick Aloysius	Boston	
1867	O'Connor, James J.....	Holyoke.....	
1871	Odlin, Charles Cushing....	Exeter, N. H.....	
1866	Ogden, Wm. Martyn.....	Boston Highlands.....	
1843	Oliver, Fitch Edward.....	Boston	
1855	Oliver, Henry Kemble.....	Boston.....	
1871	Oliver, Joseph Pearson....	Brookline.....	
1837	†Orcutt, Harvey.....	Westhampton.....	1866
1858	Orcutt, Almon M.....	Hardwick	
1862	Ordway, John Pond.....	Boston.....	
1871	O'Reardon, Dan'l O'Connell	Boston.....	
1841	Orr, Samuel A.....	East Bridgewater.....	
1833	Osborne, George.....	Peabody.....	
1868	Osborne, George Sterne....	Peabody.....	
1866	Osgood, George Cowles....	Lowell	
1830	Osgood, Joseph.....	Danvers.....	
1842	Osgood, J. W. D.....	Greenfield	
1856	Osgood, William.....	Boston	
1871	Otis, Robert Mendum.....	North Cambridge.....	
1862	Owen, Varillas Linus.....	Springfield.....	
1870	Packard, Charles A.....	South Deerfield.....	
1865	Paddock, Franklin Kittredge	Pittsfield	
1871	Page, Prince Woodman....	Boston	
1854	Page, William Hussey.....	Boston	
1864	Paige, Nomus.....	Taunton	
1867	Paine, A. Elliot.....	North Bridgewater....	
1832	†Palmer, Ezra.....	Boston	1873
1868	Palmer, Harris Orlando....	Springfield, Ill.....	
1854	Palmer, John Kinsley.....	Cambridgeport	
1867	Park, John Gray.....	Worcester.....	
1837	†Parker, Daniel.....	Billerica.....	1846
1839	Parker, David	Gardner.....	
1840	Parker, David McCaire....	Boston	
1864	Parker, Edgar.....	Boston.....	
1838	†Parker, Hiram.....	Lowell.....	1873
1841	Parker, James Otis.....	Shirley.....	
1847	Parker, Moses.....	Melrose	
1866	Parker, Moses Greely.....	Lowell.....	
1861	*Parker, Peter*.....	Washington, D. C....	
1866	Parker, William M.....	Milford.....	
1848	Parks, Luther	Boston.....	
1863	Parks, William H.....	Great Barrington.....	
1865	Parsons, John Eleazer.....	Groton Junction.....	
1850	Patch, Franklin Fletcher..	Boston	
1860	Pattee, Asa F.....	Boston	
1852	Pattee, William Sewall....	Quincy	
1869	Paun, Amos Bosworth.....	North Middleboro'....	
1870	Pease, Edmund Morris....	Springfield.....	
1869	Peck, Eugene C.....	West Boylston.....	
1837	Peck, William Dandridge..	Sterling	
1870	Peirce, Warren.....	Sterling	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1844	Peirson, Edward Brooks...	Salem	
1854	Perkins, Edward Augustus	Boston	
1851	Perkins, George Augustus.	Salem	
1863	Perkins, George Thomas...	Boston	
1832	†Perley, Daniel	Lynn	1864
1866	Perry, Charles Homer	West Medway	
1869	Perry, Edward Everett	Boston	
1851	Perry, Ira	Canton	
1873	Perry, James Franklin	Boston	
1823	†Perry, Nathan	Cambridgeport	1830
1835	†Perry, William Fenwick...	Mansfield	1870
1844	Phelps, Charles Abner	Needham	
1837	†Phelps, Eben S.	Middleton	1852
1841	†Phelps, Thaddeus	North Attleborough...	1869
1869	Phillips, Henry Tyler	Cheshire	
1837	†Phillips, Henry Paddleford.	North Adams	1852
1841	Phinney, Erastus Otis	East Boston	
1845	†Picket, Noble Bennet	Great Barrington	1862
1865	Pierce, Charles L.	Natick	
1839	†Pierce, Delano	Grafton	1847
1850	Pierce, George Washington	Leominster	
1840	Pierce, John	Edgartown	
1822	†Pierce, Nathaniel	Ashburnham	1839
1872	Pike, Charles Colby	Peabody	
1866	Pillsbury, Edward Liston..	Boston	
1870	Pillsbury, George Harlin..	Lowell	
1839	†Pillsbury, Harlin	Lowell	1871
1859	Pillsbury, Harlin Henry...	Medford	
1850	Pineo, Peter	Hyannis	
1863	Pinkham, George Edwin..	Lowell	
1869	Pinkham, Joseph G.	Lynn	
1861	Plimpton, Ashael A.	Shirley	
1848	†Plimpton, Daniel B.	North Oxford	1857
1865	Plunkett, F. C.	Lowell	
1837	†Poole, Alexander	Wakefield	1865
1865	Porter, Charles Burnham..	Boston	
1834	†Porter, Joshua	North Brookfield	1869
1870	Post, Abner	Westfield	
1868	Pratt, Calvin	Duxbury	
1867	Pratt, Gustavus Percival...	Cohasset	
1862	Pratt, Henry	Lanesboro'	
1839	Pratt, Jefferson	Hopkinton	
1865	Presbury, Silas Dean	Taunton	
1867	Prescott, Charles D.	New Bedford	
1866	Priest, George A.	Manchester	
1861	Prince, James Perrot	Boston	
1859	Proctor, William B.	New Sharon, Me.	
1860	Provan, Robert	South Boston	
1873	Pryor, Thomas Henry.	Lexington	
1851	Puffer, Chenery	Shelburne Falls	
1830	Putnam, Charles Gideon...	Boston	
1870	Putnam, Charles Pickering	Boston	
1869	Putnam, Dana Boardman..	Boston	
1870	Putnam, James Jackson...	Boston	
1870	Quigley, Wentworth Henry	Boston	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1863	Quimby, Elisha Hervey....	Salem.....	
1870	Quinby, Hosea Mason.....	Worcester.....	
1867	Quincy, Henry Parker.....	Boston	
1872	Quint, Norman Perkins...	Boston	
1853	Randall, George Henry....	North Rehoboth.....	
1832	†Randall, Menzies Rayner..	Rehoboth.....	1854
1857	Ranney, Mark.....	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa....	
1863	Ransom, N. M.....	Taunton	
1843	Read, William.....	Boston.....	
1873	Redfearn, Joseph.....	Fall River.....	
1852	Renton, George.....	Boston	
1849	Renton, John	Auburndale.....	
1823	†Reynolds, Edward.....	Boston.....	1869
1853	Reynolds, John Phillips...	Boston.....	
1868	Reynolds, Samuel M.....	Richmond	
1873	Reynolds, William B.....	Lynn.....	
1865	Rice, A. B.....	Hatfield	
1866	Rice, Albert Raymond.....	Springfield.....	
1866	Rice, Charles H.....	Fitchburg.....	
1853	Rice, David	Leverett	
1864	Rice, Frank Horton.....	Worcester.....	
1855	Rice, Joseph Marcus.....	Worcester	
1873	Rice, Watson Emmons....	New England Village..	
1855	Richards, James F.....	Andover.....	
1872	Richards, W.....	North Bridgewater....	
1839	†Richardson, Aaron Parker..	Boston	1873
1845	Richardson, Eben Coolidge.	Ware.....	
1855	Richardson, Horace.....	Boston	
1856	Richardson, John Henry...	Medfield.....	
1839	†Richardson, Samuel.....	Watertown.....	1862
1867	Richardson, Wm. Lambert.	Boston	
1836	†Robbins, James Watson....	Uxbridge.....	1866
1863	Roberts, Michael.....	Lawrence	
1867	Roberts, Oscar S.....	Pittsfield	
1872	Robertson, Henry William.	Boston	
1858	Robinson, Albert B.....	Boston Highlands.....	
1838	Robinson, Erastus.....	Northbridge.....	
1859	Robinson, J. Henry.....	Southborough.....	
1859	Robinson, John Lombard...	Wenham.....	
1862	Robinson, Thad. Pulaski...	Newton Centre.....	
1866	Rockwell, Joseph William.	Southwick	
1861	*Roeser, Bernhard*.....	Athens, Greece.....	
1852	Rolfe, Enoch Carter.....	Boston.....	
1873	Rogers, A. F.....	Dorchester	
1864	Rood, James Timothy.....	Brookfield	
1834	†Root, Martin.....	Byfield	1862
1868	Root, Richmond Barbour..	Georgetown.....	
1872	Rousseau, Zolique.....	Springfield.....	
1871	Rowe, Geo. Howard Malcolm	Boston	
1868	Ruddick, Wm. Henderson..	Boston.....	
1871	Russell, Frederick William	Winchendon.....	
1844	†Russell, Henry.....	New Bedford.....	1848
1854	Russell, Ira.....	Winchendon.....	
1844	Russell, Le Baron.....	Boston	
1867	Ryan, James C.....		

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1860	Ryan, John	Boston	
1837	Sabin, Henry L	Williamstown	
1837	†Sabin, Mellen	Lenox	1849
1873	Sabine, George Krans	Windsor, Vt	
1837	Salisbury, Stephen	Brookline	
1836	†Salter, Richard Henry	Boston	1869
1870	Sanborn, Charles Edward	Boston	
1870	Sanders, Charles B	Lowell	
1858	Sargent, George Woodbury	Lawrence	
1840	Sargent, Joseph	Worcester	
1851	†Sargent, Seneca	Lawrence	1863
1858	Saville, Henry Martyn	Boston	
1850	Savory, Charles A	Lowell	
1866	Sawin, William J	Chicopee Falls	
1865	Sawyer, Benjamin Addison	Haverhill	
1866	Sawyer, Edward	Bridgewater	
1859	Sawyer, Edward Julius	Gardner	
1873	Sawyer, Edward Warren	Boston	
1856	Sawyer, Frederick Augustus	Wareham	
1860	Sawyer, John Woodbury	Providence, R. I	
1842	Scammell, Lucius Leslie	Hopkinton	
1871	Scott, Sir Walter	Vermont	
1833	†Seabury, Benjamin Franklin	Orleans	1868
1854	Seaverns, Joel	Boston Highlands	
1867	Seavey, Oscar F	West Amesbury	
1871	Severance, Charles E	Shelburne Falls	
1869	Seymour, Christopher	Hinsdale	
1870	Shannon, James Griswold	Oakham	
1852	Sharp, John Cauldwell	Boston	
1873	Shattuck, Frederick Cheever	Boston	
1873	Shattuck, George Brune	Boston	
1836	Shattuck, George Cheyne	Boston	
1852	Shaw, Benjamin Shurtleff	Boston	
1855	Shaw, Henry	Bedford	
1860	Shaw, Henry Lyman	Boston	
1827	†Shaw, Samuel	Plainfield	1852
1860	Sheldon, Leonard Rawson	Boston	
1872	Sherburne, Andrew Badger	Boston	
1846	Shove, George	Yarmouth	
1869	Shreve, Octavius Barrell	Salem	
1852	Shurtleff, Augustine	Brookline	
1870	Shurtleff, Herbert	Sterling	
1834	Shurtleff, Nath'l Bradstreet	Boston	
1871	Shute, Charles Bailey	Malden	
1868	Simpson, Henry Young	Worcester	
1857	Sinclair, Alexander Doull	Boston	
1836	*Simons, Benjamin B*	Charleston, S. C	
1863	Skinner, Edward Manning	Boston	
1864	Skinner, John	Boston	
1848	Slade, Daniel Denison	Chestnut Hill	
1854	Smith, Abner M	Pittsfield	
1842	Smith, Alvan	Monson	
1840	†Smith, Alvah C	Hamilton	1844
1856	Smith, Andrew M	Williamstown	
1871	Smith, Cyrus Burnett	Granby	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1854	Smith, David Paige	Springfield	
1872	Smith, Herman Joseph	Lowell	
1866	Smith, Isaac, Jr.	Fall River	
1824	†Smith, Jerome Van C.	New York	1862
1841	†Smith, John	Wales	1846
1853	Smith, John Manchester	Barnstable	
1868	†Smith, Joseph H.	Lowell	1870
1836	*Smith, Nathan Ryno*	Baltimore	
1865	Smith, Norman	Groton	
1854	†Smith, William George	Chicopee	1870
1871	Smithwick, John	Weston	
1859	Smythe, James	South Boston	
1846	Snow, George William	Newburyport	
1863	Snow, Jesse Walker	Boston	
1856	Soule, Horatio Sprague	Winthrop	
1872	Southard, William Freeman	Baldwinsville	
1850	†Southwick, Moses D.	Millville	1871
1843	Sparhawk, Thomas	Amesbury	
1848	Sparrow, William Edward	Mattapoisett	
1851	Spare, John	New Bedford	
1866	Spaulding, Ebenezer F.	East Boston	
1846	Spaulding, Joel	Lowell	
1844	Spaulding, Miles	Groton	
1817	†Spofford, Jeremiah	Groveland	1847
1863	Spofford, Morris	Groveland	
1824	†Spooner, John Philip	Milton	1867
1871	Spooner, John Winthrop	Hingham	
1864	Sprague, Francis Peleg	Boston	
1857	Spring, Charles Harrison	Boston	
1868	Springer, William O. G.	Lawrence	
1865	Sproat, Henry Hamilton	Assonet	
1840	†Stacey, Philemon	Hatfield	1849
1870	Stackpole, George Edmund	Boston	
1869	Stackpole, Paul A.	Dover, N. H.	
1846	Stacy, Horace	Boston	
1869	Staehli, Francis Rudolphus	Boston Highlands	
1836	*Stanley, James*	London, Eng.	
1836	†Stearns, George	Groton	1862
1852	†Stearns, Samuel	Greenfield	1838
1869	Stearns, Isaac Holden	Milwaukee, Wis.	
1868	Stebbins, George Stanford	Springfield	
1855	Stedman, Charles Ellery	Dorchester	
1864	Stedman, Joseph	Jamaica Plain	
1835	Stephenson, Ezra	Hingham	
1836	Stetson, James Aaron	Quincy	
1853	Stetson, John	West Harwich	
1869	Stevens, Andrew Jackson	Lawrence	
1845	Stevens, Calvin	Boston	
1870	Stevens, Charles Wistar	Charlestown	
1868	Stevens, Edmund Horace	North Cambridge	
1859	Stevens, Francis J.	Haverhill	
1832	†Stevens, William F.	Stoneham	1868
1873	Stevens, Winthrop Flint	Stoneham	
1866	Stickney, Alphonzo L.	Ashburnham	
1852	Stickney, Charles Dickinson	New Bedford	
1864	Stickney, Horatio G.	Springfield	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1854	Stickney, James Milton...	Pepperell.....	
1847	Stickney, P. L. B.....	Chicopee.....	
1868	Stoddard, Henry Bradish..	Northampton.....	
1840	Stone, Henry Osgood.....	Salem	
1831	†Stone, Jeremiah.....	Provincetown	1859
1854	Stone, Lincoln Ripley.....	Newton.....	
1861	Stone, Silas Emlyn.....	Walpole.....	
1862	Stone, Thomas N.....	Wellfleet	
1870	Stone, William Newcomb..	Wellfleet	
1829	Storer, David Humphreys..	Boston.....	
1853	Storer, Horatio Robinson..	Boston.....	
1852	Stratton, Elijah.....	Northfield.....	
1862	Street, Charles Carroll....	Boston.....	
1847	Streeter, Joseph H.....	Boston Highlands.....	
1869	Stuart, George Albert.....	Boston	
1862	Sturtevant, Charles.....	Hyde Park.....	
1870	Sullivan, Alexis Joseph....	Fall River.....	
1851	Sullivan, John Langdon....	Malden	
1869	Sullivan, Timothy.....	Lawrence.....	
1868	Sumner, Allen Melancthon.	Boston	
1873	Swain, Angus M.....	Belfast, P. E. I.....	
1833	†Swan, Caleb.....	Easton.....	1870
1865	Swan, Charles Walter.....	Boston	
1857	Swasey, Charles L.....	New Bedford	
1863	Swasey, Oscar F.....	Beverly	
1854	†Swift, Alfred.....	South Dennis.....	1858
1835	†Talbot, Charles.....	Dighton	1871
1870	Talbot, Charles Carroll....	Lawrence.....	
1854	Tanner, Nelson Briggs....	North Abington.....	
1863	Tanner, Nelson Briggs, Jr.	North Abington.....	
1866	Tarbell, George Grosvenor.	Boston	
1851	Taylor, Ashmun C.....	Shelburne Falls.....	
1843	†Taylor, Israel H.....	Amherst.....	1873
1849	Taylor, John B.....	East Cambridge.....	
1870	Taylor, Vernon Otis.....	Athol Depot.....	
1857	Temple, Theron.....	North Amherst.....	
1852	Thaxter, Duncan McBeane.	South Boston.....	
1872	Thayer, Frederick L.....	West Newton.....	
1871	Thayer, S. E.....	Southampton.....	
1830	Thomas, Alexander.....	Dorchester.....	
1857	Thompson, Augustine White	Northampton.....	
1853	Thompson, Charles K.....	Wellsborough, Pa....	
1840	†Thompson, Daniel.....	Northampton.....	1861
1870	Thompson, Frederick Henry	Sterling	
1861	Thompson, George F.....	Belchertown.....	
1839	†Thompson, John L. S.....	Lancaster.....	1871
1843	†Thomson, George Newton..	Boston	1873
1849	Thorndike, William Henry.	Boston	
1872	Tinckham, Granville Wilson	Weymouth.....	
1842	Tirrell, Norton Quincy	North Weymouth.....	
1837	†Toothaker, Samuel A.....	Wilmington.....	1869
1830	†Torrey, Augustus.....	Beverly	1866
1872	Torrey, Samuel William...	Beverly	
1862	Tourtelot, Aug. Valentine.	N. Grosvenordale, Ct..	
1873	Tourtelot, John Quincy A..	Fall River.....	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1862	Tower, Charles Carroll....	South Weymouth.....	
1840	Tower, George.....	Boston.....	
1871	Towle, Melville Cox.....	Haverhill.....	
1859	Towle, Samuel K.....	Dayton, Ohio.....	
1849	Townsend, George James..	Natick.....	
1870	Townsend, Henry Elmer...	Boston.....	
1864	Treadwell, Josh. Bracket..	Boston.....	
1851	Trow, Josiah.....	Buckland.....	
1855	Trow, Nathaniel G.....	Sunderland.....	
1854	Trow, William M.....	Haydenville.....	
1868	Trull, Washington Benson.	Brookline.....	
1867	Tuck, Henry.....	Boston.....	
1843	Tucker, Elisha Gustavus...	Boston.....	
1855	Tucker, George Grenville..	Westfield.....	
1838	†Tucker, Joshua.....	Boston.....	1862
1838	†Tucker, Simeon.....	Stoughton.....	1863
1871	Tucker, William E.....	Salem.....	
1873	Tufts, Charles Augustus...	Dover, N. H.....	
1865	Turner, Obed C.....	Attleborough.....	
1859	Tuttle, Charles M.....	Littleton, N. H.....	
1868	Tyler, John Bennett.....	Northampton.....	
1859	Tyler, John Eugene.....	Boston.....	
1855	Tyler, Warren.....	North Brookfield.....	
1839	†Ufford, Edward G.....	West Springfield.....	1862
1858	Underwood, George Latham	Boston.....	
1848	Upham, Jabez Baxter.....	Boston.....	
1845	Vaille, Henry R.....	Springfield.....	
1861	*Valerj, Gaitano*.....	Rome, Italy.....	
1865	Vaughan, Charles Everett..	Cambridge.....	
1872	Vermilye, William E.....	Pittsfield.....	
1867	Vermyne, Jan J. Bastianus.	New Bedford.....	
1872	Vogel, Frederick William..	Boston.....	
1866	Wadsworth, Oliver Fairfield	Boston.....	
1872	Wadsworth, Peleg.....	Malden.....	
1846	†Wakefield, Horace P.....	Palmer Depot.....	1869
1856	Wakefield, Jonas F.....	South Malden.....	
1863	Walcott, Henry Pickering.	Cambridge.....	
1854	Waldock, James.....	Boston Highlands.....	
1866	Walker, Augustus Chapman	Greenfield.....	
1855	Walker, Clement Adams...	South Boston.....	
1864	Walker, James Edwin.....	Boston.....	
1873	Walsh, Edmund.....	East Cambridge.....	
1858	Walsh, Peter Duggan.....	Boston.....	
1863	Ward, George Whitefield..	Upton.....	
1873	Ward, Rollin C.....	Northfield.....	
1837	Ware, Charles Eliot.....	Boston.....	
1829	†Ware, Jonathan.....	Milton.....	1860
1871	Ware, William Henry.....	Lowell.....	
1863	Warner, Emerson.....	Worcester.....	
1873	Warner, Frederick August's	Lowell.....	
1871	Warner, George O.....	Leicester.....	
1869	Warner, Levi Farr.....	Boston.....	
1860	Warren, Charles.....	Lowell.....	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1832	Warren, Edward	Newton Lower Falls	
1872	Warren, Ephraim Lewis	South Framingham	
1846	Warren, George A	Hopkinton	
1866	Warren, John Collins	Boston	
1820	†Warren, Joseph	Middlefield	1853
1854	Warren, Joseph H	Boston	
1861	Warren, Orin	West Newbury	
1846	Warren, Royal Sibley	Waltham	
1871	Warren, Wm. Harrington	Lowell	
1835	†Washburn, Nahum	Bridgewater	1867
1868	Waterman, Thomas	Boston	
1871	Webb, Melville Emerson	Boston	
1849	Webber, Alphonso Carter	Cambridgeport	
1871	Webber, George Clark	Millbury	
1865	Webber, Samuel Gilbert	Boston	
1870	Webster, John Ordway	Lynn	
1859	Webster, Joseph Rowe	Boston	
1868	Weeks, Albert P	Chelsea	
1843	Weld, Moses Williams	Boston	
1846	Wellington, James Lloyd	Swansey	
1839	Wellington, William W	Cambridgeport	
1839	†Wells, David	Lowell	1871
1849	West, Joseph T. Odiorne	Princeton	
1867	Weston, Edward Henry	East Cambridge	
1837	Wheatland, Henry	Salem	
1863	Wheeler, Charles Augustus	Leominster	
1841	Wheeler, Edward Marshall	Spencer	
1862	†Wheeler, Elbridge Gerry	North Becket	1871
1870	Wheeler, Leonard	Worcester	
1848	Wheeler, William G	Chelsea	
1867	Whitaker, John Birtwistle	Fall River	
1864	White, Charles Henry	Watertown	
1872	White, Emory Lincoln	East Cambridge	
1856	White, James Clark	Boston	
1872	White, Levi	East Douglass	
1845	White, Robert	Boston	
1867	White, Robert, Jr	Boston	
1853	Whiting, John Samuel	Charlestown	
1852	Whitney, Allston Waldo	West Newton	
1869	Whitney, James Orne	Pawtucket, R. I	
1835	Whitney, Warren Jacob	Boston	
1867	Whittemore, Thos. Kendall	Grafton	
1869	Whittier, Edward Newton	Boston	
1872	Whitwell, William Scollay	Utica, N. Y	
1865	Wigglesworth, Edward, Jr.	Boston	
1834	†Wight, Danforth Phipps	Dedham	1863
1845	Wilbur, John R	Chicopee Falls	
1854	Wilcox, Chauncy Adams	Uxbridge	
1870	Wilcox, Dorville M	Becket	
1838	Wilde, James	Duxbury	
1864	Willard, Robert	Boston	
1872	Williams, Edward Tufts	Boston Highlands	
1854	Williams, Elisha	Hinsdale Depot	
1849	Williams, Henry Willard	Boston	
1849	Williams, Jacob Lafayette	Boston	
1822	†Williams, Leonard	Chester	1827

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1864	Willis, John Warren	Waltham	
1870	Willis, Reuben	Somerville	
1867	Wilmarth, Jerome	Upton	
1866	Wilson, Arthur Hervey	South Boston	
1869	Wilson, Charles Alonzo	Cummington, Del.	
1860	Wilter, John	Brimfield	
1831	†Wing, Benjamin F.	Jamaica Plain	1873
1858	Windship, George Barker	Boston	
1867	Winkler, Joseph Alexander	Jamaica Plain	
1863	Winslow, Joseph Winslow.	East Hampton	
1855	Winsor, Frederic	Winchester	
1871	Wolgammott, George H.	Woburn	
1866	Wood, Albert	Worcester	
1834	†Wood, Alfred	Taunton	1857
1871	Wood, Edward Stickney	Cambridge	
1856	Wood, Franklin Augustus.	Cambridgeport	
1860	*Wood, James R.*	New York	
1868	Woodbury, George E.	Methuen	
1873	Woodbury, Lewis Augustus	Groveland	
1869	Woodman, Aurin Payson	Kingston	
1869	Woods, Leonard	Malden	
1855	Woodward, Rufus	Worcester	
1873	Woodworth, William S.	Cornwallis, N. S.	
1831	†Workman, William	Worcester	1869
1873	Workman, William Hunter	Worcester	
1861	Wright, Eliphalet	Lee	
1821	†Wright, Lucius	Westfield	1853
1865	*Wucherer, Otho Edward*	Bahia, Brazil	
1837	Wyman, Jeffries	Cambridge	
1837	Wyman, Morrill	Cambridge	
1855	Yale, John	Ware	
1872	Yates, Eugene S.	Lawrence	
1848	Youngman, David	Boston	

*** Fellows of the Society are requested to notify the Recording Secretary of any errors or omissions in the above Catalogue.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCILLORS.

October 1, 1873.

A Stated Meeting of the Councillors was held at 11 o'clock, A.M., on Wednesday, October 1, 1873, at the Rooms of the Society, 36 Temple Place, Boston.

The President, Dr. George C. Shattuck, in the Chair.

The following Councillors were present:—

Bristol North.
J. R. Bronson,
Joseph Murphy.

Bristol South.
W. W. Comstock,
A. Cornish,
Geo. T. Hough,
John H. Mackie.

Essex North.
Jeremiah Spofford.

Essex South.
Ebenezer Hunt,
Geo. A. Perkins.

Middlesex East.
S. W. Abbott,
Alonzo Chapin.

Middlesex North.
Nathan Allen,
Levi Howard,
Chas. A. Savory,
Joel Spalding.

Middlesex South.
S. G. Burnap,
H. C. Chapin,
R. L. Hodgdon,
Howland Holmes,
A. Hosmer,
S. H. Hurd,
W. W. Wellington.

Norfolk.
B. E. Cotting,
F. F. Forsaith,
C. C. Holmes,
Edward Jarvis,
S. E. Stone.

Plymouth.
B. F. Hastings,
Asa Millet.

Suffolk.
S. L. Abbot,
J. Ayer,
H. J. Bigelow,
J. N. Borland,
B. Brown,
S. Cabot,
Hall Curtis,
C. Ellis,
J. Flint,
G. H. Gay,
A. B. Hall,
George Hayward,
D. H. Hayden,
R. M. Hodges,
C. D. Homans,
W. Ingalls,
J. F. Jarvis,
Geo. S. Jones,
G. H. Lyman,
F. Minot,
W. W. Morland,
G. C. Shattuck,
Benjamin S. Shaw,
D. H. Storer,
C. W. Swan,
D. McB. Thaxter,
C. E. Ware,
H. W. Williams.

Worcester.
W. H. Lincoln.

Worcester North.
Alfred Hitchcock.

Total, 59.

The record of the Annual Meeting was read and accepted.

Dr. Ayer, for the Committee on Membership and Resignations, reported that the Committee recommended that the following Fellows, at their own request and having complied with the conditions of the By-Laws, be placed on the retired list, viz.:—

Drs. E. C. Rolfe, Boston,
Austin Marsh, Carlisle,
Henry F. Johnson, Cambridge,
Thomas Sparhawk, Amesbury.

Also, that one of the Fellows, now owing more than ten assessments and declining to pay the same, be dropped from the roll of the Society.

Dr. Minot, the Treasurer, explained that the action proposed in this last case was not one of general application, but was applied only to such special, individual cases as seemed proper to the Committee and to the Councillors. The present instance was deemed one of these exceptional ones, the individual never having paid an assessment during his membership.

After further discussion, the Report of the Committee was accepted and the recommendations were adopted.

At 12 o'clock, noon, the Councillors adjourned.

F. W. DRAPER,
Recording Secretary.

FEBRUARY 4, 1874.

A Stated Meeting of the Councillors was held at the Rooms of the Society, No. 36 Temple Place, Boston, at 11 o'clock, A.M., on Wednesday, February 4, 1874.

The President, Dr. GEORGE C. SHATTUCK, in the Chair.

The following Councillors were present:—

Barnstable.
Peter Pineo.

Bristol North.
J. R. Bronson.

Bristol South.
J. Dwelly.

Middlesex East.
Samuel W. Abbott,
J. M. Harlow.

Middlesex North.
Nathan Allen,
J. Spalding.

Middlesex South.
S. G. Burnap,
R. L. Hodgdon,
H. Holmes,
S. H. Hurd,
J. L. Sullivan.

Norfolk.
Robert Amory,
George J. Arnold,
B. E. Cotting,
Edward Jarvis.

Plymouth.
Nathaniel Downes,
B. F. Hastings.

Suffolk.
S. L. Abbot,
H. I. Bowditch,
B. Brown,
S. Cabot,
Hall Curtis,
J. Flint,
G. H. Gay,
A. B. Hall,
Geo. Hayward,
D. H. Hayden,
J. B. S. Jackson,
G. S. Jones,
G. H. Lyman,
F. Minot,
W. W. Morland,
C. G. Putnam,
G. C. Shattuck,
A. D. Sinclair,
D. H. Storer,
C. E. Ware,
H. W. Williams.

Worcester.
J. W. Hastings,
Jerome Wilmarth.

Worcester North.
Alfred Hitchcock.

Total, 42.

The record of the previous meeting was read and accepted.

Dr. Minot, for the Committee on Resignations, reported, recommending that the following Fellows, having complied with the conditions imposed by the By-Laws, be allowed to become Retired Members:—

Drs. Phineas M. Crane, East Boston,
Francis H. Gray, Boston,
Alvin Jenkins, Great Falls, N. H.,
George A. Perkins, Salem.

Also, that J. M. Grosvenor, late of Woburn, having left the State and discontinued practice, be permitted to resign.

The Committee also reported favorably on the nomination of Prof. H. W. Acland, of Oxford University, England, for honorary fellowship.

The Report of the Committee was accepted, and the recommendations were adopted.

On motion of Dr. Jarvis, of Dorchester, Prof. Acland was unanimously chosen an Honorary Fellow of the Society.

The President appointed Drs. Hall Curtis and George H. Lyman a committee to audit the Treasurer's accounts.

On motion of Dr. Bowditch, it was

Voted, To take the subject of the safe-keeping of the Proceedings, Publications and Records from the Committee on the Library, and to refer it to a Special Committee.

The President appointed Drs. Bowditch, Wyman and Minot on the Committee.

After remarks by Dr. J. B. S. Jackson, and on motion of Dr. Williams, it was

Voted, That a Special Committee be appointed to respectfully urge upon Congress the repeal of the Act of 1869 in regard to the Medical Corps, and such an improvement in the rank of the Medical Officers of the Army as shall assimilate their position to that of other Staff Corps.

Drs. Shattuck, Pineo and Amory were chosen to serve on the Committee.

Dr. D. H. Storer moved the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of each District Medical Society, at its meeting next preceding the Annual Meeting of the State Society, to select one of its Councillors as its representative in the Nominating Committee for the Officers of said State Society; and in case of neglect of any District Society in the performance of such duty, the selection shall devolve on its Councillors who shall be present at such Annual Meeting.

After a brief discussion, the resolution was adopted.

Ordered, That the Secretary transmit to the Officers of the several District Societies, due notice of the passage of the foregoing resolution.

At 12.30, P.M., the Councillors adjourned.

F. W. DRAPER,
Recording Secretary.

Annual Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Councillors was held at the Rooms of the Society, No. 36 Temple Place, Boston, on Tuesday, June 2, 1874, at 7.30, P.M.

The President, Dr. George C. Shattuck, in the Chair.

The following Councillors were present:—

Barnstable.
C. M. Hulbert,
Peter Pineo.

Berkshire.
J. F. A. Adams,
N. S. Babbitt,
C. T. Collins,
Wm. W. Leavitt,
J. Leland Miller,
Andrew M. Smith.

Bristol North.
John R. Bronson,
Joseph Murphy.

Bristol South.
J. Dwelly,
F. H. Hooper,
F. A. Sawyer,
J. B. Whitaker.

Essex North.
C. N. Chamberlain,
John Crowell.

Essex South.
E. Hunt,
George A. Perkins,
Daniel Perley.

Franklin.
Edward Barton.

Hampden.
Cyrus Bell,
Marshall Calkins.

Hampshire.
James Dunlap,
Samuel A. Fisk,
J. P. Learned,
John Yale.

Middlesex East.
Samuel W. Abbott,
J. M. Harlow.

Middlesex North.
F. C. Plunkett.

Middlesex South.
B. F. D. Adams,
S. G. Burnap,
Henry C. Chapin,
E. J. Forster,
R. L. Hodgdon,
Alfred Hosmer,
Samuel H. Hurd,
H. O. Marcy,
J. T. G. Nichols,
H. P. Walcott,
W. W. Wellington,
Morrill Wyman.

Norfolk.
Robert Amory,
George J. Arnold,
B. E. Cotting,
F. F. Forsaith,
C. C. Holmes,
S. E. Stone,
C. C. Tower.

Plymouth.
J. C. Gleason,
Asa Millet.

Suffolk.
S. L. Abbot,
J. Ayer,
H. I. Bowditch,
B. Brown,
C. E. Buckingham,
S. Cabot,
P. M. Crane,
C. Ellis,
John Flint,
G. H. Gay,
F. B. Greenough,
A. B. Hall,
G. Hayward,
D. H. Hayden,
R. M. Hodges,
C. D. Homans,
William Ingalls,
J. F. Jarvis,
G. S. Jones,
G. H. Lyman,
F. Minot,
C. G. Putnam,
W. L. Richardson,
G. C. Shattuck,
B. S. Shaw,
A. D. Sinclair,
C. W. Swan,
J. B. Treadwell,
J. E. Tyler,
O. F. Wadsworth,
C. E. Ware,
James C. White,
H. W. Williams.

Worcester.
G. E. Francis,
T. H. Gage,
J. W. Hastings,
O. Martin,
J. M. Rice,
E. M. Wheeler.

Worcester North.
G. D. Colony,
George Jewett,
Ira Russell.

Total, 92.

The record of the last meeting was read and accepted.

The Secretary read the names of seventy-three new members, and of thirty-five deceased Fellows.

The President read the names of the Nominating Committee, as chosen by the District Societies in accordance with the resolution of the Councillors, passed February 5, 1874. The committee was composed as follows:—

Drs. Pineo, of Barnstable,
Babbitt, of Berkshire,
Bronson, of Bristol North,
Hooper, of Bristol South,
Chamberlain, of Essex North,
Hunt, of Essex South,
Barton, of Franklin,
Fisk, of Hampshire,
Calkins, of Hampden,
Wellington, of Middlesex South,
Harlow, of Middlesex East,
Arnold, of Norfolk,
Gleason, of Plymouth,
Williams, of Suffolk,
Gage, of Worcester,
Russell, of Worcester North.

The Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Swan, reported that he had attended to the duties of his office during the year.

The Treasurer, Dr. Minot, read his Annual Report.

Dr. Lyman reported, for the Auditing Committee, that the accounts were correctly cast and properly vouched.

The Treasurer's Report was accepted.

Dr. Cotting reported for the Committee on Publications.

Dr. Ayer presented the Report of the Committee on Resignations and Membership, recommending that the following Fellows be allowed to become Retired Members:—

Drs. Silas Durkee, of Boston,
James Wolcott Foster, of North Attleboro',
John Clough, of Woburn,
Floyer Galen Kittredge, of Peabody,
Daniel Holt, of Lowell,
James Wilde, of Duxbury.

Also, that Dr. William Henderson Ruddick, of Boston, be permitted to resign his membership.

The Report was accepted and its recommendations were adopted.

Voted, That Boston be the place for holding the next Annual Meeting of the Society.

Voted, That the next Annual Meeting be held on the second Wednesday in June, 1875.

The following Standing Committees were appointed by the President:—

Committee of Arrangements.

R. Amory, C. J. Blake, J. Collins Warren,
A. H. Nichols, Thomas Dwight, Jr., W. L. Richardson.

On Publications.

G. C. Shattuck, B. E. Cotting, Calvin Ellis.

On Resignations.

J. Ayer, F. Minot, J. C. White.

On Finances.

G. H. Lyman, C. D. Homans, W. W. Wellington.

To Procure Scientific Papers.

H. W. Williams, C. E. Buckingham, G. H. Lyman,
C. D. Homans, E. J. Forster.

On Ethics and Discipline.

Asa Millet, T. H. Gage, C. E. Buckingham,
H. W. Williams. Alfred Hosmer.

The Committee on Nominations unanimously reported the following list of candidates for the offices of the Society, and the same were duly elected:—

For *President*, ... Dr. Benjamin E. Cotting.
Vice-President, ... Dr. Joseph Sargent.
Treasurer, ... Dr. Francis Minot.
Corresponding Secretary, . Dr. C. W. Swan.
Recording Secretary, . . . Dr. F. W. Draper.
Librarian, ... Dr. D. H. Hayden.
Orator, ... Dr. George H. Lyman.
Anniversary Chairman, . . Dr. Thomas N. Stone.

Dr. Shattuck reported, for the Special Committee appointed to memorialize Congress concerning the rank and pay of the medical corps of the army, that individual members of the Committee had corresponded with all the members of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress, urging the claim alluded to.

On motion of Dr. Millet, of Bridgewater, it was

Voted, That the Recording Secretary be directed to deposit the manuscript records of the Society in some place of security.

The following amendment to the Rules and Orders of the Councillors was adopted:—

In Rule 7, amend by substituting the words, "the following," for the word "four," after "Councillors;" and by adding to the Order the words: "a Committee of five (three of whom shall be its quorum), to be called the Committee on Ethics and Discipline, whose duty it shall be to listen to complaints and charges which any individual or Society may wish to bring against a Fellow, and to cause such charges to be carried before a Board of Trial, if they think it expedient; whose further duty it shall be to consider, and report upon if desired, any personal matters or questions of privilege, so called, whenever the hearing thereof in general meeting is objected to by any member; and to report upon any question of Ethics or Discipline which may be referred to it for such purpose by the Councillors or by the Society."

Dr. Cotting called attention to the fact that individuals frequently join the Society, obtain the diploma, then move out of the State and do not pay any assessment. The Charter of the Society declares that candidates shall pay a reasonable fee for their examination. He therefore moved that the assessment for the current year be paid by every member on his admission to the Society.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Voted, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair to suggest amendments to the By-Laws, with a view to their revision for a new edition.

The President appointed Dr. Cotting and the two Secretaries.

The President elect having thanked the Councillors for the honor conferred on him in his election, the meeting, at 9.45, adjourned, to accept the hospitalities of the President, Dr. SHATTUCK.

F. W. DRAPER,
Recording Secretary.

Massachusetts Medical Society.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

ADJOURNED MEETING, OCTOBER 1, 1873.

The Society met, pursuant to adjournment, at 3 o'clock, P.M., October 1, 1873, at the Rooms, No. 36 Temple Place, Boston.

The President, Dr. GEORGE C. SHATTUCK, in the Chair.

There being no quorum for business, the Society adjourned, to meet at 2.30 o'clock, P.M., on the first Wednesday of February, 1874.

F. W. DRAPER,
Recording Secretary.

ADJOURNED MEETING, FEBRUARY 4, 1874.

The Society met, pursuant to adjournment, at 2.30 o'clock, P.M., on Wednesday, February 4, at the Rooms, No. 36 Temple Place, Boston.

The President, Dr. GEORGE C. SHATTUCK, in the Chair.

Voted, To concur with the Councillors in their action in amending By-Law XXVI.

Adjourned.

F. W. DRAPER,
Recording Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.

First Day.

The Society met in the Hall of the Lowell Institute, in Boston, at 12 o'clock, noon, June 2, 1874, the Vice-President, Dr. B. E. Cotting, in the Chair.

The reading of scientific papers was begun, as follows:—

I.—James O. Whitney, M.D., Pawtucket, *Dilated Kidney.*

II.—Douglas Graham, M.D., Boston, *Massage.*

III.—Thomas B. Curtis, M.D., Boston, *Cotton Wool Dressings.*

IV.—Edward P. Hurd, M.D., Newburyport, *Germ Theory of Disease.*

At 2 o'clock, P.M., the Society adjourned for one hour. When the Society re-assembled, the reading of papers was continued, as follows:—

V.—Silas D. Presbrey, M.D., Taunton, *Chronic Cervical Endometritis.*

VI.—Francis W. Goss, M.D., Roxbury, *The Dressing of Wounds.*

VII.—J. Baxter Upham, M.D., Boston, *Reflections on the late Epidemic of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis in Massachusetts.*

Adjourned at 5.15, P.M.

F. W. DRAPER,
Recording Secretary.

Second Day.

The Society met in the Hall of the Lowell Institute, Boston, on Wednesday, June 3, 1874, at 10 o'clock, A.M., for the Anniversary exercises.

The President, Dr. George C. Shattuck, in the Chair.

The records of the last Annual Meeting and of subsequent adjourned meetings were read and accepted.

Voted, That when the Society adjourn, it be to meet at half past two o'clock, P.M., on Wednesday, the 7th day of October next, at the place where the Councillors shall meet on the same day.

The Secretary read the names of Fellows admitted during the year, and of members whose deaths had been reported since the last annual meeting, as follows:

List of Fellows admitted since June 4, 1873.

Appleton, William, Jr.	Boston.
Bigelow, William Sturgis	Boston.
Blood, Robert Allen	Charlestown.
Bowker, Charles	Bernardston.
Buckingham, Edward Marshall	Boston.
Bulfinch, George Greenleaf	Boston.
Bull, George Joseph	Worcester.
Burchmore, John Henry	Charlestown.
Bush, John Foster	Boston.
Chase, Eli Ayer	Brockton.
Clement, George Wilmot	Roxbury.
Coburn, George Albert	East Cambridge.
Colburn, Charles Henry	Boston.
Crosby, William Sage	Boston.
Curtis, Thomas Buckminster	Boston.
Cushman, Thaddeus Thompson	Randolph.
Deane, James Robinson	Newton Highlands.
Dennett, William Sawyer, Jr.	Boston.
Dillon, Valentine Plunkett	Lowell.
Dresser, Simeon Parker	Hinsdale.
Dunn, William Aloysius	Boston.
Eastman, A. F.	Rockland.
Ela, Walter	Cambridge.
Farr, Edward Lawson	Roxbury.
Fessenden, Joseph Palmer	Salem.
Fleming, James Aloysius	Boston.
Foley, James Purcell	Fitchburg.
French, William Henry	Boston.
Garland, George Minot	Lawrence.
Giddings, Theodore	Housatonic.
Hallaren, Robert James	Lowell.
Harrison, Richard	St. John, N. B.
Healey, James Joseph	Newburyport.

Hebbard, Ellery Cola	Boston.
Hills, William Barker	Boston.
Hoar, William Michael	Lowell.
Howe, Samuel	Cambridge.
Jones, Claudius Marcellus	Boston.
Kelley, Seth Wight	North Cambridge.
Lewis, Bennett Spring	Boston.
Lovering, Phillips Adams	Boston.
Macdonald, James Joseph	Cambridgeport.
Martin, Stephen Crosby	Roxbury.
McAllister, Thomas Savory	Amesbury.
McCarthy, Jeremiah Joseph	East Cambridge.
Montgomery, George	Newburyport.
Moore, James White	Woburn.
Moseley, William Edward	Boston.
Peabody, Charles Augustus	Worcester.
Pierce, George Arthur	Hatfield.
Pillsbury, Warren Wilbur	South Hanson.
Rackliffe, Havilah Marcena	Lowell.
Reed, Andrew Fairfield	Boston.
Rotch, Thomas Morgan	Boston.
Smith, Joshua Vincent	Boston.
Smith, Lawrence Sumner	North Dartmouth.
Smith, Samuel Fessenden	Granby.
Spear, Edmund Doe	Boston.
Sprague, Rufus William	Charlestown.
Stedman, George	Boston.
Stedman, Henry Rust	Boston.
Stevens, George Beckwith	Gloucester.
Tobien, Albert Sylvester	Templeton.
Towle, Alfred	Malden.
Warren, Herbert	Leicester.
Wescott, William Henry	Boston.
Weston, Eugene S.	Coleraine.
Whitney, William Fiske	Boston.
Wight, Daniel Webster	Winchester.
Williams, Charles Herbert	Boston.
Wright, James Henry	Natick.
Young, Charles Sayward	Amesbury.
Young, John Franklin	Newburyport.

Total, 73.

List of Deceased Fellows.

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Decease.	Age.
1866	Baxter, Joseph Benjamin...	Provincetown	Apr. 17, 1872	34
1846	Blake, Eli Whitney.....	New Haven, Ct.	Nov. 19, 1873	60
1852	Bradford, David.....	Montague . .	Jan. 20, 1873	69
1860	Breed, Bowman Bigelow....	Lynn . . .	Dec. 16, 1873	41
1864	Crosby, Dixi*.....	Hanover, N. H.	Sept. 26, 1873	73
1852	Draper, Abijah Weld.....	West Roxbury	Feb. 19, 1874	66
1855	Fabyan, George.....	Boston . . .	May 25, 1874	64
1867	Flatley, Thomas William..	Canton . . .	Sept. 6, 1873	30
1832	Graves, John Wheelock....	Lowell . . .	Nov. 23, 1873	63
1863	Hart, John.....	Roxbury . .	July 29, 1873	49
1839	Hitchcock, Alfred.....	Fitchburg . .	Mar. 30, 1874	60
1846	Holland, Sir Henry *.....	London, Eng.	Oct. 27, 1873	85
1855	Hooker, Anson Parker.....	E. Cambridge	Dec. 31, 1873	41
1852	Hovey, Daniel.....	Greenfield . .	May 6, 1874	82
1867	Hunt, Moses Nowell.....	Danversport .	Nov. 17, 1873	34
1866	Johnson, Elbridge Monroe.	Williamsburg	May 16, 1874	36
1840	Johnson, William Otis.....	Boston . . .	Aug. 17, 1873	48
1867	Lewis, Alonzo.....	Hatfield . . .	Jan. 25, 1873	35
1840	Mann, Benjamin.....	Roxbury . .	Apr. 21, 1874	60
1863	Martin, Saxton Plumb.....	Chenango, N.Y.	Nov. 28, 1873	49
1861	O'Connell, Patrick Aloysius	Boston . . .	Jan. 6, 1874	39
1835	Perry, William Fenwick...	Mansfield . .	Oct. 17, 1873	63
1822	Pierce, Nathaniel.....	Ashburnham .	Sept. 3, 1862	84
1834	Porter, Joshua.....	No. Brookfield	Jan. 6, 1874	64
1870	Quigley, Wentworth Henry	Boston . . .	Oct. 7, 1873	31
1831	Richardson, Solon Osborn..	Wakefield . .	Aug. 31, 1873	64
1862	Robinson, Thaddeus Pulaski	Newton Centre	Jan. 5, 1874	48
1851	Sargent, Seneca.....	Lawrence . .	Aug. 7, 1873	70
1860	Sheldon, Leonard Rawson..	Boston . . .	Aug. 2, 1873	45
1843	Sparhawk, Thomas.....	Amesbury . .	May 17, 1874	67
1835	Stephenson, Ezra.....	Hingham . .	May 20, 1874	68
1852	Thaxter, Duncan Mc Beane	Boston . . .	Nov. 17, 1873	45
1830	Thomas, Alexander.....	Dorchester .	Jan. 2, 1874	70
1865	Whittemore, Jacob P.....	Haverhill . .	June 17, 1873	63
1865	Wucherer, Otho Edward*.	Bahia, Brazil .	May 20, 1873	50
1844	York, Jasper Hazen.....	Dover, N. H.	Apr. 7, 1874	58

Total, 36.

* Honorary.

The following delegates from other medical societies were introduced by the President:

George A. Blake, M.D. *Connecticut River Valley Medical Association.*
Granville P. Conn, M.D. *New Hampshire Medical Society.*
Harrison Eaton, M.D. *New Hampshire Medical Society.*
Leonard French, M.D. *New Hampshire Medical Society.*

The Treasurer read his Annual Report.

Voted, To concur with the Councillors in their action of June 4, 1872, whereby the books and printed publications of the Society were transferred to the Boston Public Library.

Papers were then read, as follows:—

VIII.—Edward Cowles, M.D., Boston, *Treatment of the Sick in Tents and Temporary Hospitals.*

IX.—Henry Clarke, M.D., Worcester, *Surgical Treatment of Empyema.*

X.—James R. Chadwick, M.D., Boston, *Transfusion.*

At 12.45, P.M., the Society took a recess.

At 1 o'clock, Dr. Nathan Allen, of Lowell, delivered the Annual Discourse.

The Society presented a vote of thanks to the Orator for his interesting and timely address.

The President introduced the President elect, Dr. B. E. Cotting, who responded briefly.

The Society then adjourned to the Music Hall, and entered upon the exercises of the Anniversary Dinner.

F. W. DRAPER,
Recording Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer begs to report that the amount received by him for the Society during the preceding year is $7,742.06.

The amount expended is $7,837.57, leaving a balance due the Treasurer of $95.51.

The Society's Property amounts to $30,420.17, viz.:—

Shattuck Fund, . . .	$9,166.87
Phillips Fund, ...	10,000.00
General Fund, . . .	11,253.30
	$30,420.17

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS MINOT, *Treasurer.*

Boston, May 30, 1874.

Dr. Francis Minot, Treasurer, in Account with Massachusetts Medical Society. Cr.

Balance on hand, June 1, 1873,			$282 64
Received at Annual Meeting (exclusive of Suffolk District),			805 00
Sundry Assessments (exclusive of Suffolk District),			200 00
From Districts:	Barnstable,	$70 00	
	Berkshire,	150 00	
	Bristol North,	115 00	
	Bristol South,	145 00	
	Essex North,	235 00	
	Essex South,	125 00	
	Franklin,	60 00	
	Hampden,	80 00	
	Hampshire,	115 00	
	Middlesex East,	205 00	
	Middlesex North,	370 00	
	Middlesex South,	315 00	
	Norfolk,		
	Plymouth,	135 00	
	Suffolk,	1430 00	
	Worcester,	295 00	
	Worcester North,	80 00	3925 00
Interest — General Fund,		$731 46	
Shattuck Fund,		595 85	
Phillips Fund,		570 62	1897 93
Rents,			567 24
Diplomas,			45 00
Incidental,			19 25
			7742 06
Due Treasurer,			95 51
[E. & O. E.]			$7837 57

Refunded to Districts:	Barnstable,	$23 50		
	Berkshire,	52 70		
	Bristol North,	52 35		
	Bristol South,	52 25		
	Essex North,	95 50		
	Essex South,	87 50		
	Franklin,	18 00		
	Hampden,	31 50		
	Hampshire,	40 75		
	Middlesex East,	64 75		
	Middlesex North,	131 00		
	Middlesex South,	157 00		
	Norfolk,			
	Plymouth,	68 00		
	Suffolk,	452 68		
	Worcester,	98 50		
	Worcester North,	44 00		1469 98
Publications (including printing),				2189 97
Rent, Taxes, Fuel, Gas, Water and Care of Rooms,				1360 13
Interest,				133 00
Expenses of Annual Meeting:	Dinner,	1710 00		
	Hall,	200 00		
	Sundries,	49 49		1959 49
Legal Expenses,				250 00
Treasurer's Salary,				300 00
Incidental,				175 00
				$7837 57

Officers of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

1874–75.

Chosen June 2, 1874.

BENJAMIN E. COTTING,	Roxbury,	President.
JOSEPH SARGENT,	Worcester,	Vice-President.
FRANCIS MINOT,	Boston,	Treasurer.
CHARLES W. SWAN,	Boston,	Cor. Secretary.
FRANK W. DRAPER,	Boston,	Rec. Secretary.
DAVID H. HAYDEN,	Boston,	Librarian.
GEORGE H. LYMAN,	Boston,	Orator.
THOMAS N. STONE,	Wellfleet,	Anniv. Chairman.

Committee of Arrangements.

R. Amory, Thomas Dwight, Jr.,
A. H. Nichols, J. Collins Warren,
C. J. Blake, W. L. Richardson.

Standing Committees.

On Publications.

G. C. Shattuck, B. E. Cotting, Calvin Ellis.

On Resignations.

J. Ayer, F. Minot, J. C. White.

On Finances.

G. H. Lyman, C. D. Homans, W. W. Wellington.

To procure Scientific Papers.

H. W. Williams, C. E. Buckingham, G. H. Lyman,
C. D. Homans, E. J. Forster.

On Ethics and Discipline.

A. Millet, T. H. Gage, C. E. Buckingham,
H. W. Williams, Alfred Hosmer.

Presidents of District Societies — Vice-Presidents (Ex-Officiis).

[Arranged according to Seniority.]

Ebenezer T. Learned,
Edward B. Peirson,
Francis Minot,
William Cogswell,
Benoni Carpenter,
Levi Howard,
George J. Townsend,
Joseph T. O. West,
Francis C. Greene,
Ira Russell,
Nelson B. Tanner,
Charles C. Holcombe,
Samuel W. Abbott,
Ebenezer A. Dean,
Thomas N. Stone,
William J. Sawin,
Robert T. Edes.

Councillors.

Barnstable.—Chauncey M. Hulbert, South Dennis; Jonathan Leonard, Sandwich; George N. Munsell, Harwich; William J. Nickerson, South Yarmouth; Peter Pineo, Hyannis.

Berkshire.—Drs. J. F. A. Adams, Pittsfield; N. S. Babbitt, North Adams; Clarkson T. Collins, Great Barrington; W. W. Leavitt, West Stockbridge; J. Leland Miller, Sheffield; Andrew M. Smith, Williamstown.

Bristol North.—Drs. John R. Bronson, East Attleboro'; Asahel Sumner Deane, Joseph Murphy, Silas D. Presbrey, Taunton.

Bristol South.—Drs. E. P. Abbé, New Bedford; J. Dwelly, Fall River; F. H. Hooper, New Bedford; F. A. Sawyer, Wareham; J. B. Whitaker, Fall River.

Essex North.—Drs. John Crowell, Haverhill; C. N. Chamberlain, David Dana, Lawrence; J. A. Douglass, Amesbury; James C. How, Haverhill; E. P. Hurd, Newburyport; Walter H. Kimball, Andover.

Essex South.—Drs. Isaac F. Galloupe, Lynn; Ebenezer Hunt, Danversport; A. H. Johnson, Salem; George Osborne, Peabody; E. B. Peirson, George A. Perkins, Salem; Daniel Perley, Lynn; Augustus Torrey, Beverly.

Franklin.—Drs. E. Barton, South Orange; Charles M. Duncan, Shelburne; Charles L. Fisk, Jr., Greenfield; J. W. D. Osgood, Greenfield.

HAMPDEN.—Drs. Cyrus Bell, Agawam ; S. D. Brooks, Marshall Calkins, Springfield ; Albert R. Rice, Hatfield ; G. S. Stebbins, Springfield.

HAMPSHIRE.—Drs. James Dunlap, Northampton ; D. B. N. Fish, Amherst ; S. A. Fisk, J. B. Learned, Northampton ; John Yale, Ware.

MIDDLESEX EAST.—Drs. S. W. Abbott, Wakefield ; F. F. Brown, Reading ; John M. Harlow, Woburn.

MIDDLESEX NORTH.—Drs. Nathan Allen, William Bass, Lowell ; Levi Howard, Chelmsford ; Gilman Kimball, G. H. Pillsbury, F. C. Plunkett, Charles A. Savory, Joel Spalding, Lowell.

MIDDLESEX SOUTH.—Drs. B. F. D. Adams, Waltham ; S. G. Burnap, Holliston ; H. C. Chapin, Lincoln ; Henry Cowles, Saxonville ; E. J. Forster, Charlestown ; R. L. Hodgdon, Arlington ; Alfred Hosmer, Watertown ; S. H. Hurd, Charlestown ; H. O. Marcy, Cambridgeport ; J. T. G. Nichols, Cambridge ; J. L. Sullivan, Malden ; J. B. Taylor, East Cambridge ; H. P. Walcott, Cambridge ; R. S. Warren, Waltham ; A. C. Webber, W. W. Wellington, Cambridgeport ; Morrill Wyman, Cambridge.

NORFOLK.—Drs. Robert Amory, Brookline ; George J. Arnold, Roxbury ; Henry Blanchard, Neponset ; John W. Chase, Dedham ; B. E. Cotting, *President*, Roxbury ; W. C. B. Fifield, Dorchester ; F. F. Forsaith, Weymouth ; C. C. Holmes, Milton ; J. Stedman, Jamaica Plain ; S. E. Stone, Walpole ; C. C. Tower, South Weymouth.

PLYMOUTH.—Drs. J. C. Gleason, East Abington ; Joseph Hagar, East Marshfield ; W. R. Howes, Hanover ; Asa Millet, Bridgewater.

SUFFOLK.—Drs. S. L. Abbot, J. Ayer, H. J. Bigelow, J. N. Borland, H. I. Bowditch, B. Brown, C. E. Buckingham, S. Cabot, P. M. Crane, Hall Curtis, G. Derby, C. Ellis, J. Flint, G. H. Gay, F. B. Greenough, A. B. Hall, G. Hay, G. Hay-

ward, D. H. Hayden, *Librarian*, R. M. Hodges, C. D. Homans, J. Homans, W. Ingalls, J. B. S. Jackson, J. F. Jarvis, G. S. Jones, G. H. Lyman, F. Minot, *Treasurer*, W. W. Morland, H. K. Oliver, C. G. Putnam, J. P. Reynolds, W. L. Richardson, G. C. Shattuck, Benjamin S. Shaw, A. D. Sinclair, D. H. Storer, C. W. Swan, *Corresponding Secretary*, J. B. Treadwell, J. E. Tyler, O. F. Wadsworth, C. E. Ware, J. C. White, H. W. Williams, of Boston.

Worcester.—Drs. J. S. Ames, Holden; F. W. Brigham, Shrewsbury; George E. Francis, Worcester; Thomas H. Gage, Worcester; W. H. Lincoln, Millbury; Oramel Martin, J. M. Rice, Worcester; E. M. Wheeler, Spencer; Jerome Wilmarth, Upton.

Worcester North.—Drs. George D. Colony, Fitchburg; Benjamin H. Hartwell, Ayer; George Jewett, Fitchburg; Ira Russell, Winchendon.

Censors.

Barnstable.—Drs. George W. Doane, Hyannis; Benjamin D. Gifford, Chatham; William J. Nickerson, South Yarmouth; Peter Pineo, Hyannis.

Berkshire.—Drs. C. T. Collins, Great Barrington; S. P. Dresser, Hinsdale; C. E. Heath, Lee; W. M. Mercer, F. K. Paddock, Pittsfield.

Bristol North.—Drs. George L. Ellis, Joseph Murphy, Silas D. Presbrey, Taunton.

Bristol South.—Drs. George Atwood, Fairhaven; B. J. Handy, Fall River; Henry Johnson, C. D. Prescott, J. J. B. Vermyne, New Bedford.

Essex North.—Drs. Charles G. Carleton, Lawrence; James C. How, O. H. Johnson, Haverhill; Orin Warren, West Newbury; Eugene S. Yates, Lawrence.

Essex South.—Drs. Arthur Kemble, Octavius B. Shreve, Salem; J. O. Webster, Lynn.

Franklin.—Drs. F. J. Canedy, Shelburne Falls; William H. Hills, New Salem; A. C. Walker, Greenfield.

Hampden.—Drs. David Clark, Charles P. Kemp, E. M. Pease, Springfield.

Hampshire.—Drs. James Dunlap, Christopher Seymour, Northampton; William M. Trow, Haydenville.

Middlesex East.—Drs. Azel Ames, Jr., Wakefield; A. H. Cowdrey, Stoneham; Ephraim Cutter, Woburn.

Middlesex North.—Drs. C. M. Fisk, Lorenzo S. Fox, W. H. Leighton, Lowell; George Munroe, Billerica; F. Nickerson, Lowell.

Middlesex South.—Drs. E. R. Cogswell, S. W. Driver, Cambridge; E. J. Forster, Charlestown; J. L. Hildreth, Cambridge; H. E. Marion, Brighton.

Norfolk.—Drs. George Faulkner, Jamaica Plain; F. W. Goss, Roxbury; C. C. Tower, South Weymouth; W. B. Trull, Brookline; E. T. Williams, Roxbury.

Plymouth.—Drs. J. S. Hammond, Plympton; Benjamin Hubbard, Plymouth; William Richards, Brockton.

Suffolk.—Drs. F. W. Draper, A. L. Haskins, B. J. Jeffries, George G. Tarbell, Thomas Waterman, Boston.

Worcester.—Drs. George E. Francis, Worcester; E. B. Harvey, Westboro'; Emerson Warner, Worcester; C. A. Wilcox, Uxbridge; Albert Wood, Worcester.

Worcester North.—Drs. Josiah M. Blood, Ashby; Caleb C. Field, Leominster; Alfred Miller, Fitchburg; Frederick W. Russell, Winchendon; Edward J. Sawyer, Gardner.

Commissioners on Trials.

Barnstable	Samuel H. Gould	Brewster.
Berkshire	Abner M. Smith	Pittsfield.
Bristol North	William W. Godding	Taunton.
Bristol South	C. L. Swasey	New Bedford.
Essex North	Walter H. Kimball	Andover.
Essex South	Augustus Torrey	Beverly.
Franklin	Edward Barton	So. Orange.
Hampden	P. L. B. Stickney	Springfield.
Hampshire	H. B. Stoddard	Northampton.
Middlesex East	Alonzo Chapin	Winchester.
Middlesex North	John O. Greene	Lowell.
Middlesex South	R. L. Hodgdon	Arlington.
Norfolk	Robert Amory	Brookline.
Plymouth	H. W. Dudley	Abington.
Suffolk	George Hayward	Boston.
Worcester	Oramel Martin	Worcester.
Worcester North	George Jewett	Fitchburg.

Officers of the District Medical Societies.

Barnstable.—Dr. Thomas N. Stone, Wellfleet, *President;* Dr. George W. Doane, Hyannis, *Vice-President;* Dr. Benjamin D. Gifford, Chatham, *Secretary;* Dr. Chauncey M. Hulbert, South Dennis, *Treasurer.*

Berkshire.—Dr. C. C. Holcombe, Lee, *President;* Dr. W. W. Leavitt, West Stockbridge, *Vice-President;* Dr. J. F. A. Adams, Pittsfield, *Secretary;* Dr. Henry Eastman, Pittsfield, *Treasurer.*

Bristol North.—Dr. Benoni Carpenter, Pawtucket, *President;* Dr. Charles Howe, Taunton, *Vice-President;* Dr. Elton J. Bassett, Taunton, *Secretary and Treasurer;* Dr. Amos B. Paun, North Middleboro', *Librarian.*

Bristol South.—Dr. E. T. Learned, Fall River, *President;* Dr. C. D. Stickney, New Bedford, *Vice-President;* Dr. Charles D. Prescott, New Bedford, *Secretary, Treasurer and Librarian.*

Essex North.—Dr. William Cogswell, Bradford, *President;* Dr. Francis A. Howe, Newburyport, *Vice-President;* Dr. George W. Snow, Newburyport, *Secretary and Treasurer;* Dr. Melville C. Towle, Haverhill, *Corresponding Secretary and Librarian.*

Essex South.—Dr. Edward B. Peirson, Salem, *President;* Dr. Edward Newhall, Lynn, *Vice-President;* Dr. Charles A. Carleton, Salem, *Secretary;* Dr. William Mack, Salem, *Treasurer;* Dr. William Neilson, Salem, *Librarian.*

Franklin.—Dr. E. A. Dean, Montague, *President;* Dr. C. E. Severance, Shelburne Falls, *Vice-President;* Dr. A. C. Walker, Greenfield, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Hampden.—Dr. William J. Sawin, Chicopee Falls, *President;* Dr. Horatio G. Stickney, Springfield, *Vice-President;* Dr. George S. Stebbins, Springfield, *Secretary, Treasurer and Librarian.*

Hampshire.—Dr. F. C. Greene, Easthampton, *President;* Dr. O. F. Bigelow, Amherst, *Vice-President;* Dr. J. B. Learned, Northampton, *Secretary;* Dr. James Dunlap, Northampton, *Treasurer.*

Middlesex East.—Dr. S. W. Abbott, Wakefield, *President;* Dr. Frederic Winsor, Winchester, *Vice-President;* Dr. Azel Ames, Jr., Wakefield, *Secretary;* Dr. Alonzo Chapin, Winchester, *Treasurer and Librarian.*

Middlesex North.—Dr. Levi Howard, Chelmsford, *President;* Dr. Daniel P. Gage, Lowell, *Vice-President;* Dr. Abner W. Buttrick, Lowell, *Secretary;* Dr. Nathan B. Edwards, North Chelmsford, *Treasurer;* Dr. M. G. Parker, Lowell, *Librarian.*

Middlesex South.—Dr. George J. Townsend, Natick, *President;* Dr. W. W. Wellington, Cambridgeport, *Vice-President;* Dr. Charles E. Vaughan, Cambridge, *Secretary;* Dr. John Warren Willis, Waltham, *Treasurer.*

Norfolk.—Dr. Robert T. Edes, Roxbury, *President;* Dr. Silas E. Stone, Walpole, *Vice-President;* Dr. A. H. Nichols, Roxbury, *Secretary;* Dr. J. S. Greene, Milton, *Treasurer;* Dr. D. S. Fogg, South Dedham, *Librarian.*

Plymouth.—Dr. Nelson B. Tanner, North Abington, *President;* Dr. Henry N. Jones, Kingston, *Vice-President;* Dr. Benjamin F. Hastings, So. Abington, *Secretary and Treasurer;* Dr. Francis Collamore, Pembroke, *Librarian.*

Suffolk.—Dr. Francis Minot, Boston, *President;* Dr. H. W. Williams, Boston, *Vice-President;* Dr. James R. Chadwick, Boston, *Secretary;* Dr. Adino B. Hall, Boston, *Treasurer;* Dr. B. Joy Jeffries, Boston, *Librarian.*

Worcester.—Dr. J. T. O. West, Princeton, *President;* Dr. Henry Clarke, Worcester, *Vice-President;* Dr. Leonard Wheeler, Worcester, *Secretary;* Dr. John G. Park, Worcester, *Treasurer;* Dr. Lewis S. Dixon, Worcester, *Librarian.*

Worcester North.—Dr. Ira Russell, Winchendon, *President;* Dr. George Jewett, Fitchburg, *Vice-President;* Dr. Geo. D. Colony, Fitchburg, *Secretary;* Dr. Alfred Miller, Fitchburg, *Treasurer;* Dr. Joseph E. Gendron, Fitchburg, *Librarian.*

CATALOGUE OF FELLOWS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SOCIETY,

This List is intended to contain the Active and Retired Members now residing in the State, and such as have retained Membership after Removal.

☞ *Retired Members have the sign* [†] *prefixed to their names. Those in Italics are Honorary Members.*

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1854	Abbé, Edward Payson.....	New Bedford.....	
1851	Abbot, Oscar Dunreath.....	Manchester, N. H....	
1841	Abbot, Samuel Leonard....	Boston.....	
1862	Abbott, Samuel Warren....	Wakefield.....	
1874	*Acland, Henry Wentworth.*	Oxford, England.....	
1838	†Adams, Abel Bryant.....	Lexington.....	1871
1865	Adams, Benj. Fan'l Dunkin.	Waltham.....	
1869	Adams, Henry Oscar.....	South Royalston.....	
1866	Adams, Jas. Forster Alleyne	Pittsfield.....	
1873	Adams, John Quincy.....	Lawrence.....	
1851	Adams, Lucius Smith.....	Stockbridge.....	
1855	Adams, Zabdiel Boylston...	Framingham.....	
1867	Ahearne, CorneliusAug. Jr.	Lynn.....	
1865	Aiken, Elisha Wilbor.....	Boston.....	
1847	Ainsworth, Frederick Smith	Boston.....	
1818	Alden, Ebenezer.....	Randolph.....	
1829	†Alden, Samuel.....	Bridgewater.....	1872
1870	Aldrich, Ezra Barnes.....	Lowell.....	
1835	Alexander, Andrew.....	Harrison Square.....	
1861	Allen, Almon N.....	Pittsfield.....	
1843	†Allen, Charles Hastings....	Chicago.....	1869
1866	Allen, George Otis.....	West Roxbury.....	
1852	Allen, Ira.....	Roxbury.....	
1859	Allen, Justin.....	Topsfield.....	
1842	Allen, Nathan.....	Lowell.....	
1862	Allen, William George.....	Mansfield.....	
1830	*Almon, William*.....	Halifax, N. S.....	
1871	Ames, Azel, Jr.....	Wakefield.....	
1869	Ames, Charles Peter.....	New Orleans.....	
1860	Ames, Joseph Stanford.....	Holden.....	
1866	Amory, Robert.....	Brookline.....	
1862	Andrews, Robert Foster....	Gardner.....	
1867	Appell, Jacob Franklin....	Boston.....	
1874	Appleton, William, Jr.....	Boston.....	
1861	Arnold, George Jerome....	Roxbury.....	
1861	*Arnold, Solomon Augustus.*	Providence, R. I.....	
1873	Atwood, Francis.....	Brookline.....	
1837	Atwood, George.....	Fairhaven.....	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1841	Ayer, James	Boston	
1873	Ayer, James Bourne	Boston	
1837	Babbitt, Nathan Snell	North Adams	
1846	Bachelder, John C.	Plymouth	
1864	Bachelder, Samuel Fogg	South Boston	
1842	†Bacon, Amasa Durkee	Sharon	1868
1841	Bacon, John	Boston	
1872	Baker, William Henry	Boston	
1837	Bancroft, Amos Bigelow	Chelsea	
1854	†Barker, Bowen	South Hanson	1860
1864	Barnes, Charles Warren	Hudson	
1860	†Barnes, Edward Forbes	Marlboro'	1871
1872	Barnes, Henry Jabez	Boston	
1855	Barns, John	Milford	
1846	Barrett, Henry Augustus	Concord	
1852	Barrett, William Marshall	Boston	
1873	Barss, James Richmond	Melrose	
1861	Barstow, Noyes	Indian Orchard	
1839	†Bartlett, Francis Dana	South Dartmouth	1862
1833	Bartlett, John Call	Chelmsford	
1823	†Bartlett, Josiah	Concord	1867
1871	Barton, C. M.	Hatfield	
1841	Barton, Edward	South Orange	
1864	Bass, William	Lowell	
1867	Bass, William Mosley	Mattapoisett	
1869	Bassett, Elton James	Taunton	
1872	Batchelder, Daniel Homer	Danversport	
1867	Batchelder, Jos. Cummins	Templeton	
1861	Bates, Joseph Nye	Worcester	
1868	Beach, Henry Harris Aubrey	Boston	
1873	Beane, Frank D.	New York	
1869	Belden, Herbert Chauncy	San Francisco	
1846	Bell, Cyrus	West Springfield	
1853	*Bell, Theodore Stout*	Louisville, Ky	
1871	Belt, Charles Bradford	South Boston	
1873	Bemis, Charles Albert	West Medway	
1839	Bemis, Charles Vose	Medford	
1834	Bemis, Jonathan Wheeler	Cambridge	
1857	Bemis, Merrick	Worcester	
1847	Bennett, Alonzo White	Uxbridge	
1871	Berry, Horace	Cambridgeport	
1836	Bethune, George Amory	Boston	
1853	Bickford, Hezekiah Cook	Charlestown	
1847	Bigelow, George Frederic	Boston	
1844	Bigelow, Henry Jacob	Boston	
1813	Bigelow, Jacob	Boston	
1866	Bigelow, Orvis Furman	Amherst	
1874	Bigelow, William Sturgis	Boston	
1864	Billings, Lucius Flagg	Barre	
1870	Bixby, George Holmes	Boston	
1868	Blaisdell, Walter Channing	Boston	
1868	Blake, Clarence John	Boston	
1861	Blake, John George	Boston	
1852	Blanchard, Albert Henry	Sherborn	
1840	Blanchard, Henry	Neponset	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1871	Blodgett, Albert Novatus..	Boston.....	
1872	Blodgett, A. G.....	West Brookfield.....	
1868	Blodgett, Charles.....	Holyoke.....	
1871	Blodgett, Frank Marcellus..	Boston	
1866	Blood, Josiah Mark..	Ashby	
1874	Blood, Robert Allen.....	Charlestown.....	
1868	Boardman, Wm. Elbridge..	Boston.....	
1867	Bodge, James Henry.....	Boston.....	
1871	Bolles, William Palmer....	Dorchester.....	
1872	Bond, William Lycurgus...	Charlestown.....	
1850	Bonney, Franklin.....	Hadley.....	
1870	Borden, Henry Francis.....	Brockton.....	
1853	Borland, John Nelson.....	Boston.....	
1859	Both, Carl.....	Rochester, N. Y.....	
1871	Boutelle, James Thacher...	Boston.....	
1835	Bowditch, Henry Ingersoll.	Boston.....	
1868	Bowditch, Henry Pickering	Boston.....	
1867	Bowen, Seabury Warren...	Fall River.....	
1874	Bowker, Charles.....	Bernardston.....	
1828	†Boyden, Wyatt Clark.....	Beverly.....	1857
1859	Boynton, Royal Bullard.....	West Townsend.....	
1873	Bradford, Edward Hickling	Boston.....	
1871	Bragdon, George Albert....	Milton Lower Mills...	
1839	†Braman, Isaac Gordon.....	Brighton.....	1873
1873	Brechin, William Pitt.....	Boston.....	
1866	Breck, Theo. Frelinghuysen	Springfield.....	
1854	Breck, William Gilman....	Springfield.....	
1866	Brewster, James Bartlett...	Plymouth.....	
1858	Brewster, John Milton.....	Pittsfield.....	
1871	Bridge, Horatio.....	New York.....	
1867	Bridgman, Marcus Fayette.	Brighton.....	
1869	Brigham, Edwin Howard..	Boston.....	
1866	Brigham, Franklin Whiting	Shrewsbury.....	
1852	Bronson, John Richardson..	East Attleboro'.....	
1838	†Brooks, Alphonso.....	Boston.....	1870
1843	Brooks, Samuel Doolittle...	Springfield.....	
1836	†Brown, Artemas Zina.....	Cambridgeport.....	1853
1844	Brown, Buckminster.....	Boston.....	
1864	Brown, Francis Frederick..	Reading.....	
1861	Brown, Francis Henry.....	Boston.....	
1863	Brown, Frederick Davis....	Webster.....	
1866	Brown, George.....	Barre.....	
1872	Brown, George Levi.....	Barre.....	
1869	Brown, Henry Nelson.....	North Attleboro'.....	
1870	Brown, James Raymond...	Springfield.....	
1869	Brown, Marshall Lebanon..	Natick.....	
1872	Brown, Orlando J.....	North Adams.....	
1832	†Brown, Sylvanus.....	Derry, N. H.....	1835
1862	Brown, Wm. Symington...	Stoneham.....	
1839	†Browne, Charles Hale.....	Boston.....	1873
1860	Bryant, Albert Henry.....	Natick.....	
1867	Bubier, Joseph Augustus..	Boston.....	
1844	Buckingham, Chas. Edward	Boston.....	
1874	Buckingham, Edw. Marshall	Boston.....	
1874	Bulfinch, Geo. Greenleaf...	Boston.....	
1874	Bull, George Joseph.....	Worcester.....	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1871	Bullard, Herbert Cutler....	North Attleborough..	
1865	Bundy, Frank Eastman....	Boston.....	
1874	Burchmore, John Henry...	Boston.....	
1846	Burdett, George Washington	Clinton.....	
1871	Burden, Frederick Lysander	North Attleborough..	
1854	Burgess, Ebenezer Prince..	Dedham.....	
1871	Burke, John.....	Boston.....	
1830	†Burnap, Sewall Goodridge..	Holliston.....	1870
1866	Burnham, Chas. Abraham..	Boston.....	
1871	Burnham, Cœleb.....	Lynn.....	
1863	Burnham, Walter.....	Lowell.....	
1872	Burton, Charles William..	Adams.....	
1874	Bush, John Foster.....	Boston.....	
1870	Bushee, James Anson.....	East Boston.....	
1867	Butler, Winthrop.....	Vineyard Haven.....	
1872	Buttrick, Abner Wheeler...	Lowell.....	
1843	Cabot, Samuel.....	Boston.....	
1870	Cahill, George.....	Lynn.....	
1862	Calkins, Marshall.....	Springfield.....	
1873	Call, Norman.....	Roxbury.....	
1855	Callaghan, Matthew Joseph	Boston.....	
1858	Campbell, Benjamin F.....	East Boston.....	
1865	Campbell, William Henry..	Roxbury.....	
1872	Canedy, Francis J.....	Shelburne Falls.....	
1868	Carleton, Charles Greenleaf	Lawrence.....	
1870	Carlton, Charles Augustus.	Salem.....	
1862	Carney, Sidney Howard....	New York.....	
1848	†Carpenter, Benoni.....	Pawtucket.....	1864
1868	Carroll, Albert.....	Exeter, N. H.....	
1848	Chace, John Bowers.....	Taunton.....	
1871	Chadwick, James Read....	Boston.....	
1852	Chamberlain, Cyrus Nath'l.	Lawrence.....	
1872	Chamberlain, Myron L.....	Southbridge	
1867	Chamberlain, Nathan Savery	Marlboro'.....	
1873	Chandler, Luther Graves...	Boston.....	
1814	†Channing, Walter.....	Brookline.....	1854
1872	Channing, Walter, Jr.....	Boston	
1836	†Chapin, Alonzo.....	Winchester.....	1866
1863	Chapin, Henry Clark.....	Lincoln.....	
1860	Chapin, Horace.....	Somerville.....	
1846	Chapman, Thomas Luce...	Longmeadow.....	
1874	Chase, Eli Ayer.....	Brockton.....	
1869	Chase, Henry Melville.....	Lawrence.....	
1846	Chase, Hiram Luce	Cambridge.....	
1867	Chase, Horace.....	Boston.....	
1856	Chase, Ira Eaton.....	Haverhill.....	
1868	Chase, John Winslow.....	Dedham.....	
1858	Chase, Preston Marshall...	Danvers.....	
1858	Cheever, David Williams..	Boston.....	
1869	Chenery, Elisha.....	Boston.....	
1873	Cheney, Oscar Dustin.....	Haverhill.....	
1853	Choate, David.....	Salem.....	
1870	Clapp, Herbert Codman....	Boston.....	
1869	Clark, David.....	Springfield.....	
1835	Clark, Henry Grafton.....	Boston.....	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1836	†Clark, Luther	Waltham	1870
1867	Clarke, Augustus Peck	Cambridgeport	
1847	Clarke, Edward Hammond	Boston	
1867	Clarke, Ellery Channing	Westfield	
1855	Clarke, Henry	Worcester	
1851	Clarke, Rowse Reynolds	Whitinsville	
1846	Cleaveland, Charles Douglass	Boston	
1874	Clement, George Wilmot	Roxbury	
1869	Clough, Benjamin Franklin	Worcester	
1843	†Clough, John	Woburn	1874
1874	Coburn, George Albert	East Cambridge	
1867	Cochrane, James Briann	Chelsea	
1850	Codman, Benjamin Storer	Boston	
1843	Codman, Willard William	Boston	
1869	Coggin, David	Salem	
1867	Cogswell, Edward Russell	Cambridgeport	
1832	Cogswell, George	Bradford	
1858	Cogswell, George B	North Easton	
1846	Cogswell, William	Bradford	
1835	Coit, Daniel Tyler	Boston	
1874	Colburn, Charles Henry	Boston	
1847	Collamore, Francis	North Pembroke	
1855	Collins, Clarkson T	Great Barrington	
1874	Colman, Henry	Swampscott	
1854	Colony, George Danforth	Fitchburg	
1846	Comstock, Wm. Whipple	Middleborough	
1854	Coolidge, Algernon	Boston	
1872	Copeland, George Walter	East Boston	
1871	Corey, Francis Edwin	Westboro'	
1844	†Cornell, Wm. Mason	Boston	1869
1865	Cornish, Aaron	New Bedford	
1869	Cornish, Elias Holmes	Carver	
1854	Cornish, Theodore Osgood	South Boston	
1837	Cotting, Benjamin Eddy	Roxbury	
1872	Couch, John Francis	Boston	
1866	Cowdrey, Arthur Harris	Stoneham	
1857	Cowdrey, Harris	Acton	
1872	Cowles, Edward	Boston	
1856	Cowles, Henry	Saxonville	
1871	Cox, Gardner	Hadley	
1870	Coy, Erastus C	Montague City	
1839	†Crane, Phineas Miller	East Boston	1874
1868	Crawford, John William	Lawrence	
1859	Crehore, Charles Frederick	Newton Lower Falls	
1866	Crocker, John Myrick	Provincetown	
1848	*Crosby, Josiah*	Manchester, N. H.	
1874	Crosby, William Sage	Boston	
1850	†Cross, Enoch	Newburyport	1869
1856	Crowell, John, Jr	Haverhill	
1869	Crozier, Thomas	Charlestown	
1873	Currier, John Zebulon	Frederickton, N. B.	
1861	Curtis, Hall	Boston	
1874	Curtis, Thomas Buckminster	Boston	
1849	Cushing, Benjamin	Dorchester	
1869	Cushing, Henry Joseph	West Amesbury	
1862	Cushing, Joseph Whitney	Boston	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1866	Cushing, Stephen	Boston	
1874	Cushman, Thad. Thompson.	Randolph	
1871	Cutler, Edward Rowland	Waltham	
1872	Cutler, Elbridge Gerry	Boston	
1872	Cutler, William Bullard	Boston	
1856	Cutter, Ephraim	Woburn	
1840	Dale, William Johnson	North Andover	
1869	Daley, James	Lowell	
1862	Damon, Howard Franklin	Boston	
1850	Dana, David	Lawrence	
1870	Darling, Ira Alphonso	West Bangor, N. Y.	
1872	Darrach, Donald	Margate, P. E. Island	
1871	Davenport, Bennett Franklin	Boston	
1871	Davenport, James Henry	Boston	
1872	D'Avignon, Frederick F.	North Adams	
1868	Davis, Charles Henry	Worcester	
1872	Davis, Francis A.	Faribault, Minn.	
1870	Davis, George Washington.	Holyoke	
1871	Davis, Iranæus Prime	Lenox	
1867	†Davis, Kendall	Athol	1872
1864	Davis, Orvis Orange	Lowell	
1847	Davis, Robert T.	Fall River	
1867	Davis, Samuel Alonzo	Charlestown	
1870	Davis, Wesley	Worcester	
1872	Davison, Arch'd Thompson.	South Boston	
1866	Day, Albert	Greenwood	
1869	Dean, Henry Augustus	Athol Depot	
1844	Dean, James Brinton	North Easton	
1860	Dean, John	Boston	
1852	Deane, Adam Calhoun	Greenfield	
1866	Deane, Asahel Sumner	Taunton	
1862	Deane, Ebenezer Alexander	Montague	
1874	Deane, James Robinson	Newton Highlands	
1871	Dearborn, Alvah B.	East Salisbury	
1872	Dearborn, John George	Charlestown	
1862	Dearing, Thomas Haven	Braintree	
1836	*Delafield, Edward*	New York	
1866	Delano, Barna Ladd	Boston	
1859	Delano, Marcus F.	Sandwich	
1874	Dennett, Wm. Sawyer, Jr.	Boston	
1834	†Denniston, Edward Evans	Northampton	1865
1863	Denny, James Henry	Hartford, Conn.	
1844	Derby, George	Boston	
1862	Derby, Hasket	Boston	
1870	Derby, Richard Henry	New York	
1860	De Wolf, Oscar Coleman	Chicago	
1841	De Wolf, Thaddeus Kinsley	Chester Centre	
1866	Dickson, James Nelson	Sheffield	
1874	Dillon, Valentine Plunkett.	Lowell	
1867	Disbrow, Robert	Boston	
1837	Dix, John Homer	Boston	
1871	Dixon, Lewis Seaver	Worcester	
1873	Dixwell, John	Boston	
1846	Doane, George Washington	Hyannis	
1869	Dodge, William Lovell	Lancaster	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1869	Doe, Orlando Witherspoon.	Boston	
1839	†Doggett, Perez Fobes	Wareham	1869
1867	Doherty, Hugh	South Boston	
1861	Dole, Francis Frye	North Andover	
1852	Dorr, James Colby	Medford	
1865	Douglass, John Abbott	Amesbury	
1871	Dow, James Arthur	Cambridgeport	
1860	Dow, John Osborn	Wakefield	
1871	Dow, William Wellman	Somerville	
1846	Downes, Nathaniel	Quincy	
1847	Drake, Ebenezer Wade	Middleborough	
1867	Draper, Edgar Leroy	Holyoke	
1869	Draper, Frank Winthrop	Boston	
1858	Draper, Joseph	Brattleboro', Vt.	
1865	Draper, Joseph Rutter	South Boston	
1873	Dresser, Simeon Parker	Hinsdale	
1857	Drew, David Fogg	Woburn	
1844	Drew, Stephen Watson	Woburn	
1844	Drinkwater, Sidney	Haverhill	
1865	Driver, Stephen William	Cambridge	
1862	Drummond, Thos. Menzies.	Boston	
1811	†Drury, Benjamin	Spencer	1832
1868	Drury, Osram Monroe	Orange	
1866	Dudley, Henry Watson	Abington	
1841	Duncan, Charles Morris	Shelburne	
1838	Duncan, Samuel	Williamstown	
1852	Dunlap, James	Northampton	
1874	Dunn, William Aloysius	Boston	
1837	Dupee, Horace	Boston	
1866	Durgin, Samuel Holmes	Boston	
1842	†Durkee, Silas	Boston	1874
1867	Dutton, Charles	Tyngsborough	
1866	Dutton, Samuel Lane	Boston	
1851	Dwelly, Jerome	Fall River	
1868	Dwight, Thomas, Jr.	Boston	
1862	Dwight, William	East Douglas	
1830	†Dyer, Henry	New York	1865
1849	Dyer, Jonah Franklin	Gloucester	
1868	Earle, Pliny	Northampton	
1874	Eastman, A. F.	Rockland	
1873	Eastman, Bernard Douglass	Worcester	
1851	Eastman, Edmund Tucker	Boston	
1868	Eastman, Henry	Pittsfield	
1865	Eaton, William Winslow	Danvers	
1866	Eddy, George Stetson	Fall River	
1867	Edes, Robert Thaxter	Roxbury	
1869	Edgerly, David Mark	West Newton	
1867	Edson, Ptolemy O'Meara	Roxbury	
1868	Edwards, Charles Lawrence	Hyde Park	
1847	Edwards, Nathan Brown	North Chelmsford	
1874	Ela, Walter	Cambridge	
1873	Elliott, Russell Dunson	Boston	
1850	Ellis, Calvin	Boston	
1873	Ellis, George Livingston	East Taunton	
1873	Emerson, Edward Waldo	Concord	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1863	Emerson, James	Gardner	
1867	Emerson, John Sherman	Lynn	
1869	Emerson, Justin Edwards	West Warren	
1872	Emery, Erastus	Truro	
1870	Emery, William Henry	Roxbury	
1867	Eveleth, Edward Smith	East Gloucester	
1870	Eveleth, Philemon	Marblehead	
1870	Everett, Horace Stanwood	South Boston	
1862	Everett, James Bradley	Everett	
1865	Everett, Willard Shepard	Hyde Park	
1869	Fairbanks, James Root	Ashfield	
1870	Farlow, William Gilson	Newton	
1835	Farnum, Joseph	Boston	
1874	Farr, Edwin Lawson	Roxbury	
1867	Farrar, Daniel	Leominster	
1848	Faulkner, George	Jamaica Plain	
1837	Fay, Allen Clark	Milford	
1866	Fay, George Wyman	East Weymouth	
1868	Fay, Joseph Allen	Milford	
1861	Fearing, Benjamin	Wareham	
1829	†Fearing, Elisha Pope	Nantucket	1861
1868	Fellows, Charles Melroy	Lawrence	
1863	Fenn, Artemas Ira	Boston	
1858	Ferguson, Hugh	South Boston	
1873	Fernald, Charles Augustus	Boston	
1869	Fernald, Otis	Haverhill	
1838	†Ferre, Henry	Dalton	1865
1874	Fessenden, Joseph Palmer	Salem	
1838	Field, Caleb Clesson	Leominster	
1867	Field, Henry Martyn	Newton	
1858	Fifield, Wm. Cranch Bond	Harrison Square	
1866	Fish, Dyer Ball Nelson	Amherst	
1873	Fisher, Chester Irving	Boston	
1862	Fisher, Theodore Willis	Boston	
1868	Fisk, Charles Lee, Jr	Greenfield	
1872	Fisk, Cyrus Mentor	Lowell	
1852	Fisk, Samuel Augustus	Northampton	
1855	Fiske, Daniel Shaw	Brookfield	
1868	Fitz, Reginald Heber	Boston	
1872	Fitzgerald, Edward	Salem	
1869	Flagg, Edwin Barber	Worcester	
1874	Fleming, James Aloysius	Boston	
1861	Fletcher, Samuel William	Pepperell	
1820	†Flint, Edward	Leicester	1855
1829	Flint, John	Boston	
1847	Flint, John Sydenham	Roxbury	
1841	†Flint, Kendall	Haverhill	1867
1863	Flowers, William Caldwell	Cambridgeport	
1856	Fobes, Joseph Bassett	Bridgewater	
1847	Fogg, David Sylvester	Norwood	
1851	Fogg, John Samuel Hill	South Boston	
1873	Foley, James Purcell	Fitchburg	
1871	Follet, S. F	Boston	
1870	Folsom, Charles Follen	Somerville	
1846	Folts, Daniel Von	East Boston	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1856	Forsaith, Francis Flint	Weymouth	
1868	Forster, Edward Jacob	Charlestown	
1857	Foster, James Milton	Wilbraham	
1840	†Foster, James Wolcott	North Attleborough	1874
1869	Foster, Simeon Augustus	South Egremont	
1865	Fox, Lorenzo Smith	Lowell	
1868	Foye, John Wilson	Boston	
1866	Francis, George Ebenezer	Worcester	
1848	Francis, Tappan Eustis	Brookline	
1868	François, Edw. Albert Lewis	Saugus Centre	
1860	French, John Odoway	Hanover	
1839	French, Nathan	Malden	
1874	French, William Henry	Boston	
1865	Frisbie, Jesse Franklin	Newton	
1873	Frost, George M.	Peabody	
1860	Fuller, Henry Holton	Charlestown	
1867	Fulton, David M.	Philadelphia	
1867	Fulton, John Beveridge	East Boston	
1869	Fulton, Jonathan Borden	New England Village.	
1871	Gaffney, Henry Joseph	Salem	
1856	Gage, Daniel Parker	Lowell	
1854	Gage, Thomas Hovey	Worcester	
1869	Gage, William Hathorne	Taunton	
1839	†Gale, Stephen Madison	Newburyport	1870
1872	Gallison, Henry Hammond.	Boston	
1852	Galloupe, Isaac Francis	Lynn	
1866	Gamwell, Harlin	Westfield	
1863	Garçeau, Treffle	Roxbury	
1866	Gardner, Wm. Wallace	Springfield	
1874	Garland, George Minot	Lawrence	
1858	Garland, Geo. Waterhouse.	Lawrence	
1854	Garland, Joseph	Gloucester	
1866	*Garnier, Pierre*	Paris, France	
1849	Garratt, Alfred Charles	Boston	
1864	Gavin, Michael Freebern	South Boston	
1848	Gay, George Henry	Boston	
1869	Gay, George Washington	Boston	
1836	*Geddings, Eli*	Charleston, S. C.	
1872	Gendron, Joseph Etienne	Fitchburg	
1871	Giddings, Wooster Parker	Allston	
1873	Giddings, Theodore	Housatonic	
1869	Gifford, Benjamin Dods	Chatham	
1854	Gifford, Silas Swift	East Stoughton	
1869	Gilbert, Daniel Dudley	Dorchester	
1854	Gilbert, John Henry	Quincy	
1872	Gilman, Eugene Albert	South Boston	
1865	Gilman, John Henry.	Lowell	
1870	Gleason, Jubal Converse	East Abington	
1867	Goddard, John Tyler	Cambridgeport	
1866	Goddard, Josiah Hamilton	Huntington	
1849	†Godding, Alvah	Winchendon	1862
1858	Godding, William Whitney	Taunton	
1873	Goldsmith, Charles Almon.	Methuen	
1859	Goodell, Jona. Woodward.	Lynn	
1847	Goodenough, Levi	South Sudbury	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1871	Gordon, John Alexander. .	Quincy.....	
1841	†Gordon, Timothy.....	Plymouth.....	1859
1835	Gordon, William Alexander	New Bedford.....	
1869	Goss, Francis Webster.....	Roxbury.....	
1851	†Gould, Humphrey.....	Rowe.....	1858
1859	Gould, Joseph Ferdinand...	South Boston.....	
1858	Gould, Joshua Bayley.....	Templeton.....	
1846	Gould, Samuel Herrick....	Brewster.....	
1873	Graham, Douglas.....	Boston.....	
1867	Granger, Reed Bartlett....	Boston.....	
1871	Graves, Thomas Thatcher...	Lynn.....	
1834	†Gray, Francis Henry.....	Boston.....	1874
1868	Greeley, George Preston...	Boston.....	
1827	Green, John Orne.....	Lowell.....	
1868	Green, John Orne, Jr.....	Boston.....	
1826	†Green, Joshua.....	Groton.....	1867
1856	Green, Samuel Abbott.....	Boston.....	
1854	Greene, Francis Coles.....	Easthampton	
1864	Greene, James Sumner.....	Milton Lower Mills...	
1846	†Greene, Moses Collins.....	Boston.....	1871
1864	Greene, Nathaniel.....	Boston.....	
1871	Greenleaf, J. R.....	Waltham.....	
1870	Greenleaf, Richard Cranch.	Boston.....	
1867	Greenough, Francis Boott.	Boston.....	
1858	Griggs, Thomas Thurston..	Grafton.....	
1820	†Grosvenor, David Augustus	Reading.....	1853
1840	Grosvenor, David A., Jr...	Danvers.....	
1867	Grover, George Wheelock..	Sheffield.....	
1840	†Guilford, Jonas.....	Spencer.....	1853
1848	Haddock, Charles.....	Beverly.....	
1846	Hagar, Joseph.....	East Marshfield.....	
1869	Hahn, Ammi Rhuhama....	East Boston.....	
1871	Hale, Josiah Little.....	Boston.....	
1846	Hall, Adino Brackett.....	Boston.....	
1873	Hall, Charles Edwin.....	Greenville, N. H.....	
1873	Hall, Edward Dormenio....	Boston.....	
1866	Hall, Marquis.....	Spencer.....	
1867	Hall, Thomas, Jr.....	Boston.....	
1836	*Hall, William*.....	Baltimore.....	
1874	Hallaren, Robert James....	Lowell.....	
1872	Hamilton, Charles Henry..	Whitinsville.....	
1840	†Hammond, Josiah Sturtevant	Plympton.....	1870
1863	Hammond, Lemuel Hodges.	Worcester.....	
1873	Hammond, W. P.....	Charlestown.....	
1871	Handy, Benjamin Jones....	Fall River.....	
1870	Hanscom, Sanford.....	East Somerville.....	
1846	Harlow, Edw. Aug. Warren	Boston.....	
1847	Harlow, James Frederick..	Quincy Point.....	
1861	Harlow, John Martyn.....	Woburn.....	
1872	Harris, Francis Augustine..	Boston.....	
1842	Harris, Jonas Cowdry.....	Arlington.....	
1874	Harrison, Richard.....	St. John, N. B.....	
1859	Hartley, James Wardle....	Fall River.....	
1861	Hartnett, Maurice King....	Boston.....	
1870	Hartwell, Benjamin H.....	Ayer.....	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1867	Harvey, Edwin Bayard.....	Westborough.....	
1832	†Harwood, Daniel.....	Boston.....	1862
1837	†Haskell, Benjamin.....	Rockport.....	1871
1868	Haskins, Alfred Leonard...	Boston	
1866	Hastings, Benj. Franklin...	South Abington.....	
1869	Hastings, Joseph Wilcox...	Warren.....	
1870	Hastings, Wm. Henry Howe	Boston.....	
1851	†Hawkes, Elihu Smead.....	North Adams.....	1866
1859	Hay, Gustavus.....	Boston.....	
1869	Hayden, David Hyslop.....	Boston.....	
1851	*Hayes, Augustus Allen*.....	Boston.....	
1867	Hayes, Charles Cogswell...	Hyde Park.....	
1870	Hayes, Stephen William...	New Bedford.....	
1843	Hayward, George.....	Boston.....	
1858	Hayward, John McLean....	Boston.....	
1869	Hazelton, Isaac Hills.....	Grantville.....	
1873	Healy, James Joseph.....	Newburyport.....	
1859	Heard, John Theodore.....	Boston.....	
1869	Heath, Charles Edmund....	Lee.....	
1842	†Heaton, George.....	Boston.....	1869
1874	Hebbard, Ellery Cola.....	Boston.....	
1871	Henderson, Thomas.....	Boston.....	
1870	Heron, William.....	Auburndale.....	
1873	Herrick, Albert Shaw.....	Lowell.....	
1861	Herrick, Geo. H. Webster..	Charlestown.....	
1853	Hildreth, Charles Hosea....	Gloucester.....	
1868	Hildreth, John Lewis.....	Cambridge.....	
1870	Hildreth, Wm. Hartwell...	Newton Upper Falls..	
1854	Hill, John Bogardus.....	Boston.....	
1874	Hills, William Barker.....	Boston.....	
1872	Hills, William Henry.....	North Prescott.....	
1871	Hitchcock, Alfred Owen....	Fitchburg.....	
1853	Hitchcock, Joseph G. S.....	Foxborough.....	
1864	Hitchcock, Thomas Barnes.	Boston.....	
1874	Hoar, William Michael....	Lowell.....	
1854	Hodgdon, Richard Lord....	Arlington.....	
1853	Hodges, Richard Manning..	Boston.....	
1869	Hodgkins, David Webb....	East Brookfield,.....	
1862	Holbrook, Silas Pinckney..	Boston.....	
1855	Holcombe, Charles Clifford.	Lee.....	
1866	Holmes, Alexander R.....	Canton.....	
1841	Holmes, Christopher C.....	Milton.....	
1858	Holmes, Horace M.....	Adams.....	
1848	Holmes, Howland.....	Lexington.....	
1836	Holmes, Oliver Wendell....	Boston.....	
1867	Holt, Alfred Fairbanks....	Cambridgeport.....	
1873	Holt, Charles Abbée.....	Chelsea.....	
1846	†Holt, Daniel.....	Lowell.....	1874
1872	Holyoke, William Cook....	Boston.....	
1850	Homans, Charles Dudley...	Boston.....	
1862	Homans, John.....	Boston.....	
1821	†Hooker, George.....	Longmeadow.....	1853
1870	Hooker, John.....	Springfield.....	
1859	Hooper, Frederick Hubbard	New Bedford.....	
1870	Hooper, Henry.....	Chicago.....	
1836	Hooper, Robert William...	Boston.....	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1840	†Hopkins, Lewis Spring....	Bridgewater.....	1842
1856	Hosmer, Alfred.....	Watertown.....	
1869	Hosmer, Charles Edward...	Waltham.....	
1869	Hough, George Thomas....	New Bedford.....	
1856	How, James Calvin.....	Haverhill.....	
1849	Howard, Levi.....	Chelmsford.....	
1851	Howarth, James.....	Andover.....	
1848	Howe, Charles.....	Taunton.....	
1840	Howe, Estes.....	Cambridge.....	
1854	Howe, Francis Augustus...	Newburyport.....	
1857	Howe, George Marshall....	Framingham.....	
1874	Howe, Samuel.....	Cambridge.....	
1832	†Howe, Samuel Gridley.....	Boston.....	1850
1866	Howes, Woodbridge Ruggles	Hanover.....	
1867	Hoyt, Alpheus Enos.....	Natick.....	
1848	Hoyt, Enos.....	Framingham.....	
1844	Hubbard, Benjamin.....	Plymouth.....	
1865	Hubbard, Charles Thatcher	Taunton.....	
1837	Hubbard, George.....	Boston.....	
1860	Hubon, Peter Emmett.....	Worcester.....	
1848	Huckins, David Thompson.	Watertown.....	
1854	Hulbert, Chauncey Munsell	South Dennis.....	
1867	Humeston, Luther Fink....	Holyoke.....	
1830	†Hunt, Ebenezer.....	Danversport.....	1860
1870	Hunt, Israel Thorndike....	Boston.....	
1848	Hunt, Otis Eugene.....	Newtonville.....	
1870	Hurd, Edward Payson.....	Newburyport.....	
1859	Hurd, Samuel Hutchins....	Charlestown.....	
1856	Hurd, Yorick Gordon.....	Ipswich.....	
1863	Hurley, John Francis.....	Chicopee.....	
1866	Huse, Ralph Cross, Jr....	Georgetown.....	
1864	Hutchins, Isaiah.....	West Acton.....	
1856	Hyde, George Smith.....	Boston.....	
1840	Hyndman, James.....	Boston.....	
1865	Inches, Charles Edward....	Boston.....	
1836	Inches, Herman Brimmer..	Boston.....	
1863	Ingalls, Paschal Pierce....	South Boston.....	
1866	Ingalls, Richard Mayberry.	East Boston.....	
1836	Ingalls, William.....	Boston.....	
1843	Jackson, Alexander.....	Plymouth.....	
1833	Jackson, Charles Thomas...	Boston.....	
1872	Jackson, Eben.....	Somerville.....	
1832	Jackson, John Barnard Swett	Boston.....	
1833	Jarvis, Edward.....	Dorchester.....	
1854	Jarvis, John Furness.....	Boston.....	
1858	Jeffries, Benjamin Joy.....	Boston.....	
1826	†Jeffries, John.....	Boston.....	1870
1868	Jelly, George Frederick....	Somerville.....	
1864	†Jenkins, Alvin.....	Great Falls, N. H.....	1874
1854	Jenks, Thomas Leighton...	Boston.....	
1849	Jennings, John Henry.....	New Bedford.....	
1850	Jewett, Frederic Augustus.	Grafton.....	
1848	Jewett, George.....	Fitchburg.....	
1849	Jewett, Henry Alfred.....	Northborough.....	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1861	Johnson, Amos Howe	Salem	
1867	Johnson, Henry	New Bedford	
1840	†Johnson, Henry Flavel	Cambridge	1873
1870	Johnson, Hor. Huntington.	Belfast, Me	
1840	†Johnson, Joshua Jewett	Northborough	1871
1845	Johnson, Othello Otis	Framingham	
1866	Johnson, Otis Henry	Haverhill	
1874	Jones, Claudius Marcellus.	Boston	
1856	Jones, Daniel Wayland	Newtonville	
1865	Jones, George Howard	Boston	
1846	Jones, George Stevens	Boston	
1872	Jones, George Warren	Portland, Me	
1849	Jones, Henry Newell	Kingston	
1843	Jones, Joseph Stevens	Boston	
1862	Jones, Maurice E.	Pittsfield	
1871	Jones, William Pelby	Boston	
1859	Jordan, Charles	Wakefield	
1873	Jordan, George Albert	Worcester	
1867	Joyce, Robert Dwyer	Boston	
1830	Keep, Nathan Cooley	Boston	
1872	Kellam, C. Roderick Judson	Lynn	
1872	Kelley, Cyrus Kingsbury	North Cambridge	
1846	†Kelley, Elbridge Gerry	Newburyport	1873
1874	Kelley, Seth Wight	North Cambridge	
1863	Kemble, Arthur	Salem	
1861	Kemp, Alba Enoch	North Prescott	
1866	Kemp, Charles Parke	Springfield	
1868	Kemp, Edwin Augustine	Enfield	
1872	Keniston, James Mortimer.	Cambridgeport	
1838	Kimball, Gilman	Lowell	
1846	Kimball, Walter Henry	Andover	
1848	King, George	Franklin	
1842	King, John Bowne	Nantucket	
1838	†Kinniston, Timothy	Haverhill	1857
1845	†Kittredge, Floyer Galen	Peabody	1874
1861	Kittredge, Frank Rufus C.	Waltham	
1869	Kittredge, Joseph	North Andover	
1834	†Kittredge, Theodore	Waltham	1862
1845	Kneeland, Samuel	Boston	
1867	Knight, Frederick Irving	Boston	
1867	Knight, Granville	Enfield	
1852	Knight, Nathaniel Jordan	East Somerville	
1851	Knowlton, Charles Lorenzo	Northampton	
1847	Lamb, William Dan	Lawrence	
1856	Lamson, John Augustus	Boston	
1865	Langmaid, Samuel Wood	Boston	
1873	Latimer, Jas. Abercrombie.	East Cambridge	
1872	Lavigne, Alfred Willis	Lowell	
1851	Lawrence, George Carlisle	North Adams	
1873	Lawrence, Robert Means	Brookline	
1856	Leach, William	Vineyard Haven	
1839	Learned, Ebenezer Turell	Fall River	
1870	Learned, John Barr	Northampton	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1865	Leavitt, William Whipple..	West Stockbridge....	
1843	†Lee, Henry Sullivan.....	Boston.....	1864
1867	Leighton, Walter Henry...	Lowell.....	
1819	†Leonard, George.....	Taunton.....	1852
1831	Leonard, Jonathan.....	Sandwich.....	
1850	Leonard, Marcus Bloomfield	East Boston.....	
1871	Leslie, Horace Granville....	Amesbury.....	
1851	Lester, William.....	South Hadley.....	
1874	Lewis, Bennett Spring.....	Boston.....	
1827	†Lewis, Winslow.....	Boston.....	1860
1865	Lincoln, David Francis....	Boston.....	
1864	Lincoln, William Henry...	Millbury.....	
1867	Little, J. Russell.....	Jamaica Plain.....	
1859	Livermore, Abel Cutting...	Stow.....	
1862	Livingstone, Alfred.....	Lowell.....	
1866	Logan, Samuel Moore.....	East Boston.....	
1864	Lombard, Josiah Stickney..	Boston.....	
1862	Lord, Friend Drake.....	Newton Lower Falls..	
1844	†Loring, George Bailey.....	Salem.....	1854
1869	Loring, Lewis Whitney....	Petersham.....	
1840	Lothrop, John Lewis.....	East Somerville.....	
1872	Lovejoy, Charles Averill....	Lynn.....	
1856	Lovejoy, Oliver Sherwin....	Providence, R. I.....	
1866	Lovering, John Dudley....	Essex.....	
1874	Lovering, Phillips Adams..	Boston.....	
1866	Lucas, Herman Standley...	Chester.....	
1846	Lyman, George Hinckley...	Boston.....	
1855	Lynde, James Porter.....	Athol.....	
1865	Macdonald, James.....	Boston.....	
1874	Macdonald, James Joseph..	Cambridgeport.....	
1865	Macdonald, William Lewis.	Boston.....	
1863	Mack, David, Jr.....	Belmont.....	
1840	Mack, William.....	Salem.....	
1850	Mackie, John Howell.....	New Bedford.....	
1864	Mackie, William Basilio....	Boston.....	
1862	Manley, Edwin.....	Taunton.....	
1868	Mann, Benjamin Houston..	Roxbury.....	
1843	Mann, Cyrus Sweetser.....	Newton.....	
1852	Mann, Jonathan.....	South Boston.....	
1854	Manning, Joseph.....	Rockport.....	
1869	Mansfield, Henry Tucker...	Dedham.....	
1859	Mansfield, John Robbins...	Wakefield.....	
1841	Mansfield, Joseph D.....	Wakefield.....	
1870	Marble, John Oliver.....	Worcester.....	
1863	Marcy, Henry Orlando.....	Cambridgeport.....	
1870	Marion, Horace Eugene....	Brighton.....	
1839	†Marsh, Austin.....	Carlisle.....	1873
1856	Marsh, Lebbeus Eaton.....	Wales.....	
1831	†Marshall, Jonas Augustus..	Fitchburg.....	1864
1871	Marsters, George W.....	Culumet, Mich.....	
1840	†Marston, Ephraim.....	Bricksburg, N. J.....	1867
1852	Martin, Alexander D. W...	Boston.....	
1846	Martin, Henry Austin	Roxbury.....	
1852	Martin, Oramel.....	Worcester.....	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1874	Martin, Stephen Crosby....	Roxbury.....	
1872	Mason, Amos Lawrence....	Boston.....	
1844	Mason, Augustus.....	Brighton.....	
1855	Mason, William.....	Charlestown.....	
1848	Mattson, Morris.....	New York.....	
1849	*Mauran, Joseph*.....	Providence, R. I.....	
1868	Maxfield, James Gardner...	Ruby, Mich.....	
1849	Maynard, John Parker.....	Dedham.....	
1868	McAllister, John Gilman...	Lawrence.....	
1874	McAllister, Thomas Savory	Amesbury.....	
1872	McArthur, John Ambrose..	Lynn.....	
1874	McCarthy, Jeremiah Joseph	East Cambridge.....	
1867	McCollester, John Q. Adams	Ayer.....	
1869	McCollom, John Hildreth..	Boston.....	
1865	McDonald, Archibald Elexis	Boston.....	
1872	McDonald, Jas. Athanasius	Charlestown.....	
1872	McDonnell, James Henry..	Newtonville.....	
1867	McDonough, Jas. Aloysius.	Boston.....	
1864	McDougall, Samuel J.....	Boston.....	
1871	McGregor, John H.....	Westport, N. Y.....	
1871	McKinnon, John Cameron.	Boston.....	
1864	McLaughlin, Jas. Augustin	Boston.....	
1871	McMahon, John Joseph....	Lowell.....	
1872	McNulty, Frederick J.....	Worcester.....	
1864	McSheehy, John James....	Boston.....	
1860	Mead, Marshall Spring.....	Northfield.....	
1872	Mead, Edward.....	Roxbury.....	
1867	Mercer, William Marceline.	Pittsfield.....	
1863	Merriam, Joseph Waite....	Yquique, Peru.....	
1831	†Metcalf, John George.....	Mendon.....	1868
1842	Mifflin, Charles.....	Boston.....	
1867	Millard, Henry J.....	North Adams.....	
1851	Miller, Alfred.....	Fitchburg.....	
1869	Miller, Charles Nathaniel..	Boston,.....	
1838	Miller, Erasmus Darwin....	Dorchester.....	
1851	Miller, J. Leland.....	Sheffield.....	
1868	Miller, Louis.....	Stockbridge.....	
1845	Millet, Asa.....	East Bridgewater.....	
1860	Mills, Charles Drake.....	Pittsfield.....	
1855	Miner, David Worthington.	Ware.....	
1845	Minot, Francis.....	Boston.....	
1861	Moffatt, George Tufton....	Boston.....	
1834	†Monroe, Alexander LeBaron	Medway.....	1867
1874	Montgomery, George.....	Newburyport.....	
1848	†Moore, Edward Bucknam...	Boston.....	1862
1851	Moore, Ira Loriston.....	Boston.....	
1873	Moore, James White.....	Woburn.....	
1870	Moore, Samuel Lawrence...	Chelsea.....	
1872	Moran, John Brennen.....	Roxbury.....	
1873	Morgan, James Raymond..	Boston.....	
1870	Morison, James.....	Quincy.....	
1842	Morland, William Wallace.	Boston.....	
1854	Morong, Edward Perine....	Boston.....	
1872	Morrill, Charles P.....	North Andover.....	
1870	Morrill, Ferdinand Gordon.	Boston.....	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1873	Morris, Michael Augustine.	Charlestown	
1854	Morris, William Bowen	Charlestown	
1870	Morse, Edward Gilead	Roxbury	
1843	Morse, Horatio Gilead	Roxbury	
1854	Morse, James Richards	North Cambridge	
1846	Morse, Luther B.	Watertown	
1853	Morton, Lloyd	Pawtucket, R. I.	
1872	Morton, William James	Boston	
1874	Moseley, William Edward	Medford	
1870	Moulton, Benjamin Francis	Lawrence	
1867	Munroe, George A.	Billerica	
1867	Munroe, William Francis	Boston	
1860	Munsell, George Nelson	Harwich Centre	
1859	Murphy, Joseph	Taunton	
1873	Neefus, Robert Henry	Dalton	
1856	Neilson, William	Salem	
1872	Neilson, William, Jr.	Marblehead	
1813	†Newell, Jonathan	Stow	1846
1845	Newell, Robert Wingate	Boston	
1854	Newhall, Edward	Lynn	
1871	Nichols, Algernon Sidney	Haverhill	
1870	Nichols, Arthur Howard	Roxbury	
1860	Nichols, George Henry	Boston	
1865	Nichols, George Merrick	East Cambridge	
1868	Nichols, James R.	Haverhill	
1859	Nichols, John Taylor Gilman	Cambridge	
1841	†Nichols, Joseph Dean	Tewksbury	1862
1867	Nickerson, Franklin	Lowell	
1871	Nickerson, William Jabez	South Yarmouth	
1847	Nihill, John L.	South Boston	
1865	Norris, Albert Lane	East Cambridge	
1867	O'Connor, James J.	Holyoke	
1871	Odlin, Charles Cushing	Exeter, N. H.	
1866	Ogden, William Martyn	Boston	
1843	Oliver, Fitch Edward	Boston	
1855	Oliver, Henry Kemble	Boston	
1871	Oliver, Joseph Pearson	Boston	
1855	Orcutt, Almon M.	Hardwick	
1837	†Orcutt, Harvey	Westhampton	1866
1862	Ordway, John Pond	Boston	
1871	O'Reardon, Dan'l O'Connell	Boston	
1841	Orr, Samuel Angier	East Bridgewater	
1833	Osborne, George	Peabody	
1868	Osborne, George Sterne	Peabody	
1866	Osgood, George Cowles	Lowell	
1830	Osgood, Joseph	Danvers	
1842	Osgood, Jonathan W. D.	Greenfield	
1856	Osgood, William	Boston	
1871	Otis, Robert Mendum	North Cambridge	
1862	Owen, Varillas Linus	Springfield	
1870	Packard, Charles A.	Bath, Me.	
1865	Paddock, Franklin Kittredge	Pittsfield	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1870	Page, Charles Whitney....	Hartford, Ct.....	
1871	Page, Prince Woodman...	Boston.....	
1854	Page, William Hussey.....	Boston.....	
1864	Paige, Nomus.....	Taunton.....	
1867	Paine, A. Elliot.....	Brockton.....	
1832	†Palmer, Ezra.....	Boston.....	1873
1868	Palmer, Harris Orlando...	Springfield, Ill.....	
1854	Palmer, John Kinsley.....	Cambridgeport.....	
1867	Park, John Gray.....	Worcester.....	
1837	†Parker, Daniel.....	Billerica.....	1846
1839	Parker, David.....	Gardner.....	
1840	Parker, David McCaire....	Boston.....	
1864	Parker, Edgar.....	Boston.....	
1826	†Parker, Henry.....	Worcester.....	
1838	†Parker, Hiram.....	Lowell.....	1873
1841	Parker, James Otis.....	Shirley.....	
1847	Parker, Moses.....	Melrose.....	
1866	Parker, Moses Greely.....	Lowell.....	
1861	*Parker, Peter*.....	Washington, D. C....	
1866	Parker, William Marshall..	Milford.....	
1844	Parks, George Bradish....	Boston.....	
1848	Parks, Luther.....	Boston.....	
1863	Parks, William H.....	Great Barrington.....	
1865	Parsons, John Eleazer.....	Ayer.....	
1850	Patch, Franklin Fletcher..	Boston.....	
1860	Pattee, Asa F.....	Boston.....	
1852	Pattee, William Samuel...	Quincy.....	
1869	Paun, Amos Bosworth.....	Lakeville.....	
1874	Peabody, Charles Augustus	Worcester.....	
1870	Pease, Edmund Morris....	Springfield.....	
1869	Peck, Eugene C.....	West Boylston.....	
1837	Peck, William Dandridge..	Sterling.....	
1870	Peirce, Warren.....	West Boylston.....	
1844	Peirson, Edward Brooks...	Salem.....	
1854	Perkins, Edward Augustus.	Boston.....	
1851	†Perkins, George Augustus.	Salem.....	1874
1863	Perkins, George Thomas...	Boston.....	
1832	†Perley, Daniel.....	Lynn.....	1864
1866	Perry, Charles Homer.....	Worcester.....	
1869	Perry, Edward Everett.....	Boston.....	
1851	Perry, Ira.....	Roslindale.....	
1873	Perry, Joseph Franklin....	Boston.....	
1844	Phelps, Charles Abner.....	Needham.....	
1837	†Phelps, Eben S.....	Middleton.....	1852
1841	†Phelps, Thaddeus.....	North Attleboro'.....	1869
1837	†Phillips, Henry Padelford..	North Adams.....	1852
1869	Phillips, Henry Tyler.....	Cheshire.....	
1841	Phinney, Erastus Otis.....	East Boston.....	
1845	†Picket, Noble Bennet.....	Housatonic.....	1862
1865	Pierce, Charles L.....	Natick.....	
1874	Pierce, George Arthur.....	Hatfield.....	
1850	Pierce, George Washington	Leominster.....	
1840	Pierce, John.....	Edgartown.....	
1872	Pike, Charles Colby.....	Peabody.....	
1866	Pillsbury, Edward Liston ..	Boston.....	
1870	Pillsbury, George Harlin...	Lowell.....	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1839	†Pillsbury, Harlin	Lowell	1871
1859	Pillsbury, Harlin Henry	Medford	
1840	Pillsbury, Levi	Fitchburg	
1874	Pillsbury, Warren Wilbur	South Hanson	
1850	Pineo, Peter	Hyannis	
1863	Pinkham, George Edwin	Lowell	
1869	Pinkham, Joseph Guernsey	Lynn	
1861	Plimpton, Ashael A	Shirley	
1848	†Plimpton, Daniel B	North Oxford	1857
1865	Plunkett, Francis Charles	Lowell	
1837	†Poole, Alexander	Wakefield	1865
1865	Porter, Charles Burnham	Boston	
1873	Porter, Frank Edward	Boston	
1870	Post, Abner	Chelsea	
1868	Pratt, Calvin	Bridgewater	
1867	Pratt, Gustavus Percival	Cohasset	
1862	Pratt, Henry	Lanesboro'	
1839	Pratt, Jefferson	Hopkinton	
1865	Presbrey, Silas Dean	Taunton	
1867	Prescott, Charles Dudley	New Bedford	
1866	Priest, George Arthur	Manchester	
1859	Proctor, William Brown	New Sharon, Me	
1860	Provan, Robert	South Boston	
1873	Pryor, Thomas Henry	Lexington	
1851	Puffer, Chenery	Shelburne Falls	
1830	Putnam, Charles Gideon	Boston	
1869	Putnam, Charles Pickering	Boston	
1869	Putnam, Dana Boardman	Boston	
1870	Putnam, James Jackson	Boston	
1863	Quimby, Elisha Hervey	Salem	
1870	Quinby, Hosea Mason	Malden	
1867	Quincy, Henry Parker	Boston	
1872	Quint, Norman Perkins	South Boston	
1874	Rackliff, Havilah Marcena	Lowell	
1853	Randall, George Henry	North Rehoboth	
1832	†Randall, Menzies Rayner	Rehoboth	1854
1857	Ranney, Mark	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa	
1863	Ransom, Nathaniel Morton	Taunton	
1843	Read, William	Boston	
1873	Redfearn, Joseph	Fall River	
1874	Reed, Andrew Fairfield	Arlington	
1852	Renton, George	Boston	
1849	Renton, John	Auburndale	
1823	†Reynolds, Edward	Boston	1869
1853	Reynolds, John Phillips	Boston	
1868	Reynolds, Samuel Moore	Richmond	
1873	Reynolds, William B	Lynn	
1865	Rice, Albert Bradford	Amherst	
1866	Rice, Albert Raymond	Springfield	
1866	Rice, Charles Henry	Fitchburg	
1853	Rice, David	Leverett	
1864	Rice, Frank Horton	Worcester	
1855	Rice, Joseph Marcus	Worcester	
1873	Rice, Watson Emmons	New England Village	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1855	Richards, James Forsaith..	Andover.....	
1872	Richards, William.....	Brockton.....	
1839	†Richardson, Aaron Parker..	Boston.....	1873
1845	Richardson, Eben. Coolidge	Ware.....	
1855	Richardson, Horace.....	Boston.....	
1856	Richardson, John Henry...	Medfield.....	
1839	†Richardson, Samuel.....	Watertown.....	1862
1867	Richardson, Wm. Lambert.	Boston.....	
1836	†Robbins, James Watson....	Uxbridge.....	1866
1863	Roberts, Michael.....	Lawrence.....	
1867	Roberts, Oscar Samuel.....	Pittsfield.....	
1872	Robertson, Henry William.	Boston.....	
1858	Robinson, Albert B.....	Roxbury.....	
1838	Robinson, Erastus.....	Northbridge.....	
1859	Robinson, Joseph Henry...	Harvard.....	
1859	Robinson, John Lombard..	Wenham.....	
1866	Rockwell, Joseph William.	Southwick.....	
1861	*Roeser, Bernhard*.....	Athens, Greece.....	
1873	Rogers, Orville Forrest....	Dorchester.....	
1852	†Rolfe, Enoch Carter.....	Boston.....	1873
1864	Rood, James Timothy.....	Holden.....	
1834	†Root, Martin.....	South Byfield.....	1862
1868	Root, Richmond Barbour...	Georgetown.....	
1873	Rotch, Thomas Morgan....	Cambridge.....	
1872	Rousseau, Zolique.....	Troy, N. Y.....	
1871	Rowe, Geo. Howard Malcolm	South Boston.....	
1871	Russell, Frederick William.	Winchendon.....	
1844	†Russell, Henry.....	New Bedford.....	1848
1854	Russell, Ira.....	Winchendon.....	
1844	Russell, Le Baron.....	Boston.....	
1867	Ryan, James C.....	East Abington.....	
1860	Ryan, John.....	Boston.....	
1837	Sabin, Henry Lyman.....	Williamstown.....	
1837	†Sabin, Mellen.....	Lenox.....	1849
1873	Sabine, George Krans.....	Windsor, Vt.....	
1837	Salisbury, Stephen.....	Brookline.....	
1836	†Salter, Richard Henry.....	Boston.....	1869
1870	Sanborn, Charles Edward..	Winchester.....	
1846	Sanborne, Joseph Chadwick	Boston.....	
1870	Sanders, Charles Barton....	Salmon Falls, N. H...	
1858	Sargent, George Woodbury.	Lawrence.....	
1840	Sargent, Joseph.....	Worcester.....	
1858	Saville, Henry Martyn.....	Boston.....	
1850	Savory, Charles Augustus..	Lowell.....	
1866	Sawin, William Jackson...	Chicopee Falls.....	
1865	Sawyer, Benjamin Addison.	Haverhill.....	
1866	Sawyer, Edward.....	Bridgewater.....	
1859	Sawyer, Edward Julius....	Gardner.....	
1873	Sawyer, Edward Warren...	Denver, Col.....	
1856	Sawyer, Frederick Augustus	Wareham.....	
1860	Sawyer, John Woodbury...	Providence, R. I.....	
1842	Scammell, Lucius Leslie....	Hopkinton.....	
1871	Scott, Sir Walter.....	Vermont.....	
1833	†Seabury, Benjamin Franklin	Orleans.....	1868
1854	Seaverns, Joel.....	Roxbury.....	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1867	Seavey, Oscar Fitzalan	West Amesbury	
1871	Severance, Charles Earle	Shelburne Falls	
1869	Seymour, Christopher	Northampton	
1870	Shannon, James Griswold	Oakham	
1852	Sharp, John Cauldwell	Boston	
1873	Shattuck, Frederick Cheever	Boston	
1873	Shattuck, George Brune	Boston	
1836	Shattuck, George Cheyne	Boston	
1852	Shaw, Benjamin Shurtleff	Boston	
1855	Shaw, Henry	Bedford	
1860	Shaw, Henry Lyman	Boston	
1827	†Shaw, Samuel	Plainfield	1852
1866	Shepard, W. Henry H	Westminster	
1872	Sherburne, Andrew Badger	Boston	
1846	Shove, George	Yarmouth	
1869	Shreve, Octavius Barrell	Salem	
1852	Shurtleff, Augustine	Brookline	
1870	Shurtleff, Herbert	Sterling	
1834	Shurtleff, Nath'l Bradstreet	Dorchester	
1871	Shute, Charles Bailey	Malden	
1868	Simpson, Henry Young	Worcester	
1857	Sinclair, Alexander Doull	Boston	
1863	Skinner, Edward Manning	Boston	
1864	Skinner, John	Boston	
1848	Slade, Daniel Denison	Chestnut Hill	
1854	Smith, Abner Marshall	Pittsfield	
1840	†Smith, Alvah C	Reading	1844
1842	Smith, Alvan	Monson	
1856	Smith, Andrew Murray	Williamstown	
1871	Smith, Cyrus Burnett	Granby	
1854	Smith, David Paige	Springfield	
1872	Smith, Hermon Joseph	Lowell	
1866	Smith, Isaac, Jr	Fall River	
1824	†Smith, Jerome Van C	New York	1862
1841	†Smith, John	Wales	1846
1853	Smith, John Manchester	Barnstable	
1868	†Smith, Joseph Haven	Lowell	1870
1874	Smith, Joshua Vincent	Boston	
1874	Smith, Lawrence Sumner	North Dartmouth	
1836	*Smith, Nathan Ryno*	Baltimore	
1865	Smith, Norman	Groton	
1874	Smith, Samuel Fessenden	Granby	
1854	†Smith, William George	Chicopee	1870
1871	Smithwick, John	Weston	
1859	Smythe, James	South Boston	
1866	Snow, George Williams	Newburyport	
1863	Snow, Jesse Walker	Boston	
1856	Soule, Horatio Sprague	Winthrop	
1872	Southard, William Freeman	Baldwinsville	
1850	†Southwick, Moses Daniels	Millville	1871
1846	Spalding, Joel	Lowell	
1851	Spare, John	New Bedford	
1848	Sparrow, William Edward	Mattapoisett	
1866	Spaulding, Ebenezer F	East Boston	
1844	Spaulding, Miles	Groton	
1874	Spear, Edmund Doe	Boston	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1817	†Spofford, Jeremiah	Groveland	1847
1863	Spofford, Morris	Groveland	
1824	†Spooner, John Phillips	Milton	1867
1871	Spooner, John Winthrop	Hingham	
1864	Sprague, Francis Peleg	Boston	
1873	Sprague, Rufus William	Charlestown	
1857	Spring, Charles Harrison	Boston	
1868	Springer, William O. G.	Lawrence	
1865	Sproat, Henry Hamilton	Assonet	
1840	†Stacey, Philemon	Hatfield	1849
1870	Stackpole, George Edmund.	Boston	
1869	Stackpole, Paul Augustine.	Dover, N. H.	
1846	Stacy, Horace	Boston	
1869	Staehli, Francis Rudolphus.	Boston	
1836	†Stearns, George	Groton	1862
1869	Stearns, Isaac Holden	Milwaukee, Wis.	
1852	†Stearns, Samuel	Greenfield	1838
1868	Stebbins, George Stanford.	Springfield	
1855	Stedman, Charles Ellery	Dorchester	
1874	Stedman, George	Boston	
1874	Stedman, Henry Rust	Boston	
1864	Stedman, Joseph	Jamaica Plain	
1836	Stetson, James Aaron	Quincy	
1853	Stetson, John	West Harwich	
1869	Stevens, Andrew Jackson	Lawrence	
1845	Stevens, Calvin	Boston	
1870	Stevens, Charles Wistar	Charlestown	
1868	Stevens, Edmund Horace	North Cambridge	
1859	Stevens, Francis Jewett	Haverhill	
1874	Stevens, George Beckwith.	Gloucester	
1832	†Stevens, William Flint	Stoneham	1868
1873	Stevens, Winthrop Flint	Stoneham	
1866	Stickney, Alonzo Lawrence.	Ashburnham	
1852	Stickney, Charles Dickinson	New Bedford	
1864	Stickney, Horatio Gates	Springfield	
1854	Stickney, James Milton	Pepperell	
1847	Stickney, Pierre Le Breton.	Springfield	
1868	Stoddard, Henry Bradish.	Northampton	
1840	Stone, Henry Osgood	Salem	
1831	†Stone, Jeremiah	Provincetown	1859
1854	Stone, Lincoln Ripley	Newton Corner	
1861	Stone, Silas Emlyn	Walpole	
1862	Stone, Thomas Newcomb	Wellfleet	
1870	Stone, William Newcomb.	Wellfleet	
1829	Storer, David Humphreys.	Boston	
1853	Storer, Horatio Robinson	Boston	
1852	Stratton, Elijah	Northfield	
1862	Street, Charles Carroll	Boston	
1847	Streeter, Joseph Herman	Roxbury	
1869	Stuart, George Albert	Boston	
1862	Sturtevant, Charles	Hyde Park	
1870	Sullivan, Alexis Joseph	Fall River	
1851	Sullivan, John Langdon	Malden	
1869	Sullivan, Timothy	Lawrence	
1868	Sumner, Allen Melancthon.	Boston	
1873	Swain, Angus M.	Belfast, P. E. I.	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1865	Swan, Charles Walter.....	Boston.....	
1857	Swasey, Charles Lamson..	New Bedford.....	
1863	Swasey, Oscar Fitzallan....	Beverly.....	
1854	†Swift, Alfred.....	South Dennis.....	1858
1835	†Talbot, Charles.....	South Dighton.....	1871
1870	Talbot, Charles Carroll....	Lawrence.....	
1854	Tanner, Nelson Briggs.....	North Abington.....	
1863	Tanner, Nelson Briggs, Jr.	North Abington.....	
1866	Tarbell, George Grosvenor.	Boston.....	
1851	Taylor, Ashmun Hinckley..	East Charlemont.....	
1842	†Taylor, Israel Houston....	Amherst.....	1873
1849	Taylor, John Bunker.....	East Cambridge.....	
1870	Taylor, Vernon Otis.....	Athol Depot.....	
1857	Temple, Theron.....	North Amherst.....	
1872	Thayer, Frederick Lyman...	West Newton.....	
1871	Thayer, Samuel Ezra.....	Southampton.....	
1857	Thompson, Austin White..	Northampton.....	
1853	Thompson, Charles Kimball	Wellsborough, Pa....	
1840	†Thompson, Daniel.....	Northampton.....	1861
1870	Thompson, Frederick Henry	Fitchburg.....	
1839	†Thompson, John L. S.....	Lancaster.....	1871
1861	Thomson, George Francis..	Belchertown.....	
1843	†Thomson, George Newton..	Boston.....	1873
1849	Thorndike, William Henry.	Boston.....	
1872	Tinkham, Granville Wilson	Weymouth.....	
1842	Tirrell, Norton Quincy.....	East Weymouth.....	
1874	Tobien, Albert Sylvester...	Templeton.....	
1837	†Toothaker, Samuel Allen...	Wilmington.....	1869
1830	†Torrey, Augustus..... ...	Beverly.....	1866
1872	Torrey, Samuel William...	Beverly.....	
1862	Tourtelot, Aug. Valentine..	N. Grosvenordale, Ct..	
1873	Tourtellot, John Quincy A.	Fall River.....	
1862	Tower, Charles Carroll.....	South Weymouth.....	
1840	Tower, George.....	Boston.....	
1874	Towle, Alonzo.....	Malden.....	
1871	Towle, Melville Cox.....	Haverhill.....	
1859	Towle, Samuel Knapp.....	Dayton, Ohio.....	
1849	Townsend, George James..	Natick.....	
1870	Townsend, Henry Elmer...	Boston.....	
1864	Treadwell, Joshua Brackett	Boston.....	
1851	Trow, Josiah.....	Buckland.....	
1855	Trow, Nathaniel G.....	Sunderland.....	
1854	Trow, William Marshall...	Haydenville.....	
1868	Trull, Washington Benson.	Brookline.....	
1867	Tuck, Henry.....	Boston.....	
1843	Tucker, Elisha Gustavus...	Boston.....	
1855	Tucker, George Grenville..	Westfield.....	
1838	†Tucker, Joshua.....	Boston.....	1862
1838	†Tucker, Simeon.....	Stoughton.....	1863
1871	Tucker, William E.....	Salem.....	
1873	Tufts, Charles Augustus....	Dover, N. H.....	
1865	Turner, Obed Chester.....	North Attleborough..	
1859	Tuttle, Charles Martin.....	Littleton, N. H.....	
1868	Tyler, John Bennett.....	Northampton.....	
1859	Tyler, John Eugene.....	Boston.....	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1855	Tyler, Warren	North Brookfield	
1839	†Ufford, Edward Goodrich	West Springfield	1862
1858	Underwood, George Latham	Boston	
1848	Upham, Jabez Baxter	Boston	
1845	Vaille, Henry Robert	Springfield	
1861	*Valerj Gaetano*	Rome, Italy	
1865	Vaughan, Charles Everett	Cambridge	
1872	Vermilye, William Edward	Pittsfield	
1867	Vermyne, Jan J. Bastianus	New Bedford	
1872	Vogel, Frederick William	Boston	
1866	Wadsworth, Oliver Fairfield	Boston	
1872	Wadsworth, Peleg, Jr.	Malden	
1846	†Wakefield, Horace Poole	Palmer	1869
1856	Wakefield, Jonas Franklin	Everett	
1863	Walcott, Henry Pickering	Cambridge	
1854	Waldock, James	Roxbury	
1838	Wales, Bradford Leonard	Randolph	
1866	Walker, Augustus Chapman	Greenfield	
1855	Walker, Clement Adams	South Boston	
1864	Walker, James Edwin	Boston	
1873	Walsh, Edmund	East Cambridge	
1858	Walsh, Peter Duggan	Boston	
1863	Ward, George Whitefield	Upton	
1873	Ward, Rollin Clayton	Northfield	
1837	Ware, Charles Eliot	Boston	
1829	†Ware, Jonathan	Milton	1860
1871	Ware, William Henry	Chicago	
1863	Warner, Emerson	Worcester	
1873	Warner, Fred. Augustus	Lowell	
1871	Warner, George Otis	Leicester	
1869	Warner, Levi Farr	Boston	
1860	Warren, Charles	Lowell	
1832	Warren, Edward	Newton Lower Falls	
1850	Warren, Ephraim Lewis	South Framingham	
1846	Warren, George Augustus	Hopkinton	
1874	Warren, Herbert	Lincoln	
1866	Warren, John Collins	Boston	
1820	†Warren, Joseph	Middlefield	1853
1854	Warren, Joseph H	Boston	
1861	Warren, Orin	West Newbury	
1846	Warren, Royal Sibley	Waltham	
1871	Warren, Wm. Harrington	Lowell	
1835	†Washburn, Nahum	Bridgewater	1867
1868	Waterman, Thomas	Boston	
1871	Webb, Melville Emerson	Boston	
1849	Webber, Alphonso Carter	Cambridgeport	
1871	Webber, George Clark	Millbury	
1865	Webber, Samuel Gilbert	Boston	
1870	Webster, John Ordway	Lynn	
1859	Webster, Joseph Rowe	Boston	
1849	Webster, Joseph Wilson	New Bedford	
1868	Weeks, Albert P.	Chelsea	
1843	Weld, Moses Williams	Boston	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1846	Wellington, James Lloyd..	Swansey.....	
1839	Wellington, Wm Williamson	Cambridgeport.....	
1839	†Wells, David.....	Lowell.....	1871
1874	Wescott, William Henry...	Boston.....	
1849	West, Joseph Thos. Odiorne	Princeton.....	
1867	Weston, Edward Henry....	East Cambridge.....	
1874	Weston, Eugene Sidney....	Coleraine.....	
1837	Wheatland, Henry.....	Salem.....	
1863	Wheeler, Charles Augustus	Leominster.....	
1841	Wheeler, Edward Marshall	Spencer.....	
1862	†Wheeler, Elbridge Gerry..	North Becket.....	1871
1870	Wheeler, Leonard.....	Worcester.....	
1848	Wheeler, Wm. Goodnough.	Chelsea.....	
1867	Whitaker, John Birtwistle.	Fall River.....	
1864	White, Charles Henry.....	Watertown.....	
1872	White, Emory Lincoln.....	Somerville.....	
1856	White, James Clarke.....	Boston.....	
1872	White, Levi.....	East Douglas.....	
1845	White, Robert.....	Boston.....	
1867	White, Robert, Jr.....	Boston.....	
1853	Whiting, John Samuel....	Charlestown.....	
1852	Whitney, Allston Waldo...	West Newton.....	
1869	Whitney, James Orne.....	Pawtucket, R. I.....	
1835	Whitney, Warren Jacob...	Boston.....	
1874	Whitney, William Fiske...	Boston.....	
1867	Whittemore, Thos. Kendall	Grafton.....	
1869	Whittier, Edward Newton.	Boston.....	
1865	Wigglesworth, Edward, Jr.	Boston.....	
1874	Wight, Daniel Webster....	Winchester.....	
1845	Wilbur, John Ricord.....	Chicopee Falls.....	
1854	Wilcox, Chauncy Adams...	Uxbridge.....	
1870	Wilcox, Dorville M.....	Lee.....	
1838	†Wilde, James.....	Duxbury.....	1874
1864	Willard, Robert.....	Boston.....	
1874	Williams, Charles Herbert.	Boston.....	
1872	Williams, Edward Tufts....	Roxbury.....	
1854	Williams, Elisha.....	Hinsdale.....	
1849	Williams, Henry Willard..	Boston.....	
1849	Williams, Jacob Lafayette.	Boston.....	
1822	†Williams, Leonard.....	Chester.....	1827
1864	Willis, John Warren.....	Waltham.....	
1870	Willis, Reuben.....	North Somerville.....	
1867	Wilmarth, Jerome.....	Upton.....	
1866	Wilson, Arthur Hervey....	South Boston.....	
1869	Wilson, Charles Alonzo....	Cummington, Del....	
1860	Wilter, John.....	Brimfield.....	
1858	Windship, George Barker..	Boston.....	
1831	†Wing, Benjamin F.....	Jamaica Plain.....	1873
1867	Winkler, Joseph Alexander	Jamaica Plain.....	
1863	Winslow, Joseph Winslow.	East Hampton.....	
1855	Winsor, Frederic.....	Winchester.....	
1871	Wolgammott, George W...	Wakefield.....	
1866	Wood, Albert.....	Worcester.....	
1834	†Wood, Alfred.....	Taunton.....	1857
1871	Wood, Edward Stickney...	Cambridge.....	
1856	Wood, Franklin Augustus.	Cambridgeport.....	

Admitted.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.
1860	*Wood, James Rushmore*....	New York.....	
1868	Woodbury, George Edwin..	Methuen.....	
1873	Woodbury, Lewis Augustus	Groveland.....	
1869	Woodman, Aurin Payson..	Kingston.....	
1869	Woods, Leonard.....	Malden.....	
1855	Woodward, Rufus.....	Worcester.....	
1831	†Workman, William.....	Worcester.....	1869
1873	Workman, William Hunter	Worcester.....	
1861	Wright, Eliphalet.....	Lee.....	
1874	Wright, James Henry.....	Natick.....	
1821	†Wright, Lucius.....	Westfield.....	1853
1837	Wyman, Jeffries.....	Cambridge.....	
1837	Wyman, Morrill.....	Cambridge.....	
1855	Yale, John.....	Ware.....	
1872	Yates, Eugene S....,.....	Lawrence.....	
1874	Young, Charles Sayward....	Amesbury.....	
1874	Young, John Franklin.....	Newburyport.....	
1848	Youngman, David.....	Boston.....	

*** Fellows of the Society are requested to notify the Recording Secretary of any errors or omissions in the above Catalogue.

NOTICE TO FELLOWS OF THE SOCIETY.

1. *Braithwaite's Retrospect* is issued semi-annually to the Fellows of the Society in the months of February and August, as soon as received from the publisher. The "*Medical Communications*" are issued as soon as practicable after the Annual Meeting.

2. Publications are in no case sent except to those who have paid their assessments.

3. The assessment is payable in advance, either to the District Treasurers, or to the Treasurer of the Society, Dr. FRANCIS MINOT, No. 7 Charles Street, Boston.

4. Fellows who have paid their assessments, but who fail to receive their Publications, should notify the Librarian of the fact, enclosing the vouchers. Letters to the Librarian should be addressed to the care of Messrs. DAVID CLAPP & SON, 334 Washington Street, Boston.

5. District Treasurers, in remitting money by mail to the Treasurer of the Society, are requested to send it in the form of a check, or post-office order, *payable to his order*.

6. Fellows wishing to become Retired Members, should make application to the Councillors through the Treasurer.

7. In the present number is printed a Catalogue of the living Fellows of the Society, both active and retired, and of the Honorary Members. It is requested that notice of any errors or omissions may be sent to the Recording Secretary, in order that they may be corrected in the next number.

F. W. DRAPER,
Recording Secretary.

36 *Worcester Street, Boston.*

B.P.L. Bindery.
AUG 23 1893